

30.MARCH.2020
Class 8 Social Science
By Mrs Nidhi Rao

Good morning students . As you all are aware that we all are going through tough situation because of the Corona virus 'COVID-19' and the Education Board has approved to start online classes for the students so that you would not be deprived of any kind of education . It might be little difficult for you to catch up with the online teaching initially but I'm sure soon you will master it .All the best.

I Mrs Nidhi Rao will be providing you online classes for Class 8th Geography. You will be receiving notes questions answers and some activities. We request you to go through the contents and study material thoroughly and equip yourselves well to answer all the questions given.

CLASS 8th : GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER 1 : RESOURCES

RESOURCES AND THEIR VALUE

What is a resource?

Any substance ,material ,living thing or service which has usability or for utility is called a resource. Anything that can be used to satisfy a need is a resource.

Example: Books ,goods ,air ,water, means of transport and so on .

What do you mean by value ?

It is Utility or usability which makes an object or substance a resource. Things become resources only when they have some value. A substance's use or utility gives it a value. 'Value means worth'. The value you could be economic or moral or aesthetic according to the nature of a resource.

Example :metals have an economic value, a beautiful landscape may have an aesthetic value and love for a family or care about our environment main have a moral value.

TYPES OF RESOURCES

Resources are generally classified into three types of resources:

- Natural resources
- Human made resources
- Human resources

NATURAL RESOURCES

Natural resources are those resources which are directly drawn from nature and is used without modification. Natural resources are useful raw materials that we get from the nature directly. In other words they are gifts of nature to man.

For example: the air we breathe water rivers and lakes sunlight minerals animals etc

CLASSIFICATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Natural resources are classified into different groups on the basis of the level of development use origin stock and distribution

Classification on the basis of level of development and use:

- **Actual resources**

Those resources whose quantity is known are actual resources. These resources are being used in present for example the rich deposits of coal in Ruhr Region of Germany E and petroleum in the West Asia the dark soils of Deccan Plateau in Maharashtra etc

- **Potential resources**

Those resources whose entire quantity utility is not known. These resources are not being used today because of lack of advanced level of Technology which may help in drilling them out and put into use. These resources could be used in the future. For example the uranium found in Ladakh is an example of this kind of resource that could be used in the future

Classification on the basis of origin:

- **Abiotic resources**

These resources are non living full stop for example soils rocks minerals books etc

- **Biotic resources**

These resources are living things. For example plants and animals

Classification on the basis of stock:

- **Renewable resources**

These resources are one which gets renewed or replenished quickly. Some of these are unlimited and are not affected by human activity for example solar and wind energy.

However, careless use and over consumption of certain natural resources affect their stock. For example water looks like unlimited renewable resource but today pollution shortage and drawing up of natural water resources have become a major situation in many parts of the world

- **Non renewable resources**

These resources have a Limited stock. If these stocks are exhausted it may take thousands of years to get renewed or replenished full stop for example Coal Petroleum and natural gas.

Classification on the basis of distribution of distribution:

- **Ubiquitous resources**

These resources are found everywhere all over the world like the air we breathe are ubiquitous

- **Localised resources**

These resources are found in certain parts of the world for example minerals metals like copper, iron, steel, gold, diamonds and so on. The distribution of natural resources is led by number of physical factors of phenomena light terrain climate and altitude.

HUMAN-MADE RESOURCES

A human made resource is a resource that has been created through the act of human like extraction, drilling and manufacturing. For example earlier iron ore was not a resource because people do not know how to extract it. Roads buildings schools machinery bridges are all human made resource stop technology is also human made resource.

HUMAN RESOURCES

Human resource refer to the number (quantity) and abilities (mental and Physical) of the people. People themselves are human resources, who serve

their nation well. People can make the best use of nature to create more resources when they have the knowledge, skill and the technology to do so.

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Improving the quality of people's skills so that they are able to create more resources is known as human resource development(HRD). Education and health help in making people a valuable resource.

CONSERVING RESOURCES

Using resources carefully and giving them time to get renewed is called resource conservation. The Rapid growth of population and increase in consumption of the available resources has put great pressure on the limited mineral and natural resources. There are many ways of conserving resources. Each person can contribute by reducing consumption recycling and reusing things.

SUSTAINABLE RESOURCES

Balancing the need and carefully utilising the resources so that besides meeting the requirements of the present and also conserving them for the future generations is called sustainable development.

Principles of sustainable development:-

1. Respect and care for all forms of life next.
2. Improve the quality of human life.
3. Conserve the earth's vitality and diversity.
4. Minimise the depletion of natural resources.
5. Change personal attitude and practices towards the environment.
6. Enable communities to care for their own environment.

Dear Students you are requested to write the Question and Answers in your fair notebook. If u are not having new copies you can use your old notebooks . Please do not copy the explanation only Q+A..

Very Short Answer Questions

Q1. Define utility

Ans1. The quality of being practical use is called utility. It is only the utility or usability of an object or substance which makes it a resource.

Q2. What is a resource ?

Ans2. Anything that can be used for satisfying human needs is called a resource. Example: water, electricity, fresh vegetables ,text book, etc.

Q3. Mention the different types of resources?

Ans 3. The different types of resources are:

- a. Natural resources
- b. Human made resources;and
- c. Human resources

Short Answer Questions

Q4. Why are human resources important?

Ans4. Human resource refer to the number (quantity) and abilities (mental and Physical) of the people. People themselves are human resources, who serve their nation well. People can make the best use of nature to create more resources when they have the knowledge, skill and the technology to do so.

Q5. Differentiate between the following:-

a. Potential resources and actual resources

Potential Resources	Actual Resources
1. Potential resources are those resources whose entire quantity or utility is unknown	1. Actual resources are those resources whose quantity is known
2. Resources are not being used at present, because of the non availability of technology	2. Actual resources are being used at present with existing Technology

b. Ubiquitous resources and localised resources

Ubiquitous Resources	Localised Resources
1. Ubiquitous resources are those which are found all over the world like the air we breathe.	1. Localised resources are those resources which are found in a particular region or physical condition like Copper and iron ore
2. These resources do not rely on physical factors.	2. These resources are mainly governed by physical factors

Q6. What is resource conservation?

Ans6. Using resources carefully and giving them time to get renewed is called resource conservation. The Rapid growth of population and increase in consumption of the available resources has put great pressure on the limited mineral and natural resources. There are many ways of conserving resources. Each person can contribute by reducing consumption recycling and reusing things.

Q7. Why are resources distributed unequally over the Earth?

Ans7. The distribution of natural resources depend upon number of physical factors like terrain ,climate and altitude. The distribution of these resources is unequal because these factors differ so much over the Earth.

Q8. What is sustainable development?

Ans8. Balancing the need and carefully utilising the resources so that besides meeting the requirements of the present and also conserving them for the future generations is called sustainable development.

Long Answer Questions

Q9. Mention the principles of sustainable development?

Ans9. Principles of sustainable development:-

- 1.Respect and care for all forms of life next.
2. Improve the quality of human life.
- 3.Conserve the earth's vitality and diversity.
- 4.Minimise the depletion of natural resources.
5. Change personal attitude and practices towards the environment.
- 6.Enable communities to care for their own environment.

Q10. How are you going to help in conserving resources?

Ans10. The future of our planet and its people is linked with our ability to maintain and preserve the life support system that nature provides. Therefore it is our duty to ensure that:

1. All uses of renewable resources are sustainable.
2. The diversity of life on the Earth is conserved
3. The damage to natural environmental system is minimised.
4. Avoid wasteful methods, also reduce ,reuse and recycle things.

That's all for Chapter 1 ..Stay tuned. Thank you. God bless.
