CLASS VIII

CHAPTER 1 – RESOURCES

Resources –An economic or productive factor required to accomplish an activity, or as means to undertake an enterprise and achieve desired outcome. Anything that can be used to satisfy the needs of a person is known as a resource. The water we drink when we are thirsty, the electricity we use in our houses, the textbook we use to study, the food we eat etc. are all examples of resources.

Three most basic resources are land, labor, and capital; other resources include energy, entrepreneurship, information, expertise, management, and time.

For more information visit the site below
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1_X3Gb86ZlE

RESOURCES

Utility	Value
Examples: -	*Examples:-*
Water	*Metals have an economic*
Electricity	*value, a beautiful*
Textbooks	*landscape may not, but are*
Food	*important to satisfy human needs.*

Utility: "Utility" is an economic term referring to the total satisfaction received from consuming a good or service.

Value : Value means worth. Some resources have economic value while some do not. Some resources can become economically valuable with time.

Factors that can change substances into resources are :

1. **Time:** It is related to the needs of people. It is the knowledge, ideas, inventions and discoveries of people that lead to the creation of more resources**.** Each discovery or invention leads to many others. For example the discovery of fire led to the practice of cooking.

2. **Technology:** It is also related to the needs of people. For instance, the technology to create hydroelectricity has turned energy in fast flowing water into an important resource.

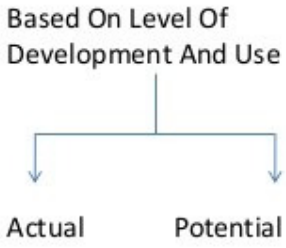
TYPES OF RESOURCES

NATURAL RESOURCES

NATURAL RESOURCES : These are types of resources that are drawn from Nature and used without much modification. Air, water in rivers, soils, minerals are few examples. Many of these resources can be used directly but in some cases tools and technology may be needed to use them in the best possible way.

Depending upon **level of development and use**; **origin**; **stock and distribution**, natural resources are classified into different groups

1. **CLASSIFICATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES ON THE BASIS OF LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT AND USE**



Actual Resources : These are those resources whose quantity is known and are being used in the present. For example the rich deposits of coal in Ruhr region of Germany and petroleum in the West Asia.

Potential Resources : These are those resources whose entire quantity may not be known and these are not being used at present but could be used in the future. The level of technology at present may not be advanced enough to easily utilise these resources. For example, uranium found in Ladakh.

2. CLASSIFICATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES ON THE BASIS OF ORIGIN

NATURAL RESOURCES

- ON THE BASIS OF ORIGIN:

BIOTIC RESOURCES



ABIOTIC RESOURCES



ABIOTIC RESOURCES :

These are resources that are non living.
Soils, Rocks and Minerals are few examples of these resources.

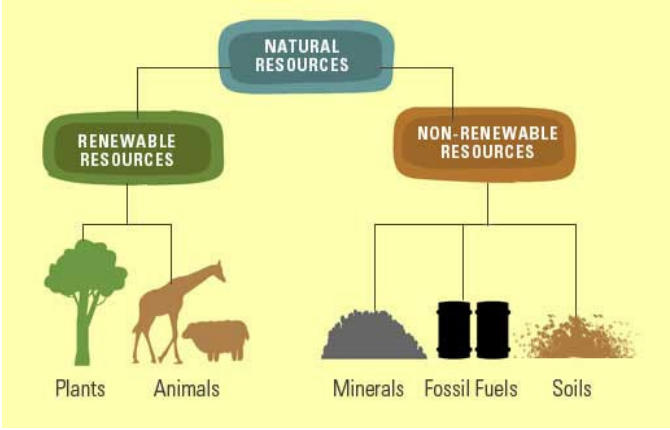

Fig – Soil

BIOTIC RESOURCES :

These are resources that are living. Plants are few types of examples.


Fig Plants

3. CLASSIFICATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES ON THE BASIS OF STOCK



RENEWABLE RESOURCES :

These are those resources which get renewed or replenished quickly. Some of these are unlimited and are not affected by human activities yet careless ue of them can affect their stock.

Water, Soil and Forest are few examples.

NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES:

A nonrenewable resource is a resource of economic value that cannot be readily replaced by natural means on a level equal to its consumption. Most fossil fuels, such as oil, natural gas and coal are considered nonrenewable resources in that their use is not sustainable because their formation takes billions of years.

Coal, Petroleum and natural gas are few examples