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APRIL '17

01

SATURDAY

DAY 091-274 Wk 13

B. A. Part - II

Paper - IV

Date - 14/06/2021

Economic Geography

* Concept of Resource

What is Resource?

→ "Resource" is made up of two separate words -

'Re' + 'Source' that indicate any thing or substance that may occur unhindered many more times.

→ Resource is a source of supply, support, or aid, especially one that can be readily drawn upon when needed.

→ Resource is defined as a service or other asset used to produce goods and services that meet human needs and wants.

→ In other words, Air, water, food, plants, animals, minerals, metals and everything

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8 else that exists in nature and has
utility to mankind is a 'Resource'.

9
10 → In 1933, when the eminent professor
of economics Erich W. Zimmerman
11 promulgated his famous "Concept of
Resource", the idea became so popular
that numerous articles and papers
12 started pouring in the contemporary
Economic Geographical literature.

1
2 → According to Zimmermann;
"Resources are not, they
become".

3 "The word "resource" does not refer
to a thing but to a function which a
4 thing may perform to an operation in
which it may take part, namely, the
5 function or operation of attaining
a given end such a satisfying a
6 want.

7 → The value of each such resource
depends on its utility and other
factors. For example, metals like
gold silver, copper etc have economic
value; i.e. they can be exchanged
for money. However, mountains,

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rivers, sea or forests are also resources but they do not have economic value.

→ There are two most important factors that can turn any substance into a resource - time and technology. With the help of technology and new innovation humans can transform a natural or man-made substance into a resource. Similarly, time also adds to the value of a resource, like, fossil deposits of organisms over hundreds of years can turn into fossil fuel.

→ A thing or substance is not considered as resource when it fails to give satisfaction to human beings.

→ So, resource satisfies individual human wants or attains social objectives. It also refers to the positive interaction between man and nature. Only the satisfaction of human beings converts anything or a substance into resource.

→ Man is, of course, the most important and integral part of resource creation, as he is situated in the top of the hierarchy of resource consumption.

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WEDNESDAY

Wk 14 DAY 095-270

Resource must possess two important properties :-

(a) Function ability and

(b) Utility.

→ Anything or substance as resource, one must critically examine whether it has the property of both utility or function ability.

→ The presence of both utility and function ability is mandatory for resource creation.

For example :- A bottle of poison has function ability but it has got no utility value as food. The function ability is also the function of space and time.

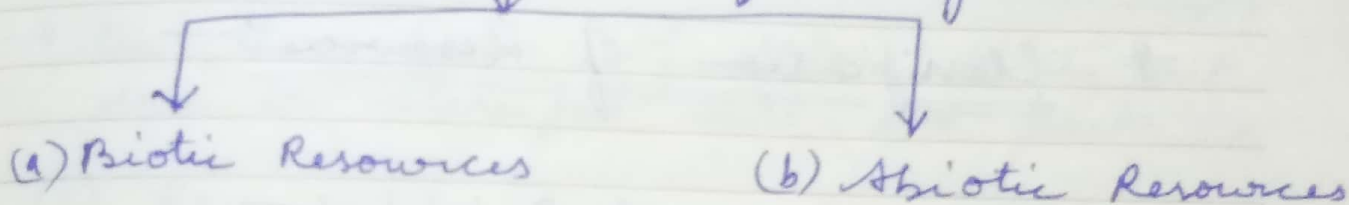
Therefore, we can say that a resource is a substance in the environment that is useful to people is economically and technologically feasible to access and socially acceptable to use.

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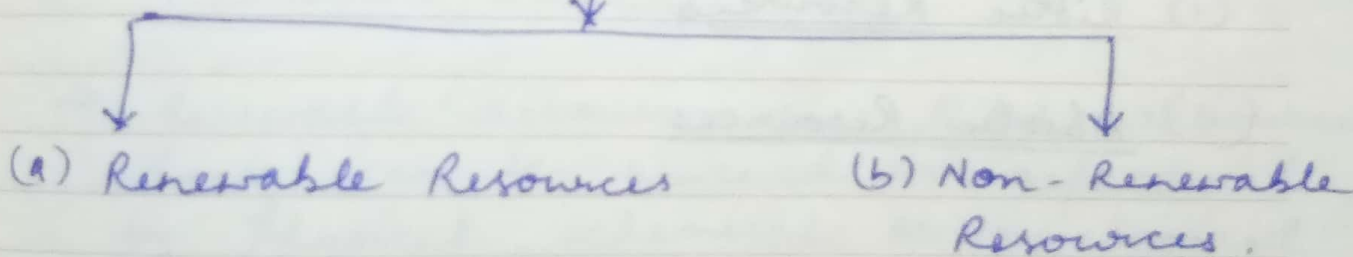
Classification of Resource :-

→ The resources can be classified in the following ways.

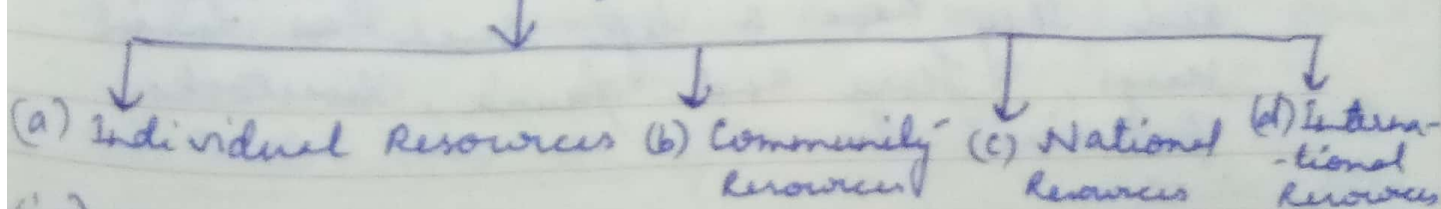
(i) On the basis of Origin



(ii) On the basis of exhaustibility



(iii) On the basis of Ownership :-



(iv) On the basis of status of development :-

