



GENERAL GUIDELINES:

E-MODULE:

- Watch the videos related to the topic. (Link attached in the module)
- Read the content carefully. (Not to be copied in the Notebook)
- Attempt all the given question and assignment in the social science notebook.
- Do refer to the NCERT Geography Book

NCERT BOOK: <http://www.ncert.nic.in/textbook/textbook.htm?hess4=0-6>

Chapter: <http://www.ncert.nic.in/textbook/textbook.htm?hess4=1-6>

RESOURCES

•Anything which satisfies human needs is a resource.

•It should have some value in it.

•It should also have some usability.E.g.:-Water, textbook, air, land, vegetable etc. are our resources.

FEATURES OF RESOURCES: -

•**Utility:** - Utility or usability is what makes an object or substance a resource.

•**Value:**-All resources have a value. Value means worth. Some resources have economic value and some do not.

•For example, metals may have economic value, a beautiful landscape may not have it at all. But both are important and satisfy human needs.

IMPORTANT FACTORS THAT CHANGE SUBSTANCES INTO A RESOURCE ARE: -

- **Time** and **technology** are two important factors that can change substances into resources.
- Both are related to the needs of people.

E.g. Invention of wheel with time resulted in development of more advanced modes of transport.

TYPES OF RESOURCES

•A] HUMAN RESOURCE

- People themselves are the most important resource.
- It is their **ideas, knowledge, inventions and discoveries** that lead to creation of more resources.

•B] NATURAL RESOURCE

- Resources that are drawn from **nature** and used **without much modification** are called natural resources.
- They are the free gift of nature.
- E.g.: -the air we breathe, the water in our rivers and lakes, the soil, minerals are all natural resources.

NATURAL RESOURCES ARE CLASSIFIED INTO VARIOUS GROUPS ON THE BASIS OF THE FOLLOWING: -

➤ I] ON THE BASIS OF DEVELOPMENT AND USE RESOURCES ARE OF TWO TYPES

ACTUAL

Actual resources are those resources whose quantity is known and they are being used in the present times.

Example, the rich deposits of coal in Ruhr region of Germany.

POTENTIAL

Potential resources are those whose entire quantity may not be known and they are not being used presently due to low level of technology.

Example, Uranium found in Ladakh, India.

II] ON THE BASIS OF ORIGIN THE RESOURCES CAN BE OF TWO TYPES: -

BIOTIC RESOURCES

Biotic resources are living resource.

Example- plants and animals.

ABIOTIC RESOURCES

Abiotic resources are non-living resource

Example- soil, minerals and rocks.

III] ON THE BASIS OF STOCK THE RESOURCES CAN BE CLASSIFIED INTO TWO PARTS: -

RENEWABLE RESOURCES

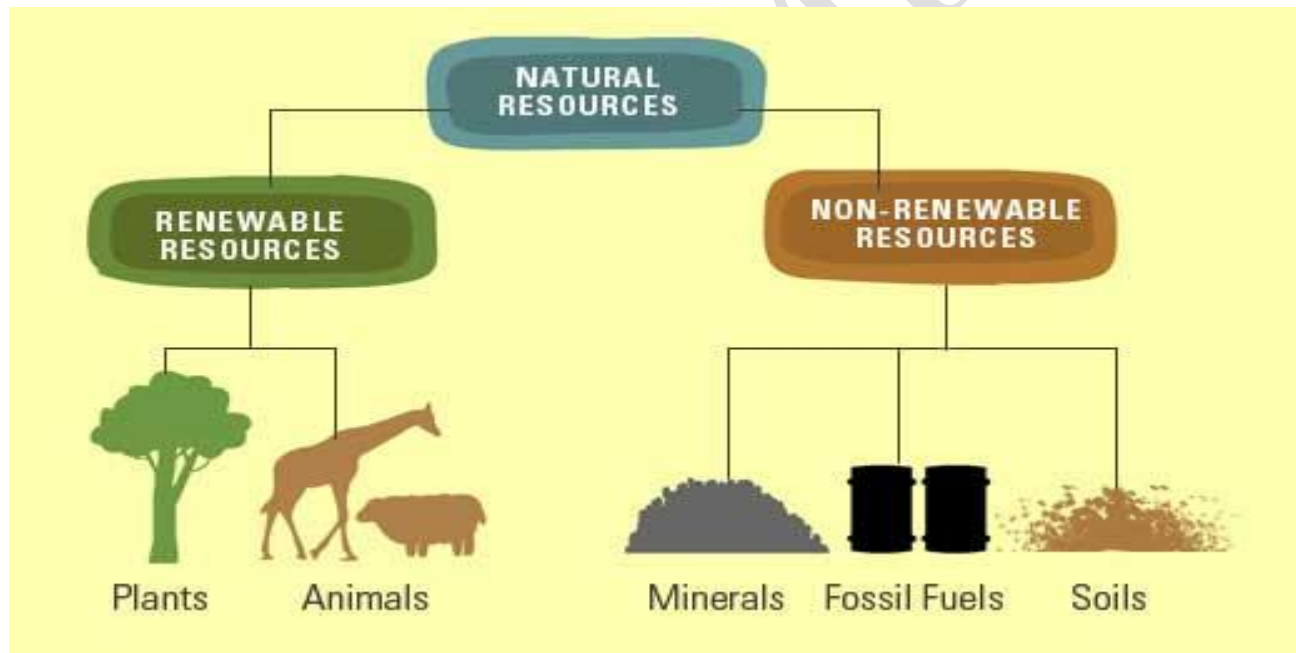
Renewable resources are those which get renewed or replenished quickly.

Example- water, wind resources and solar energy.

NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES

Non-renewable resources are those which have a limited stock.

Example- coal, petroleum and natural gas etc.



IV] ON THE BASIS OF DISTRIBUTION RESOURCES ARE OF TWO TYPES: -

UBQUITIOUS RESOURCE

Resources that are found everywhere.

Example- air and water.

LOCALISED RESOURCE

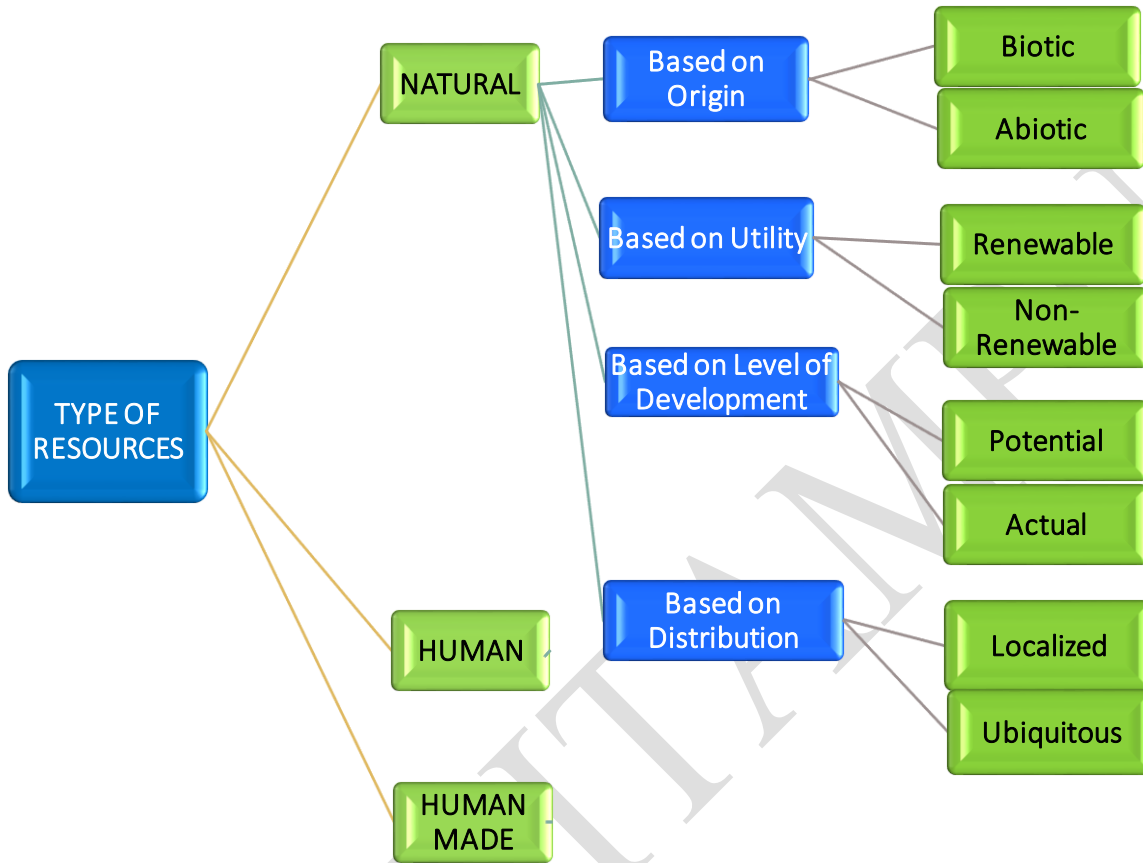
Resources which are found only in certain places.

Example- Copper and iron- ore



Click on the above camera Icon (Left mouse click) to watch the related video clip on “Resources”.

QUICK LOOK AT THE TOPICS COVERED



ASSIGNMENT QUESTIONS

1. What is a resource?
2. Differentiate between renewable resources and nonrenewable resources.
3. How can resources be distinguished according to their distribution?
4. Distinguish between potential and actual resources.
5. Why is there uneven distribution of resources in different parts of the world?