

PUBLIC SCHOOL DARBHANGA



S.ST

CLASS-8



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Resources

Utility. Utility or usability is what makes an object or substance a resource.

Value means worth. Some resources have economic value, some do not. For example, metals may have an economic value, a beautiful landscape may not. But both are important and satisfy human needs.

TYPES OF RESOURCES

Natural Resources

Resources that are drawn from Nature and used without much modification are called **natural resources**.

Natural resources are classified into different groups depending upon their **level of development** and **use; origin; stock** and **distribution**.

On the basis of their development and use resources can be classified into two groups, **actual** resources and **potential** resources.

Actual resources are those resources whose quantity is known. These resources are being used in the present. petroleum in the West Asia, the dark soils of the Deccan plateau in Maharashtra are all actual resources.

Potential resources are those whose entire quantity may not be known and these are not being used at present. These resources could be used in the future.

Based on their **origin**, resources can be **abiotic** or **biotic**. Abiotic resources are non-living while biotic resources are living. Soils, rocks and minerals are abiotic but plants and animals are biotic resources. Natural resources can be broadly categorised into **renewable** and **non-renewable** resources.

Renewable resources are those which get renewed Or replenished quickly.