

# Class 10 Notes: Classification of Resources

This document provides Class 10 Notes for "Classification of Resources" based on various categories, structured to enhance understanding. Each classification helps clarify the characteristics and usage of different types of resources in a structured manner.

## 1. Classification Based on Origin

Resources can be classified based on their origin into two main types:

- Natural Resources: These occur naturally, such as forests, water, and minerals.
- Human-made Resources: Created by human beings, examples include buildings, roads, and machines.

## 2. Classification Based on Exhaustibility

Resources can also be classified according to their exhaustibility:

- Renewable Resources: These are resources that can be replenished, like sunlight, wind, and water.
- Non-renewable Resources: These cannot be replenished in a short time and include resources like coal, petroleum, and natural gas.

## 3. Classification Based on Ownership

Resources can be classified based on ownership:

- Individual Resources: Owned by private individuals, such as land and personal property.
- Community Resources: Shared by a community, including public parks and community playgrounds.
- National Resources: Belong to a nation, such as forests and rivers.
- International Resources: Regulated by international bodies and include areas like high seas and outer space.

## 4. Classification Based on Development and Use

Resources are also categorized by their stage of development:

- Potential Resources: Available in a region but not yet developed, like untapped solar and wind power.
- Developed Resources: These are actively used resources, such as hydropower and coal mines.
- Stock Resources: Available but cannot be used due to lack of technology, like hydrogen in the atmosphere.
- Reserves: Future stocks that can be used when needed, such as forest reserves and coal reserves.

## **5. Sustainable Resource Management Methods**

Sustainable management of resources ensures resources last longer for future generations:

- Conservation of Natural Resources: Includes sustainable farming and biodiversity protection.
- Reduce, Reuse, Recycle: Practices like recycling paper, reducing plastic usage, and reusing materials help minimize resource depletion.