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## Resource and Development Class 10 Notes Social Science Geography Chapter 1 REVISION NOTES

### 'Resource':

Everything available in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs, is called a resource. It should be technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable. Only then, it can be termed as a 'Resource'. Examples: minerals, forests, fossil fuels etc.

### Classification of Resources:

- (a) On the basis of origin: Biotic and Abiotic.
- (b) On the basis of exhaustibility: Renewable and Non-renewable.
- (c) On the basis of ownership: Individual (Personal), Community, National and International.

(d) On the basis of status and development: Potential, Developed, Reserve and Stock.

- Biotic Resources are obtained from the biosphere. They have life or are living resources, e.g., human beings, fisheries, forests, etc.
- Abiotic Resources include all non-living things, e.g., rocks and minerals.

### Renewable Resources:

The resources which can be renewed or reproduced by physical, chemical and mechanical processes are known as renewable or replenishable resources, e.g., water, wildlife, forests, solar energy, wind energy, etc.

### Non-renewable Resources:

The resources which once get exhausted, cannot be remade. They take a long geological period of time, i.e., millions of years in their formation, e.g., minerals, fossil' fuels, etc.

1. **Individual resources:** Owned by individuals, e.g., own land, house;
2. **Community Owned Resources:** Resources which are accessible to all the members of the community, e.g., parks, playground;
3. **National Resources:** Resources which belong to the nation, e.g., roads, railways; and
4. **International resources:** Resources which no individual country can utilize, e.g., oceanic waters beyond 200 km.

1. **Potential resources:** Resources found in a region but not in use, e.g., solar energy in Rajasthan, wind in Gujarat;
2. **Stock:** Resources available but do not have appropriate technology to access, e.g., lack of technical know how to use hydrogen and oxygen as source of energy; and
3. **Reserve:** Subset of stock. Can be used for future needs, e.g., water in the dams, forest resources.