Chapter – 1: Resources

- Utility – anything with value
  - Water, electricity, rickshaw, vegetable, textbook
- Resource – utility with value (worth)
  - Metal – economic value (money-related)
  - Landscape – no economic value
  - Both – important
- Resources – gain economic value with time
  - Granny's home remedies (cure for diseases) – no economic value
  - Granny's home remedies (Patented and Copyrighted) – high economic value
- Time and technology – imp. factors – convert anything into Resource
  - Both – related to people
- People – most imp. resources
  - Ideas, knowledge, invention, creation – new resources
    - Fire – cooking, running engines
    - Wheel – newer modes of transportation
    - Hydroelectricity – energy from flowing water to our homes

Types of Resources

1. Natural Resources

- Taken from nature
- Used without modification
  - Air, water, soil, minerals
  - Most of these – used directly
  - Some – require use of technology – best use

i. Renewable Resources

- Renew / replenish – easily
- Some – unlimited
  - Solar / Wind energy
- Careless use – affect stock (qty.)
  - Water, soil, forest, etc.
- Water – seems – unlimited
  - Careless use – shortage – natural water sources (fresh water)

ii. Non-Renewable Resources

- Limited stock (qty.)
- Once exhausted – thousands of years – renew / replenish
  - Coal, petroleum, natural gas

- Distribution – uneven (unequal) – factors – terrain (land type), climate, altitude (height)

2. Human Made Resources

- Some – Natural resources – useful – raw form – changed
  - Iron ore – not useful

    - Iron – extracted (taken) from iron ore – useful
- E.g. – buildings, bridges, roads, machinery, vehicles, technology

3. Human Resources

- Special and most imp. resource
- Best use – nature – create resources – skill, knowledge, technology
- Education / health – people – resource
- Human resource development – improve skill – better people

Conserving Resources

- Resource conservation – using resources carefully and giving them time to renew or replenish
- Sustainable development – balancing the need to use resources and also conserve them for future generations
- Everyone - contribute – conserve
    - Reduce
    - Recycle
    - Reuse
- Our duty
    - Renewable resources – use – sustainable
    - Diversity of life – earth – conserved
    - Damage – natural environment – minimized