

Class 8 Geography



Chapter I Resources

MS. MALVINDER KAUR
SHIVALIK PUBLIC SCHOOL, MOHALI



WHAT IS A RESOURCE

- SOURCE = The main thing from which a resource is made. Example: COTTON is used to make cotton clothes. In this sentence cotton is a source.
- RESOURCE = Anything that can be used to satisfy a need. Example: We use RICKSHAW to reach home. In this sentence rickshaw is a resource.





NATURAL RESOURCES



s of Natural Resources



Forest



Rock



Minerals



Animals



Air



Water



Soil



HUMAN RESOURCES

- Human beings are the most valuable and a special resource.
- Education, Health and Skills are the important factors in making people become a valuable resource.



HUMAN MADE RESOURCES

- Human made resources are the resources which get value by the efforts put forth by the human beings.
- The natural substances are changed from their original form into a developed form by means of humans' skill and technology . For example, make buildings, roads ,machinery and vehicles



CLASSIFICATIONS OF RESOURCES

- On the basis of development-----Actual and Potential
- On the basis of origin----- -Abiotic and Biotic
- On the basis of exhaustibility---Renewable and Non-Renewable
- On the basis of distribution----Ubiquitous and Localised.

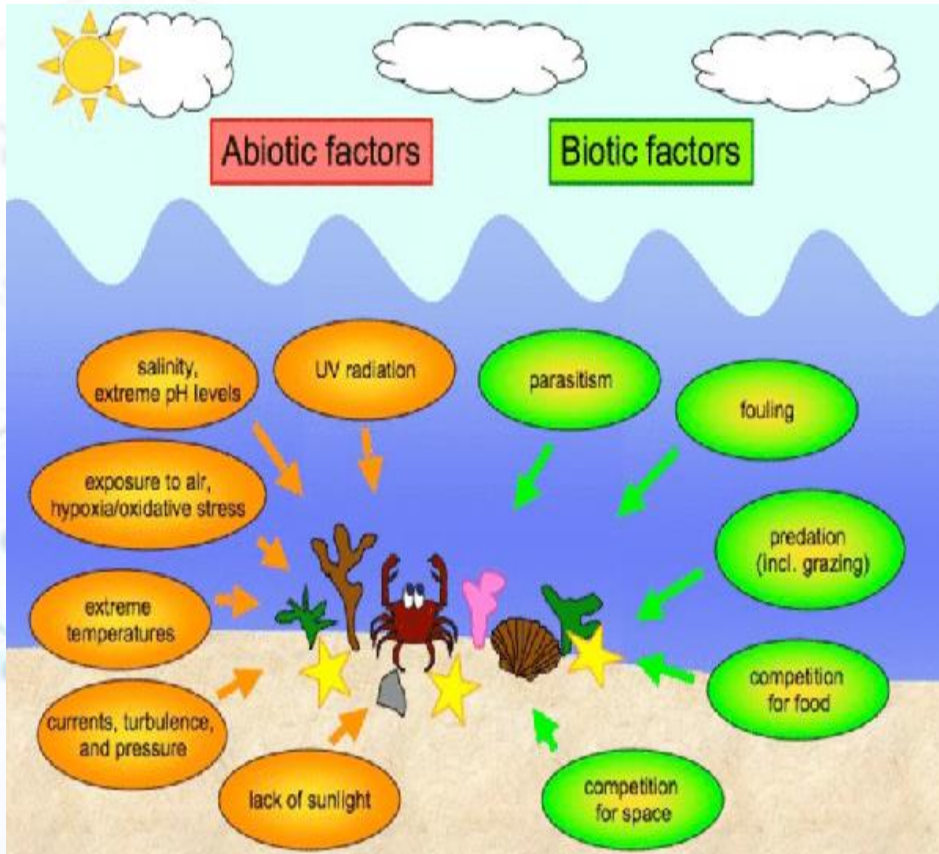


DEVELOPMENT

- Actual resources -- The quantity is known and used in the present.eg.black soils in Deccan Plateau
- Potential resources—The entire quantity may not be known ,they can be used in future rather than in present.eg. The uranium deposits found in Ladakh.



ORIGIN



- ▶ **ABIOTIC**-----Non - living resources like soils and minerals
- ▶ **BIOTIC**-----Living resources such as plants and animals



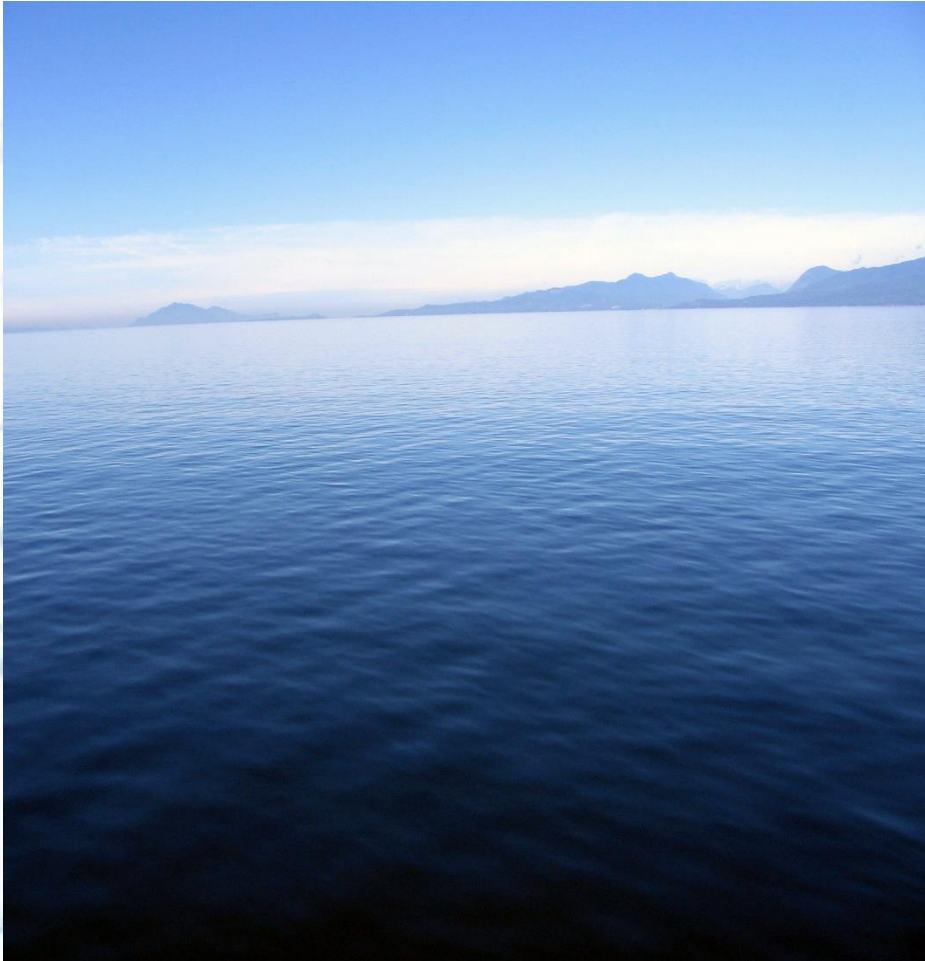
EXHAUSTIBILITY



- Renewable-----the resources can be renewed. Eg.water, soil etc.
- Non-renewable-----the resources cannot be renewed. Eg. Minerals like coal .copper etc.



DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES



- Ubiquitous-----found everywhere. Eg. air we breathe.
Localised -----found only in certain places. Eg.. Copper deposits in certain areas.



FACTORS RESPONSIBLE

- Factors like terrain , climate and altitude.
- The distribution of resources are unequal when these factors differ.



CONSERVING RESOURCES

- Careful utilization of resources and giving them time to get renewed is called resource conservation.
- It is needed for present and future purposes. There are many ways to conserve the resources
 - 1.They are Reducing consumption
 - 2.Recycling and Reusing things.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT---
- Carefully utilizing resources so that besides meeting the requirements of the present, also takes care of future generations.



FEW PRINCIPLES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- Careful utilization of resources .
- Minimize the depletion natural resources.
- Bringing awareness and changing personal attitude and practices
- Improve the quality of human life.



CONCLUSION

- It is our duty to ensure that :
- All uses of renewable resources are sustainable.
- The diversity of life on the earth is conserved.
- The damage to natural environment system is minimized.

