RESOURCES AND THEIR CLASSIFICATION



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MEANING AND DEFINITION OF RESOURCES

In simple words Resource means :-

- 1. By which man's needs and desires are fulfilled.
- 2. By which certain objective can be attained.
- 3. Which may be helpful to solve man's problem.
- 4. By which social objectives can be attained.
- 5. On which human being can depend.

According to E.W.Zimmerman,".....resource is the means of attainment of given ends . The ends being satisfaction of individual wants and attainment of social objectives."

Source :(World Resources and Industries) According to James.S. Fisher,"Resources are anything that can be used to satisfy a need or desire."

According to Encyclopedia of social sciences, Vol 11," Resources are those aspects of man's environment which facilitates the satisfaction of human wantS AND THE attainment of social objectives."

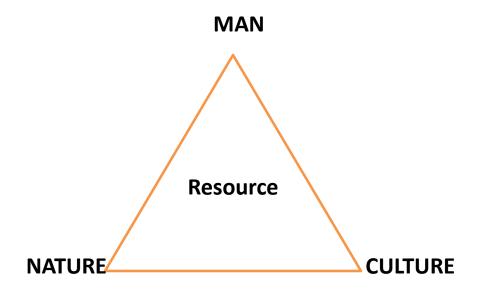
CHARACTERISTICS OF RESOURCES

- Utility : Must have utility to human beings and society.
- Adequate Quantity : Must be available in sufficient quantity.
- Accesibilitly : Must be accesible to acquire for the benefit of man and society.
- Participation in Development
 - : Must contibute in the developmental process of society.

CHANGING CONCEPT OF RESOURCES

- with passage of time
- technological advancement
- With changing human needs and social objectives .
 ANYTHING CAN BECOME A RESOURCE
- There are lot of things present in the environment and inside the earth which are useless today ,but they can become resource in future.
- For example : coal was considered as black rock before the invention of steam engine. After this it is known as black gold for the railways .Similarly abundance of nitrogen present in the atmosphere become resource when man started its extraction from atmosphere for making fertilizers.

TRINITY OF RESOURCES



GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF RESOURCES

On the basis of properties , characteristics , origin , utilities,

we can have a general classification of resources:-

1) Biotic and Abiotic Resources

Biotic Resources	Abiotic Resources
 It include living objects. Reproduction and	 It include non-living objects. No Reproduction and
Regeneration. Plants and animals.	Regeneration. Minerals ,land ,soil ,water.

2) Exhaustible and Inexhaustible Resources.

Exhaustible Resource	Inexhaustible Resource
Only one time use.	Can be used repeatedly.
Non-renewable in	Renewable in nature.
nature.	They will remain present
By continuously use, they	on the earth till its
will disappear from the	existence.
earth.	For example : wind ,
For example : Petroleum,	water, plant, sunshine etc.
coal, minerals etc.	

3) Potential and Developed Resources.

These two are generally explained in terms of water resources.

Potential Resources	Developed Resources
•Amount of estimated resources present in particular area.	•Amount of resources used by any area out of the total potential resources are called Developed Resources.
 Location of these resources is known. 	•Presentaly these resources are fulfilling the needs of man and society.
•These will be used in future.	
•For example : Himalayan rivers are having huge potential for hydro power similarly African rivers are also having potential for hydro power.	•For example : in india out of 4.5 cr kilowatts potential resources only ¼ is developed resources .Similarly African continent has very less amount of developed resources.

4) Raw Material and Energy Resources.

Raw Material Resources	Energy Resources
•Which are used as raw material	 Resources used to produce
in industries to produce new	energy to run industries,
goods.	transport and to satisfy other
	human and social needs.
•Agriculture related material	 Industry used coal ,hydro
like wheat ,Sugarcane used to	power and petrol as energy
produce flour and sugar.	resource commonly.
•Plant material like wood	•LPG, Wood, Coal, Cow dung etc
,leaves ,Fruits etc used to	are used as energy resource in
produce variety of goods.	Urban and Rural areas.
•Minerals like Iron ore used to	•Energy resources are
produce iron related goods.	exhaustible and inexhaustible in
	nature.

5) Agricultural and Pastoral Resources

Agricultural Resources	Pastoral Resources
•Agriculture output which fulfill basic needs of man i.e cottage, cake and clothes are called agricultural resources.	•Pertaining to , or characterized by ,the care of grazing animals.
•70 to 80 population of world depend upon agriculture.	 Basis of rearing livestock.
 Include crops like: Cereal – Rice ,Wheat Beverages – Tea ,coffees Fibres – Cotton ,Jute 	•Like Grassland of South America , Europe, etc.
Commercial –Sugarcane ,Vegetables Miscellaneous– Rubber ,Sunflower •Domestic Animals and livestock.	•Livestock provide milk, flesh , leather, wool, transport facility.

6) Mineral and Industrial Resources

Mineral Resources	Industrial Resources
•Resources mined from the	•Resources on which industries
interior of the earth are mineral	are based, called industrial
resources.	resources.
•Coal , Iron ore , Gold , Silver are	•All mineral resources , power
good examples of this.	resources, are also industrial
	resources.
 These are essential for 	 These are exhaustible and
development of any region.	inexhaustible in nature.
 In the era of advancing 	 Basis of industrial development
technology, these are having	of any region.
immense importance to the	
society and man.	
•Should be wisely used.	

IMPORTANCE AND MANAGEMENT RESOURCES

- Helpful in fulfilling man's needs/desire.
- Helpful in providing basic infrastructure for development.
- Helpful in attaining social objectives.
- Unequal distribution of resources, generate trade among nations of the world.
- Optimum use of exhaustible resources and maximum use of inexhaustible.
- Alternative use of energy resources
- Follow the principle of 3 R