



KIDS CORNER HAPPY INTER COLLEGE

FIROZABAD

Dear, Students complete this work and bring it when school opens.

Geography For class 10th

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Class X - Geography
Chapter - 1 RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

Meaning of Resource - The term 'resource' comprises everything that is available in environments, can be used to satisfy our needs, is technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable.

Process of Transformation :- The process of transformation of things that are available in our environment involves an inter-dependent relationship between nature, technology and institutions.

Classification of RESOURCES -

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graph TD
    RESOURCES --> Natural
    RESOURCES --> Human
    Natural --> Renewable
    Natural --> Non-Renewable
    Renewable --> Continuous["Continuous  
or Flow, wind  
water"]
    Renewable --> Biological
    Biological --> Nature["Nature  
vegetation (Forests)"]
    Non-Renewable --> Structures["Structures  
and  
Institutions"]
    Non-Renewable --> Quantity["Quantity  
and  
Quality"]
    Structures --> Recyclable["Recyclable  
metals"]
    Structures --> Non-Recyclable["Non-Recyclable  
Fossil Fuels"]
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Origin:

- Biotic - These resources are obtained from biosphere human beings, livestock, flora and fauna. Coal and petroleum are considered as biotic resources.
- Abiotic - These resources are composed of non-living things e.g. soil, rock, metals, winds etc.

Basic of Exhaustibility or Limitation of Use -

• Renewable Resources -

Renewable resources are those natural resources which can be used again and again can be reproduced by physical, mechanical and chemical processes.

Solar energy, air, water and soil are renewable resources of energy.

• Non-renewable Resources:

These resources can not be renewed after they have been used. For example, minerals and fossil fuels are non-renewable. However, some of these resources like metals are recyclable but they cannot be recycled.

• Community owned Resources -

The community resources are the resources

(3) which are accessible to all the members of the community. For examples - grazing grounds, burial ground, ponds in village, public parks etc.

• National Resources -

National resources are the resources which are under the control of nation/country.

For example coal mines, territorial sea.

The country's government has legal powers to acquire even private property for public welfare.

• International Resources ->

International resources are owned and regulated by international institutions.

Examples are open sea used for peaceful navigation, open sky for flight movement, etc.

Classified Resources -

• Potential Resources -

Potential resources are which are found in a region, but have not been utilised due to lack of capital technology or other reasons.

For example, the western parts of India, particularly Rajasthan and Gujarat, have enormous potential for the development of wind and solar energy, but these have not been properly developed so far.

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• Developed Resources —

Developed resources are the resources which are surveyed and their quality and quantity have been utilised.

• Stock —

Among stock are included the materials in the environment which have the potential to satisfy human need but human beings do not have the appropriate technology to access these. For example water is compound of two inflammable gases, hydrogen and oxygen which can be used as a rich source of energy.

• Reserves —

Reserves are the specific stocks for which appropriate technological know how is available but exploration is not started yet. For example hydel energy or forest are reserves but still has limited exploration.

DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES

Resources are vital for human survival as well as for maintaining the quality of life. It was believed that resources are free gift of nature.

Many types of problems have arisen due to the