



Chapter 1- Resources and their types, Natural and Human

NOTES:

IMPORTANT TERMS

1. **Resources:** Any materials that can be used to satisfy human needs are called resources.
2. **Natural resources:** The gifts of nature which are useful for making the lives of human beings comfortable and worth living.
3. **Potential resources:** Those resources which have been found in a region, but not yet put to proper use.
4. **Localised resources:** Those resources that are found only in certain places. Example: gold , copper etc.
5. **Actual resources:** Those resources which have been surveyed and quantified for actual use.
6. **Renewable resources:** Those resources which can be obtained continuously for human needs, such as water, plants etc. They can regenerate themselves.
7. **Non-renewable resources:** Those resources which have a limited or fixed source of supply. Once used they cannot be regenerated easily again.
8. **Abiotic resources:** Abiotic resources are non-living things in the biosphere such as air, water, rocks, minerals etc.
9. **Biotic resources:** Biotic resources are living things in the biosphere such as forests, wildlife, fishes etc.
10. **Ubiquitous resources:** Those resources which are found everywhere. For example, air is ubiquitous resource.
11. **Human resources:** The human being living in a particular area or country. It also refers to the ability of humans to use the natural resources usefully.
12. **Technology:** It is the knowledge to do or make things. It is a human made resource.
13. **Sustainable development:** resources are utilized carefully so that besides meeting the present requirements it also takes care of the future generations.
14. **Conservation:** It is planned and careful use of natural resources, so that resource can be used for a longer period of time.
15. **Reserved resources:** It refers to the portion of resource which can be developed profitably with available technology.