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Resource and Development Class 10 Notes Social Science Geography Chapter 1

'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.