

Ch-5 Basic Problems of An Economy

Good Morning Students,

This lesson is for class 9th for the subject of Economics. The topic of today is 'Resources and Types of Resources' which is covered in chapter 5 titled 'Basic Problems of an Economy' of your book.

This lesson is being submitted to you on. 15.07.24.

All the students now please open page number 58 of your book and listen carefully.

Resources:-

The natural substances that have utility and functionality i.e. the capacity to fulfil human needs are termed as resources. Resources are those materials which are made available and useable by the technology present with the object of satisfying human wants. For example coal is only a piece of rock until power is generated from it or by-products are produced.

Resources are also termed as those materials which have economic cost of production and satisfy human wants.

In simple words, by resources we mean factors of production namely land, labour, capital and enterprise.

Types of Resources:-

Resources are generally classified (1)

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into natural, man-made and human resources.

1. Natural Resources:-

Whatever exists in nature and is usable by man is termed as a natural resource. For example, air, water, plants, metals etc.

Types of natural resources:-

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

(i) On the basis of their origin:-

(a) Biotic Resources:-

Biotic resources are substances obtained from living beings. They include vegetations, birds, domestic animals and wildlife.

(b) Abiotic Resources:-

Abiotic resources are non-living substances. They include air, water, land or soil, rocks and minerals in the Earth's crust.

(ii) On the basis of exhaustibility:-

(a) Renewable Resources:-

~~Ren~~ The resources which can be repeatedly used as they are replenished by natural process are renewable or Inexhaustible resources. These include sunlight, air, water etc. As their stock is continuous, they are also called flow resources. These are biotic resources.

(b) Non-Renewable Resources:-

Non-renewable resources are substances

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whose stock decreases and gradually disappear with use. They cannot be increased or recovered, so they are called non-renewable resources or exhaustible resources. These are abiotic resources whose quantity is fixed and takes millions of years for their formation. These include fossil fuels and minerals.

On the basis of stages of development

(a) Potential Resources:-

The power of water, wind and waves can be harnessed to produce energy. Minerals deposits lie buried in mountains and oceans. Though these resources have the capacity to fulfil human wants, they may not be utilised until technical knowhow makes them accessible and useable. Even now there are vast reserves of resources which cannot be used presently with available technology or infrastructure. These resources which exist but cannot be exploited presently remain as stock for future use. They are termed as Potential Resources.

(b) Actual Resources:-

Natural substances whose location and condition have been determined and which are already being utilised by present generation are termed as Actual Resources. The quantity and quality of the resource is determined. It is then obtained and put to valuable use. (3)

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On the basis of Ownership:-

- (a) Individual Resources
- (b) Community Resources
- (c) National Resources
- (d) World Resources

For explanation refer to page number 6 of your book.

Man-Made Resources:-

Over the years with advancement of science and technology, man had made newer and better things by using natural resources to lead a comfortable life. These new things produced by men are called Man-Made Resources. For example, cotton is a natural resource, but man has produced nylon, polyester and synthetic rubber etc.

Human Resources:-

Of all the resources of the world, man himself is the most important resource. He transforms natural objects into resources and utilises them for the benefit of his family and society. The pace of development of any country depends on the quality and quantity of human resources.

Efficient Use of Resources:-

Efficient use of resources means allocating your resources on different commodities in

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Such a way that you get maximum utility from those resources. It means reducing the wastage of resources to the minimum.

Need for efficient use of resources:-

(1) For Maximizing aggregate Output:-

If different resources can be properly allocated or used along different lines of production, then it would be possible for the country to produce maximum possible output with the help of available resources.

(2) For minimising the cost of production:-

If the resources are efficiently used along different lines of production then maximum output can be produced at a lower cost of production.

(3) For ensuring sustainable growth:-

The policy-makers not only emphasizes on the maximum of present output with the use of available natural resources, they also put emphasis on the maximisation of output and consumption for the future generations. Such sustainable growth in output and consumption needs efficient use of natural resources in a country.

Sustainable Development:-

Balancing the need to use resources and also conserve them for the future is called Sustainable Development. It

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meets the needs of the present generation without harming the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs.

Features of Sustainable Development:-

1. Increase in Per Capita Income and Welfare over Time:
2. Rational use of Natural Resources.
3. Environmental Protection.

For explanation refer to page 61 of your book.

With this, I am ending my topic here. Write the answers of the following questions in your note-books.

Qn 1. What are Abiotic Resources?

Qn 2. What are non-renewable resources? Give example.

Qn 3. What is Sustainable Development?

Q 4. What is the need of efficient use of resources?

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