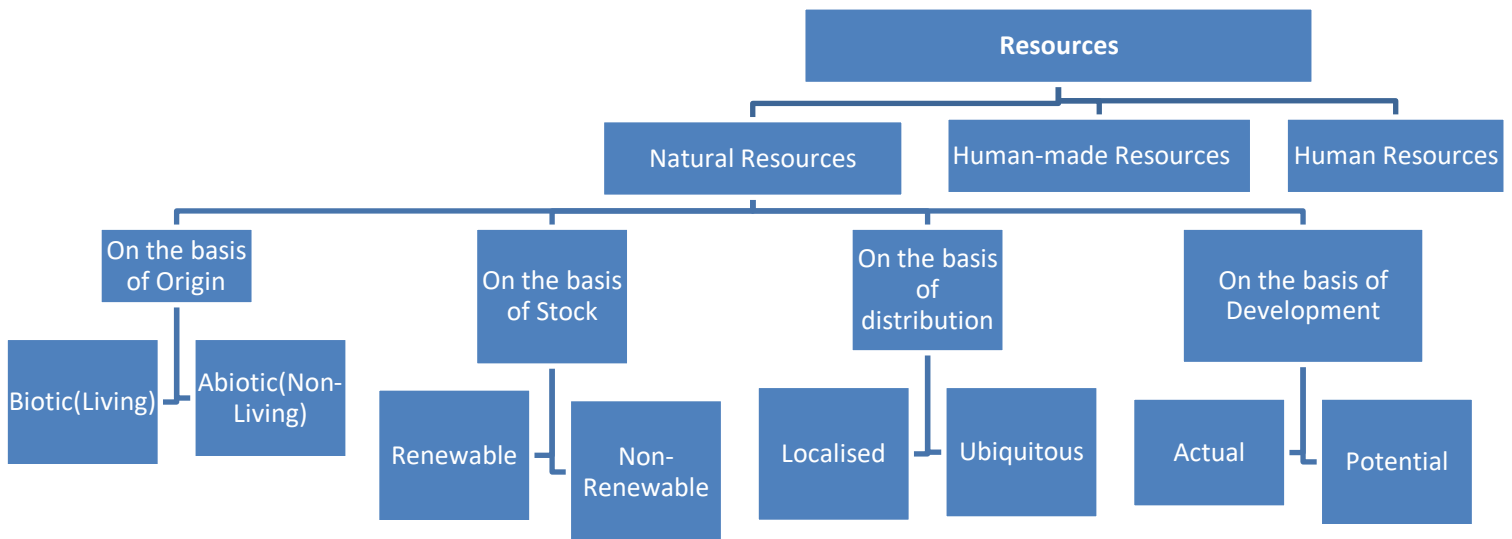


Class – 8th

Chapter – 1 Resources (Geography)

- **Resources** – Anything that can be used to satisfy a need is called a resource.

Types of Resources



- I. **Natural Resources** – Resources that are drawn from nature and used without much modification are called natural resources. The air we breathe, the water in our rivers and lakes, the soils, minerals are all natural resources.



a. **On the basis of origin-**

- **Biotic** - These are obtained from biosphere and have life such as human beings, flora and fauna, fisheries, livestock, etc.

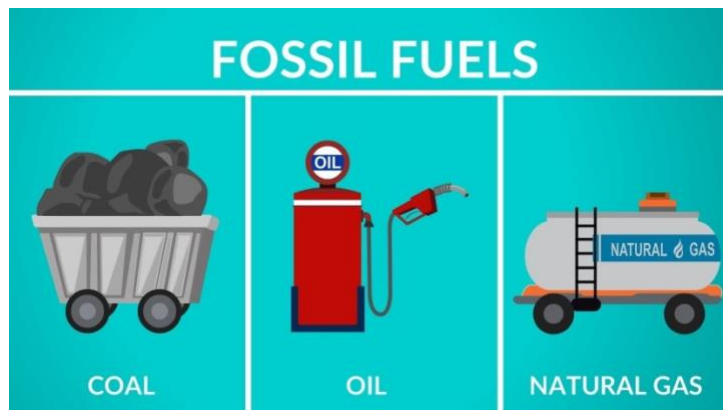
- **Abiotic** - All those things which are composed of non-living things are called abiotic resources. For example, sunlight, temperature, minerals, etc.



(Flora & fauna)

b. On the basis of Stock –

- **Renewable** – Renewable resources are those which get renewed or replenished quickly. For example – Solar & Wind Energy etc.
- **Non-Renewable** – Non-renewable resources are those which have a limited stock. Once the stocks are exhausted it may take thousands of years to be renewed or replenished. For example – Fossil fuels like coal, petroleum, natural gas.



c. On the basis of distribution –

- **Localised** – A localised resource is one which is found in a particular region or physical condition. For example – Minerals
- **Ubiquitous** – A ubiquitous resource is one which is found all over the world. For example – Air

d. On the basis of development-

- **Actual** – An actual resource is one which we use currently. For example – Coal deposits.
- **Potential** – A potential resource is not being used currently. For example Uranium deposits in Ladakh.



(Uranium deposits)

- II. **Human-made Resources** - Sometimes, natural substances become resources only when their original form has been changed. People use natural resources to make buildings, bridges, roads, machinery and vehicles, which are known as human made resources.



(bridges)



- III. **Human Resources** - People can make the best use of nature to create more resources when they have the knowledge, skill and the technology to do so. That is why human beings are a special resource. People are human resources. Education and health help in making people a valuable resource.

➤ **Conservation of resources**

- Resource conservation means using the available resources carefully and giving them time to get renewed.
- Reduce consumption and wastage of resources.
- The future of our planet and its people depends upon how we maintain nature's life support system.

It is our responsibility to preserve and conserve the resources by sustaining the natural resources, conserving the diverse forms of life on earth, and minimizing damage to the environment.



➤ **Sustainable Development** - Balancing the need to use resources and also conserve them for the future is called sustainable development. Basic principles of sustainable development are:

- Respect and care for all forms of life.
- The quality of human life Conserve the earth's vitality and diversity .
- Minimise the depletion of natural resources.
- Change personal attitude and practices towards the environment .
- Enable communities to care for their own environment.