



CLASS-VIII

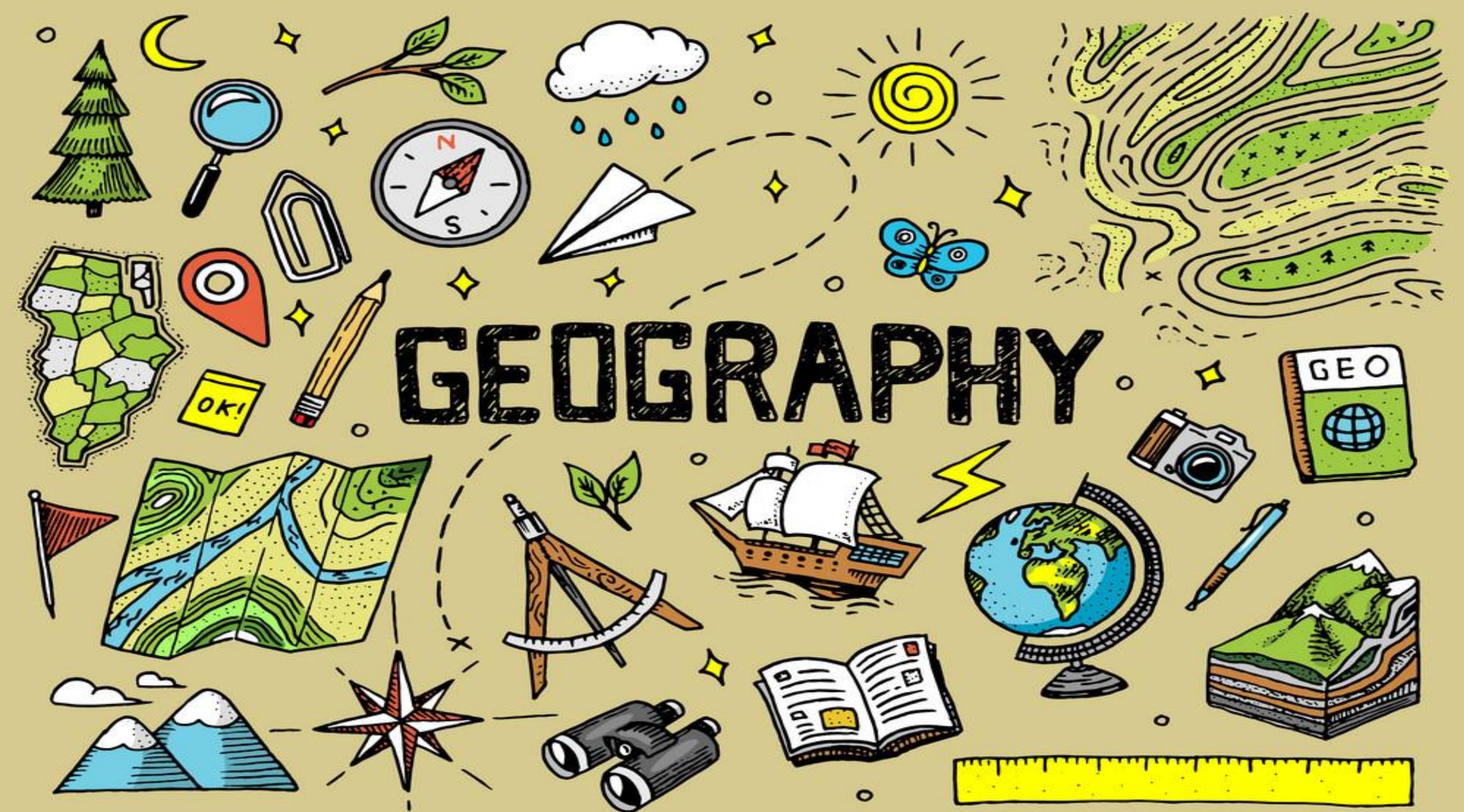
RESOURCES

SUBJECT : GEOGRAPHY
CHAPTER NUMBER: 01
CHAPTER NAME : RESOURCES

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW



GEOGRAPHY



Learning Outcomes:-

- To be able to know the meaning of resources, their variety, location and distribution.
- To be able to understand the significance of resources & types of resources.
- To understand and differentiate between human-made and human resource.
- To be able to develop interest in enhancing their skills.
- To be skilled human resource for the country and the world in large.

RECAPITULATION:-

- RESOURCES
- MAJOR CLASSIFICATION OF RESOURCES
- CLASSIFICATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

UBIQUITOUS AND LOCALISED RESOURCES

Ubiquitous resources	Localised resources
1. A ubiquitous resource is one which is found all over the world.	1. A localised resource is one which is found in a particular region or physical condition.
2. Its presence is not governed by physical conditions.	2. The presence of a localised resource is governed by physical conditions.
3. Examples: air.	3. Examples: minerals.

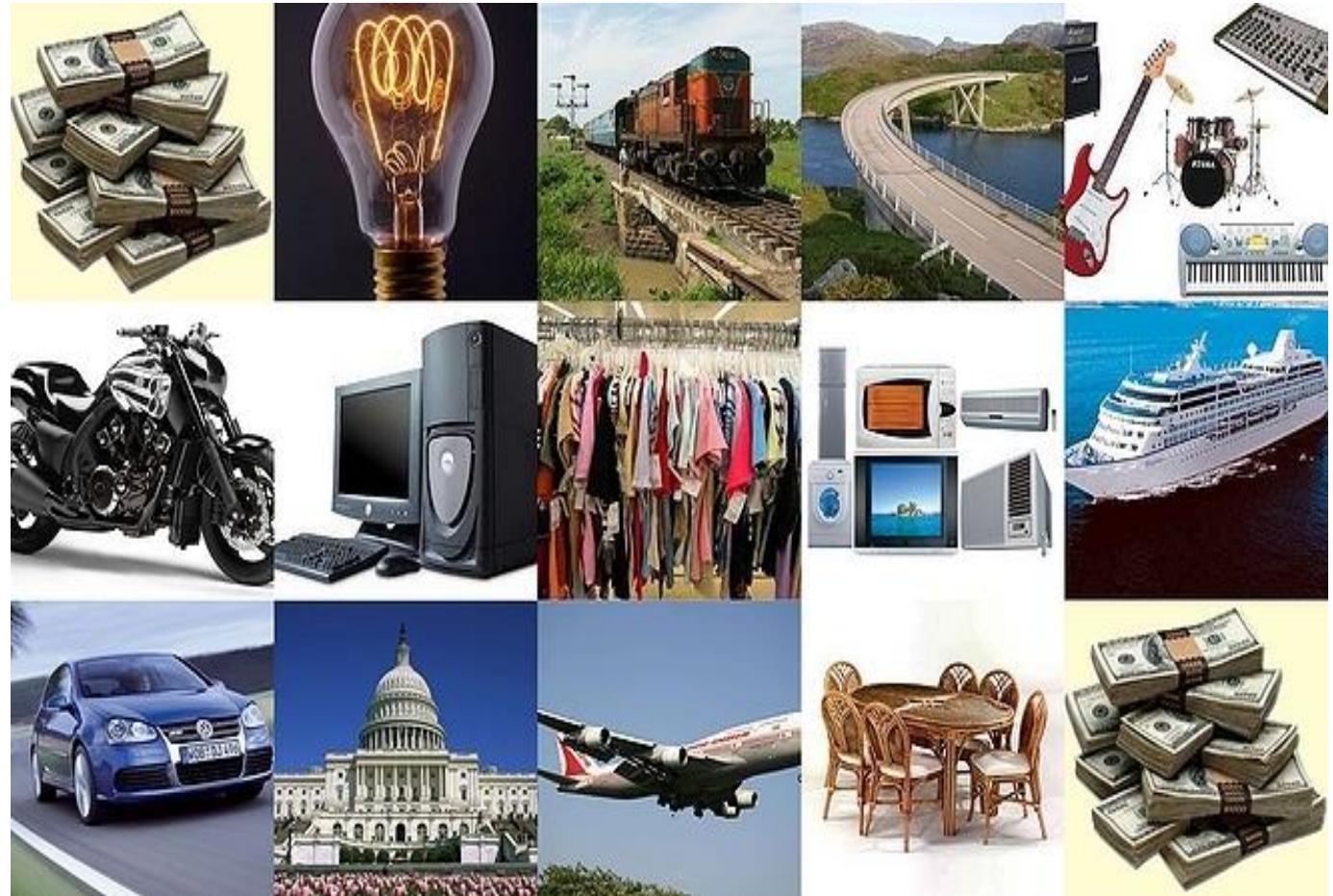


HUMAN-MADE RESOURCES

When humans use natural things to make something new that provides **utility and value** to our lives, it is called human-made resources.

Human-made resources are those which humans create using technology and skills.

- Technology is also a man-made resource.
- Man-made resources are mostly renewable. One can re-build a building or fixed a broken machine.



HUMAN AS RESOURCE



Humans have the skills, intelligence, and knowledge, and use technology to transform a natural resource into usable and valuable things, they themselves become a resource. That is what we know as **Human Resource**.

Human resource consists of people. People with healthy minds and healthy bodies, who are skillful and aware are more productive.

Human Resource is the most important resource.

QUESTION:

1. What do you mean by human-made resources?
2. Why do we call human as resource?
3. What is the difference between human resource and human-made resource?

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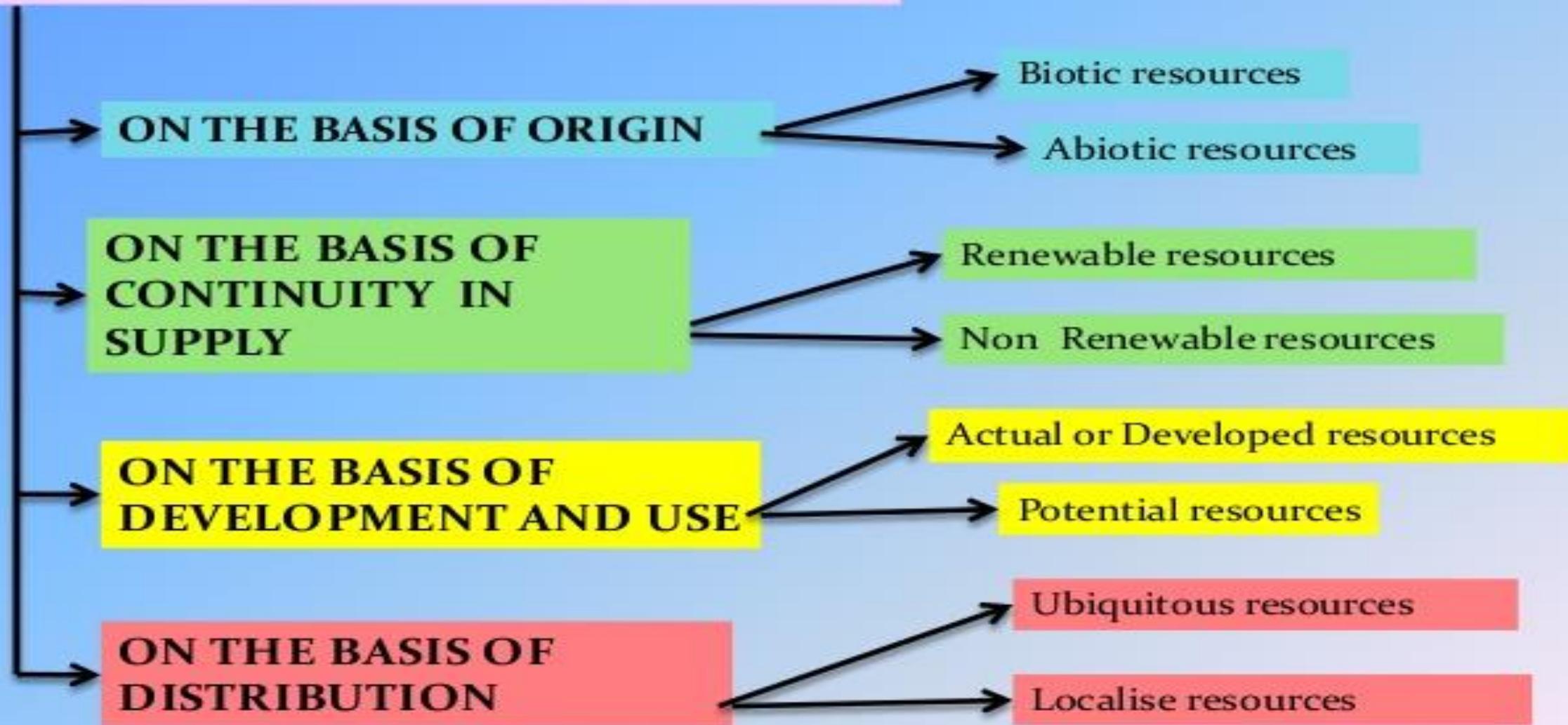
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Learning Outcomes:-

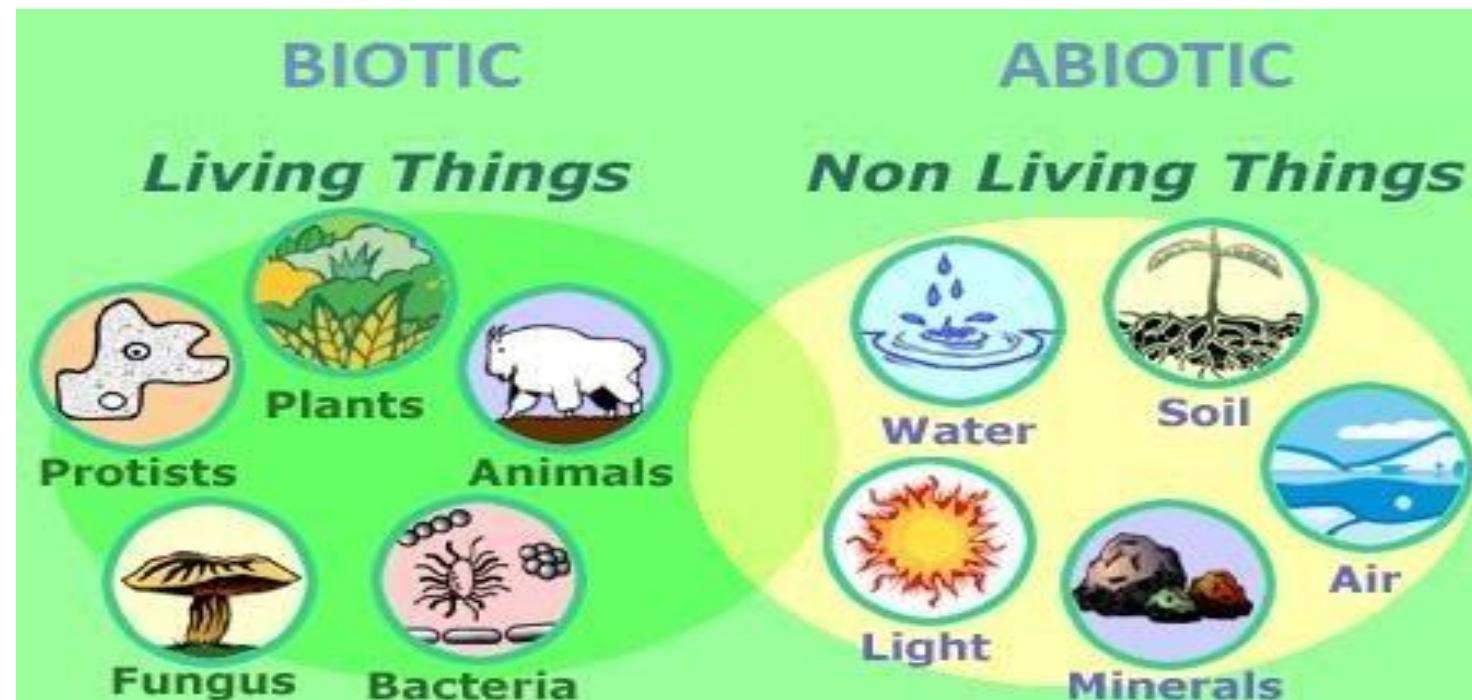
- To be able to know the meaning of resources, their variety, location and distribution.
- To be able to understand the significance of resources & types of resources.
- To be able to differentiate and identify various types of resources.
- To be able to present his/her understanding in day-today life.

NATURAL RESOURCES



BIOTIC RESOURCES/ ABIOTIC RESOURCES

Biotic Resources	Abiotic Resources
<ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) These are obtained from Biosphere.(ii) It consists of living components.(iii) Some of these resources are renewable e.g., flora, fauna, livestock, fisheries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) These are derived from abiotic. -(ii) It consists of non-living components of the environment.(iii) They are non renewable but some are recycled rocks, minerals e.g., Air, water.

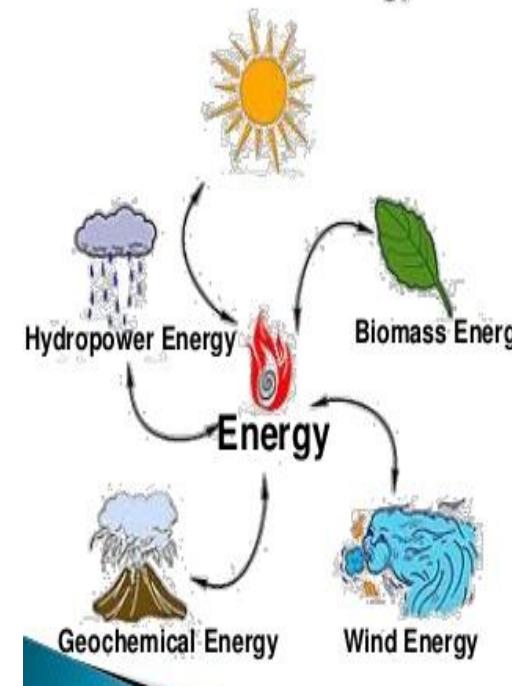


RENEWABLE AND NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES

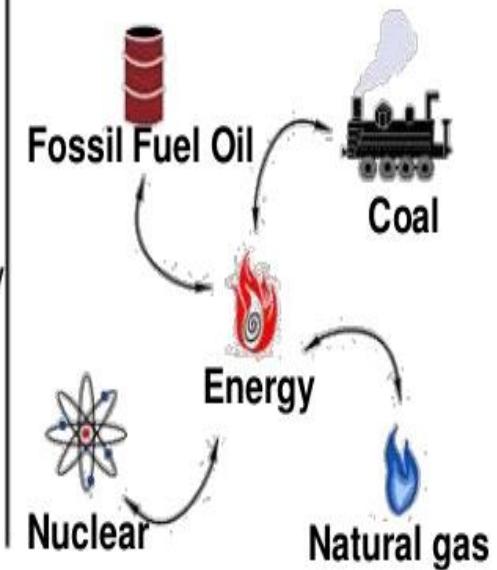
Renewable resources	Non-renewable resources
Resources which can be renewed or can be reused are renewable resources.	Resources which cannot be renewed or reused once utilized are called non-renewable resources.
These include components like air, water, wind, sunlight etc.	These include components like fossil fuels, LPG gases.
They are sustainable resources.	They are exhaustible resources.
Their rate of renewal is greater than the rate of getting exhausted.	Their rate of renewal is slower than the rate of getting exhausted.
They are mostly environmental friendly and does not cause pollution.	They are the main cause of pollution.

Examples of Natural Resources:

Renewable Energy



Non-Renewable Energy

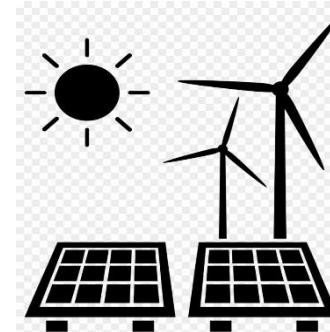


ACTUAL OR DEVELOPED RESOURCES AND POTENTIAL RESOURCES

Potential resources	Actual resources
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A potential resource is not being used currently.2. A potential resource can prove useful and become an actual resource in the future.3. Examples: uranium deposits in Ladakh.4. The entire quantity of a potential resource may not be known.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. An actual resource is one which we use currently.2. An actual resource might have been a potential resource in the past. It may end up in the future.3. Examples: coal deposits.4. The actual quantity of an actual resource is known.

Natural elements which are already easily available but humans are yet to discover their real power are Potential resources. For example, solar and wind energy are two natural resources, which have a high potential for human life. Though we are using it, we can use these even more in the future once we understand their true potential.

A developed resource is that which humans have discovered and developed over a long time. Most of the water, fossil fuel, minerals, plants and animals that we use for our need today, are developed resources.

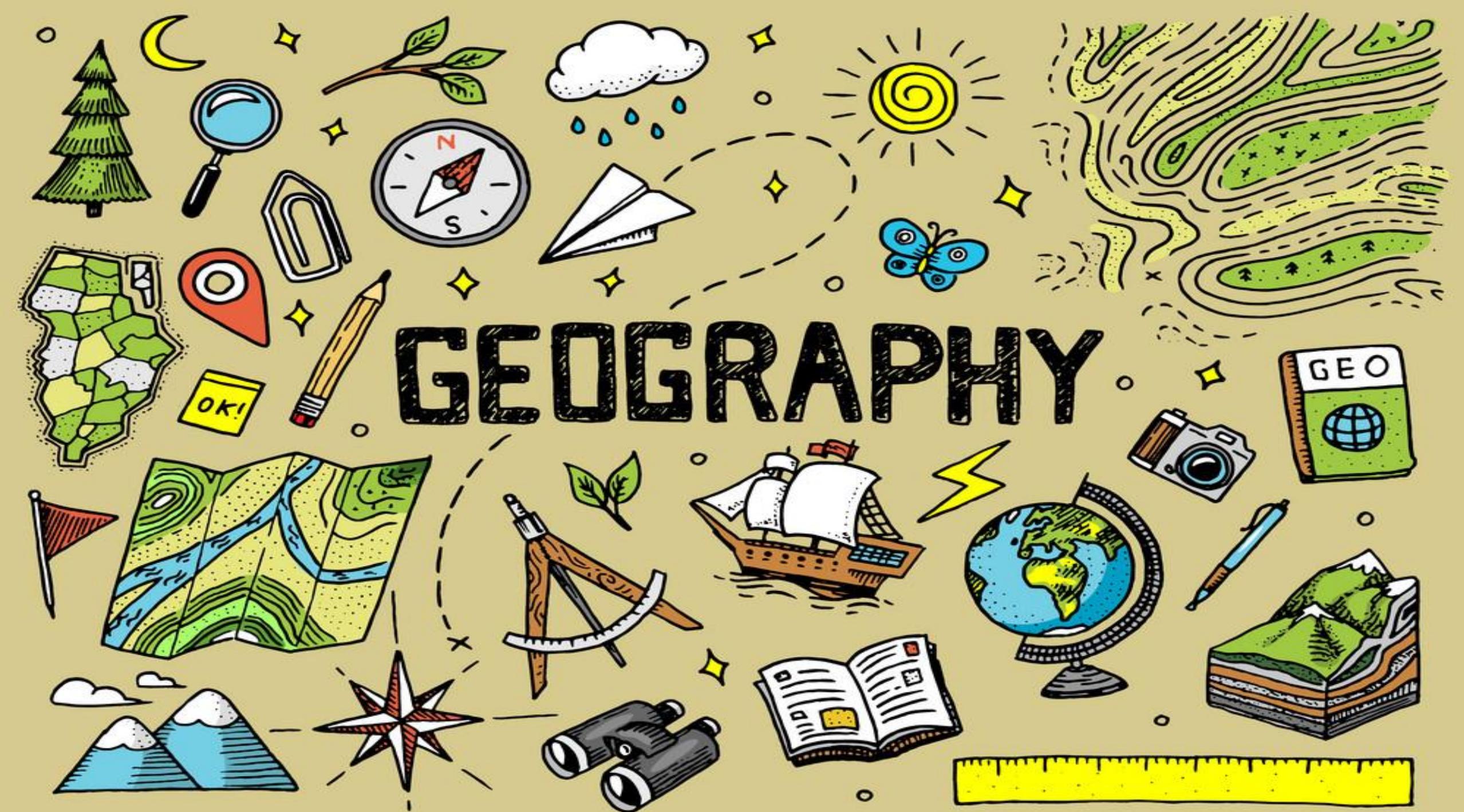


QUESTIONS:

1. What are the various basis of classifying natural resources?
2. Give two examples of biotic and abiotic resource.
3. Which resources are environment friendly?
4. Name some non-renewable resources.
5. What is the classification of natural resource on the basis of development?
6. What is the classification of natural resource on the basis of distribution?

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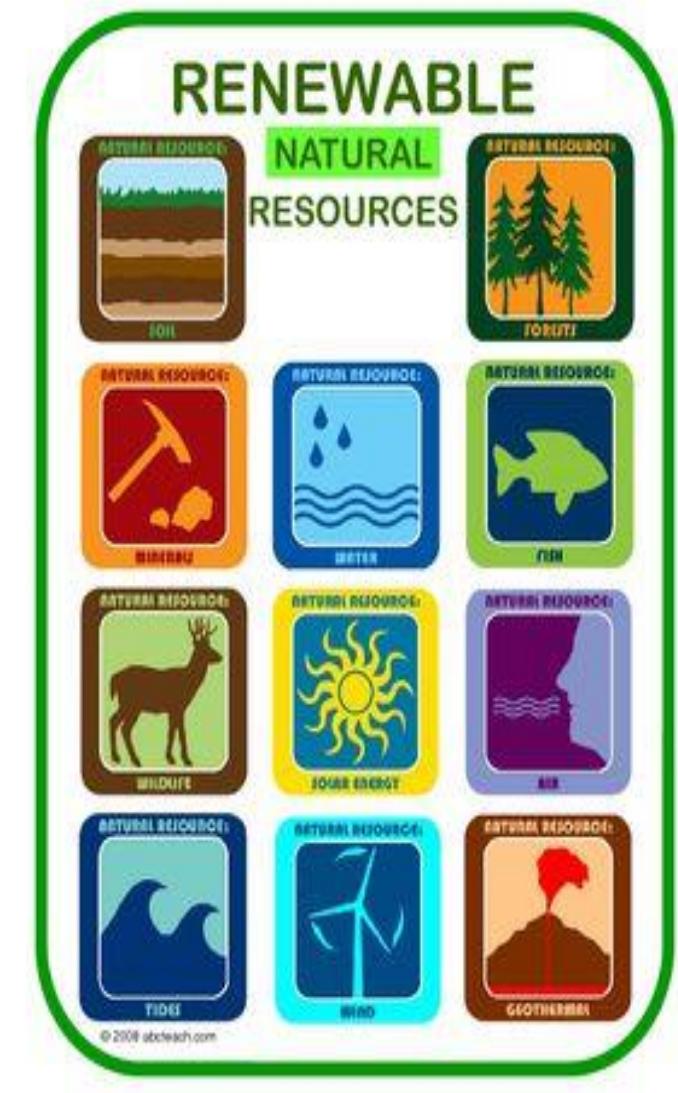


Learning Outcomes:-

- To be able to know the meaning of resources, their variety, location and distribution.
- To be able to understand the significance of resources & types of resources.

CONTENTS:-

- Introduction-Resources
- Classification of resources-
 1. Natural Resources
 2. Human-made Resources
 3. Human Resources
- Conserving Resources
- Sustainable Development



RESOURCES

A **resource** is anything that can be used to satisfy human wants. It includes

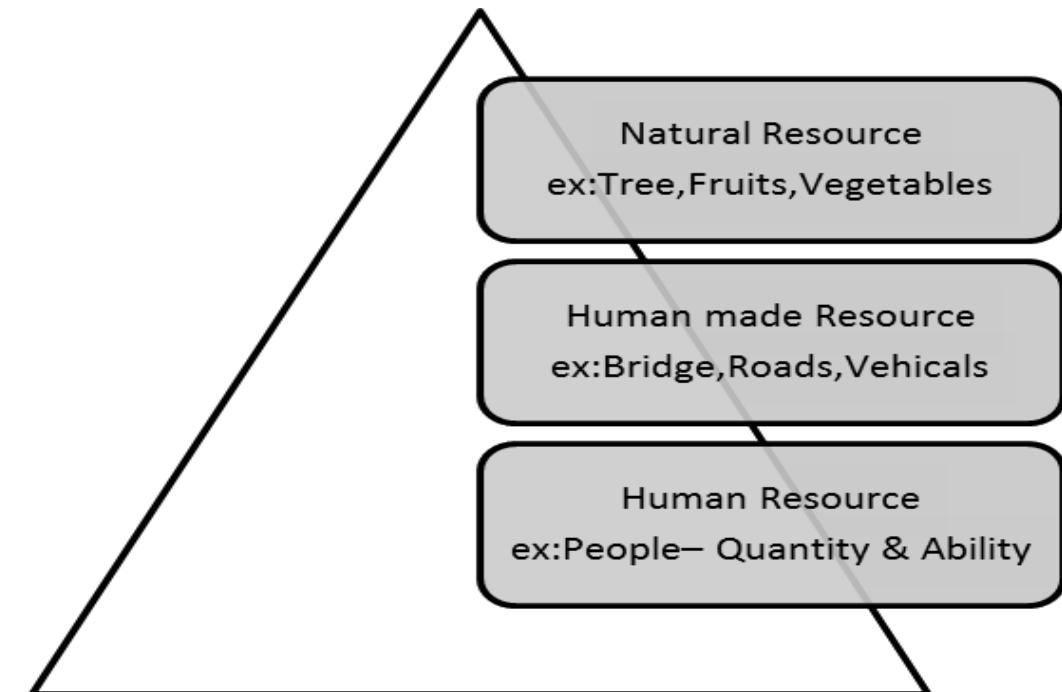
- Things which are present in the environment and which humans use directly.
- Things which humans transform into usable materials to satisfy their needs.

And is classified into:

Natural Resource is a substance found in the Earth naturally.

Human-made Resource is those which humans create using technology and skills.

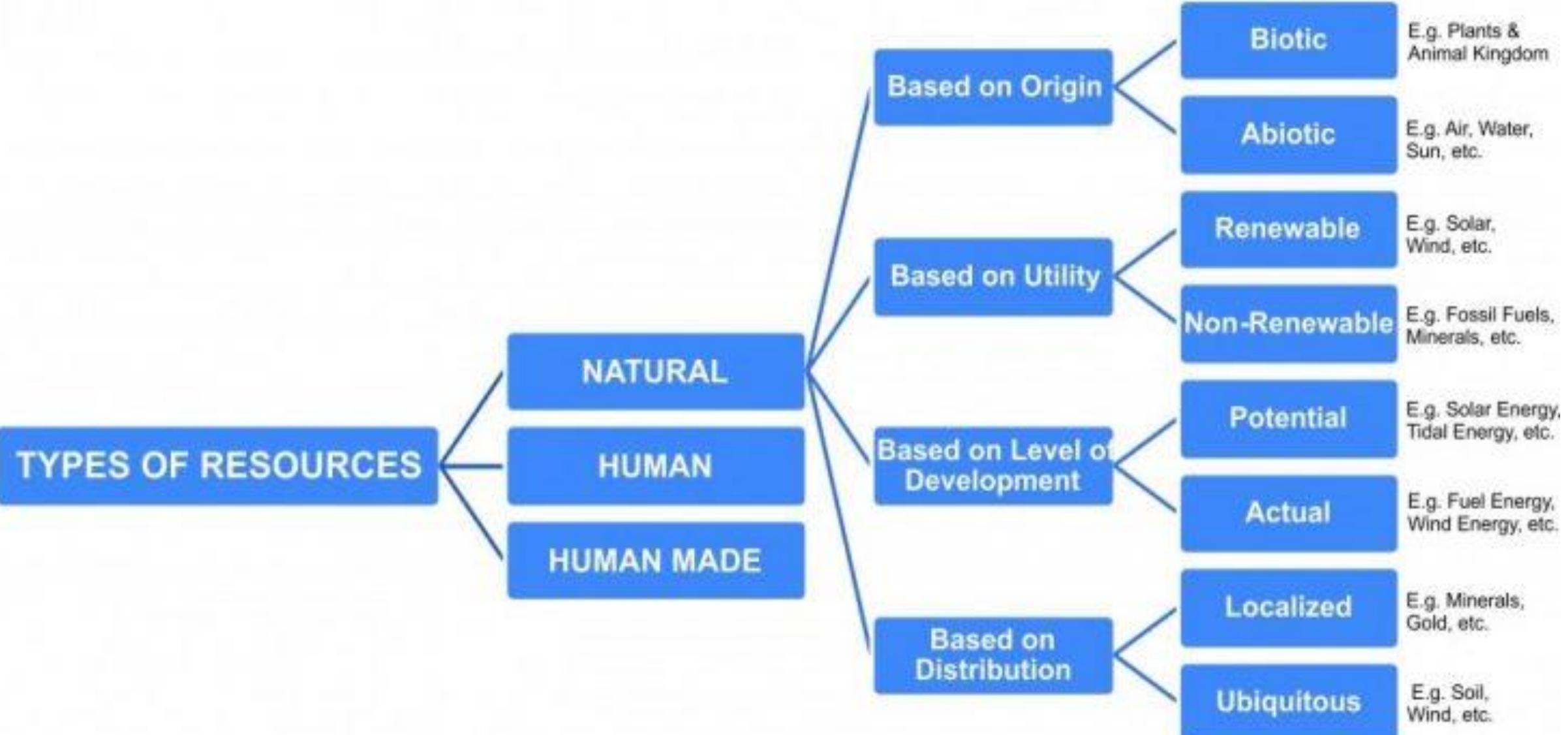
Human Resource consists of people with skills and technical know-how.



QUESTIONS :

1. What is a resource? Give example.
2. What is the major classification of resource?

CLASSIFICATION OF RESOURCES



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Learning Outcomes:-

- To be able to know the meaning of resources, their variety, location and distribution.
- To be able to understand the significance of resources & types of resources.
- To know about resource conservation.
- To be part of resource conservation methods.

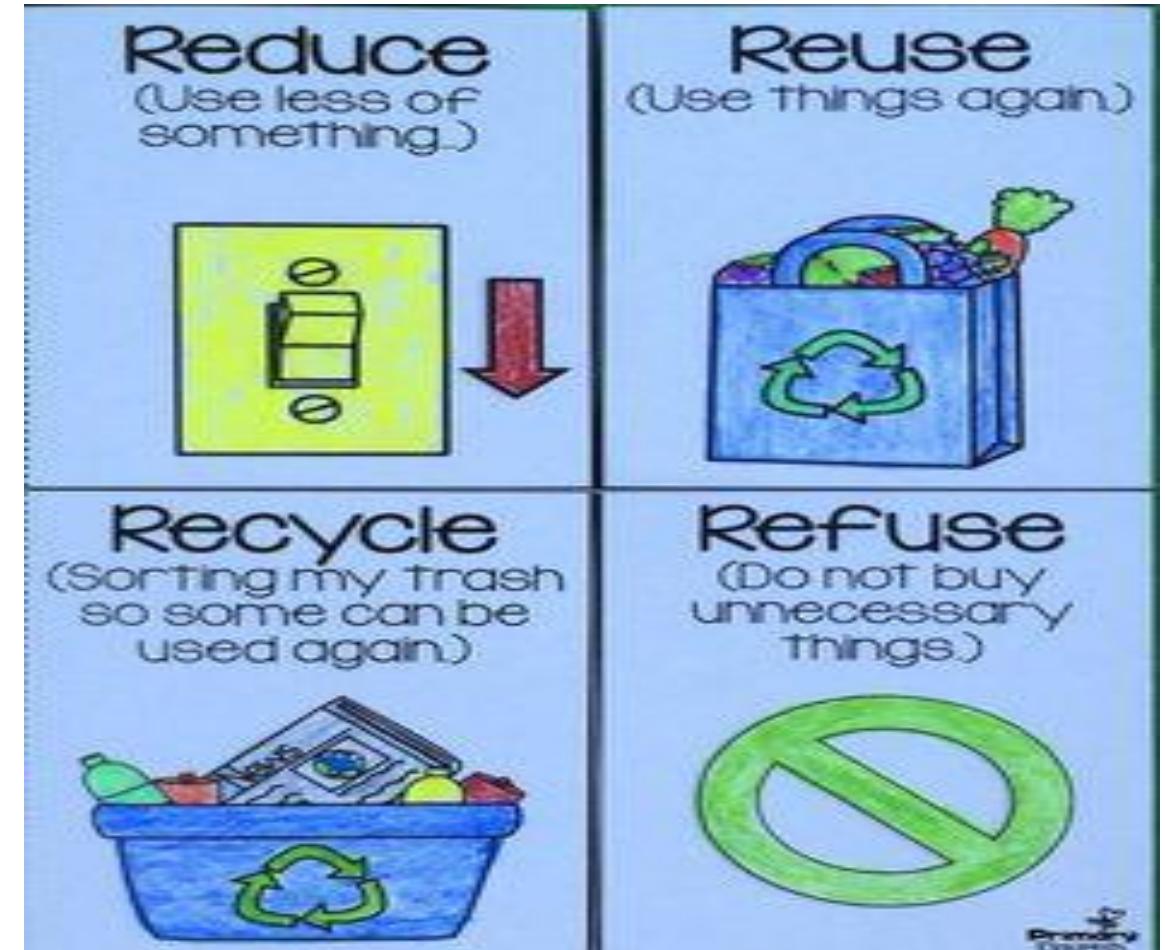
Four Golden R's

REDUCE – consume less and do not waste.

REUSE- Use a product or resource as many times as you can.

RECYCLE- Avoid wastage by changing a product into another usable material.

REFUSE- If you do not need a thing, refuse it.





QUESTION:-

1. Explain resource conservation?
2. Why do we need to conserve resources?
3. What are four golden 'R'?
4. What is sustainable development?

ACTIVITY :-

DRAW PICTURES OF SOME RESOURCES YOU USE IN YOUR HOUSE, YOUR CLASSROOM AND YOUR PLAYGROUND.

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EXERCISE :-

1. Name any three practices that conserves resources.
2. Name any two natural resources.
3. Name any two uses of water.
4. Name any two minerals found in South Africa. (Activity based On Page No.03)
5. Name any two things a student can do to protect nature.

Distinguish between:-

1. Renewable resources and Non-Renewable Resources
2. Potential Resources and Developed Resources
3. Ubiquitous Resources and Localised Resources
4. Biotic Resources and Abiotic Resources

Answer the following questions :-

1. What are the resources? Explain in detail.
2. How can we broadly classify resources?
3. What is sustainable development?
4. What are the four golden 'Rs' of conservation?
5. What are human-made resources? Give examples.
6. 'Human wants are satisfied primarily by nature'. Justify the statement.

MCQ :-

1. A resource is : Anything that has utility and that can be used to satisfy human wants.
2. Natural Resources: Sunlight, Wildlife, Coal, Mineral
3. Man-Made Resources: Railway Track, Schools, Aircrafts, Machinery
4. Potential Resources : Are those that could be used in the future due to breakthrough in technology.
5. Non-Renewable Resources: Water, Air
6. Human resource is said to be the most important resource : Because all the other resources get meaning and value based on the needs and requirements of human beings.

1. Sustainable Development means : Development that meets the needs of the present without affecting the availability of resources for future generations.
2. Four Golden 'Rs' of conservation : Reduce, Reuse, Refuse, Recycle
3. We should use resources : optimally
4. Actions that help in resource saving : Asking parents to use reusable cloth bags for shopping, instead of disposable plastic bags, switching off fans and lights when not in use, using the water used to wash clothes to water plants.

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