

RESOURCES

GEOGRAPHY | CHAPTER – 1

SST 

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Topics to be covered

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| 2 | What is a Resource? | 1 | 6 | Natural Resource ✓ |
| 3 | What makes something a Resource? | 2 | 7 | Human Made Resource ✓ |
| 4 | Utility and Economic Value | 3 | 8 | Human Resource ✓ |
| 5 | Time and Technology | ★ | 9 | Conservation of Resource |





INTRODUCTION



USE

- Have you ever wondered where all of these things come from?
- Many of them come from nature, some are created by humans, and others are made useful through knowledge and technology. All these useful things — whether natural or man-made — are called resources.



What is a Resource?

★ Definition:

- Anything that has utility (usefulness) and can fulfill human needs is called a resource.
- This includes natural things like land, water, sunlight, and man-made things like machines, buildings, and even people when they use their knowledge and skills.

✿ For example:

- Trees provide wood → resource
 - Sun provides light and energy → resource
 - A teacher shares knowledge → resource
 - A machine speeds up production → resource
- 🛑 But : A stone lying on the ground is not a resource unless it is used for construction or art.



What makes something a Resource?

- Utility or usability makes an object a resource.
- Some have economic value (like gold), some do not (like scenery). (Both can still be useful.)
- A thing becomes a resource only when:
 - It is useful to humans.
 - Humans have the knowledge to use it.
 - The technology exists to access and use it.
 - It is accessible (can be reached and used).

💡 Example:

- Petroleum was not a resource for ancient people because they didn't know how to use it.
- After technology developed, it became a highly valuable fuel.



UTILITY

main

- Utility is the core feature of a resource.
- Anything that can be used to serve a purpose or fulfill a need is said to have utility.

Examples:


- A pen has utility for writing.
- Water has utility for drinking, cooking, and irrigation.
- A mobile phone has utility for communication and work.



ECONOMIC VALUE



- Economic value is the worth of a resource in terms of money or market price.
- Some resources have direct economic value, while others may be emotionally or environmentally valuable.

 Examples of economic value:

Economic Value & Scarcity

Resource	Economic Value
Gold	High (used in <u>jewelry</u> , <u>investment</u>)
Land	High (real estate, farming)
Coal	High (used in power generation)
Water	Usually low cost, but high value
Scenic beauty	May have no price tag, but very valuable for tourism

- So, not all resources have a price, but they still can be very important or valuable in other ways.



Time and Resource

- The value or use of a resource can change over time.
- What may not be useful today, can become extremely valuable in the future.
- As society changes, so do our needs, and so does the importance of certain resources.

Example:

- Petroleum: Hundreds of years ago, crude oil was considered useless. Today, it powers vehicles, machines, and industries.
- Uranium: Once unknown, but now used as a resource for nuclear energy.

Conclusion:

- A thing becomes a resource when the right time arrives for it to be useful based on human needs.



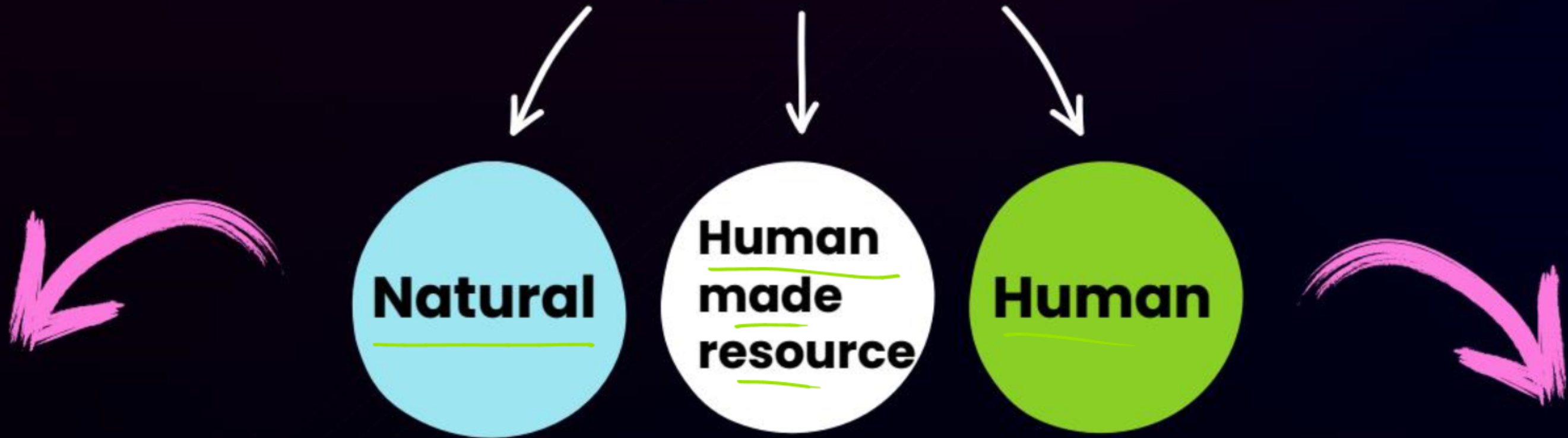
Technology and Resource

- Technology is the application of knowledge, tools, and skills to use natural and human-made things effectively.
- It helps in discovering, processing, and enhancing the utility of a resource.

Example:

- Wind became a major energy resource only after the invention of wind turbines.
- Iron ore becomes useful only when humans develop furnaces and machines to extract and shape it.
- Digital technology made data and information one of the most valuable resources today.

Types of Resources



Resources that are drawn from Nature and used without much modification are called natural resources. For example: air, water, soil, minerals etc.

The resources which are created from natural resources through human resources are known as human made resources. For example: buildings, bridges, roads etc.

People are human resources. It refers to the quantity and abilities of the people.



Natural Resources



- Many of natural resources are free gifts of nature.
- These can be used directly but in some cases we have to use tools and technology may be needed to use a natural resource to utilize it in best possible way.
- Natural resources are classified into different groups depending upon their level of development and use;
 1. → **Development and Use**
 2. → **Origin**
 3. → **Stock**
 4. → **distribution**



Development and Use

- **Actual resources:** Those resources whose quantity is known. These resources are being used in the present. For Example: The dark soils of the Deccan plateau in Maharashtra
- **Potential resources:** Those whose entire quantity may not be known and these are not being used at present. This is due to the present level of technology is not advanced enough to easily utilise these resources. For Example: The uranium found in Ladakh is a potential resource that could be used in the future



Origin

→ Non living

→ **Abiotic resources:** Non-living resources. Example includes Soil, Water, rocks etc.

→ **Biotic resources:** Living resources. Examp~~l~~ includes Plants and animals.

→ living



Stock



Renewable resources: Those which get renewed or replenished quickly. For example solar energy, soil, forest etc.

Some of these are unlimited and are not affected by human activities such as solar or wind energy while careless use of certain renewable resources like water, soil and forest can affect their stock.

Non-renewable resources: Those which have a limited stock. For example: Coal, Petroleum etc.

Once the stocks are exhausted it may take thousands of years to be renewed or replenished. Therefore, they are considered as non-renewable.



Human Made Resources



- Natural substances become resources only when their original form has been changed.
For Example: Iron ore was not a resource until people learnt to extract iron from it.
- Technology is also a human made resource.



Human Resource



- People use the nature in the best possible way using their knowledge, skill and the technology. Therefore, they considered as human resources.
- Education and health help in making people a valuable resource.
- Improving the quality of people's skills so that they are able to create more resources is known as human resource development.



Conserving Resources



- Using resources carefully and giving them time to get renewed is called resource conservation.

that

- Sustainable development is the development meets the needs of present and also conserve them for the future.



Principles of Sustainable development

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

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 environmental system is minimised.

Thank You!

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