

Class	VIII	Subject	Social Science	Plan For	Topper s
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Prd	1	Chapter	Resources
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Sub-Concepts	What is Resources? 1. Classification of Resources.
Teaching Aid To be used	Smart board/ chart Paper

Sl. No	Step Wise (What to be done)
1	<p><b>RESOURCES-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All materials available in our environment which satisfy our needs are called as <b>Resources</b>.</li> <li>All resources have some value. Value means worth. Some resources have economic value and some do not, but both are important and satisfy human needs.</li> <li>Some resources can become economically valuable with time.</li> <li>Time and technology are the important factors that change substances into People themselves are the most important resource. It is their ideas, knowledge, inventions and discoveries that lead to the creation of more resources.</li> <li>Each discovery or invention leads to many others. For example-           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discovery of fire led to the practice of cooking</li> <li>Invention of the wheel resulted in the development of newer modes of transport.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
2	<p><b>TYPES OF RESOURCES:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Resources are categorized into natural, human-made and human.</b></li> </ul> <div style="text-align: center;"> <pre> graph TD     Resources[Resources] --&gt; NaturalResources[Natural Resources]     Resources --&gt; HumanResources[Human Resources]     Resources --&gt; Humanresources[Human resources]           </pre> </div>
3	<p><b>1. Natural resources</b> are those resources that are drawn from nature and are used without much modification-air, water, soils, minerals are the natural resources.</p>

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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Natural resources are classified into different groups depending upon their level of development and use, origin, renewability and distribution</li><li>• Natural resources also called as 'gifts of nature'.</li></ul> |
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<b>Prd</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Chapter</b>	<b>Resources</b>
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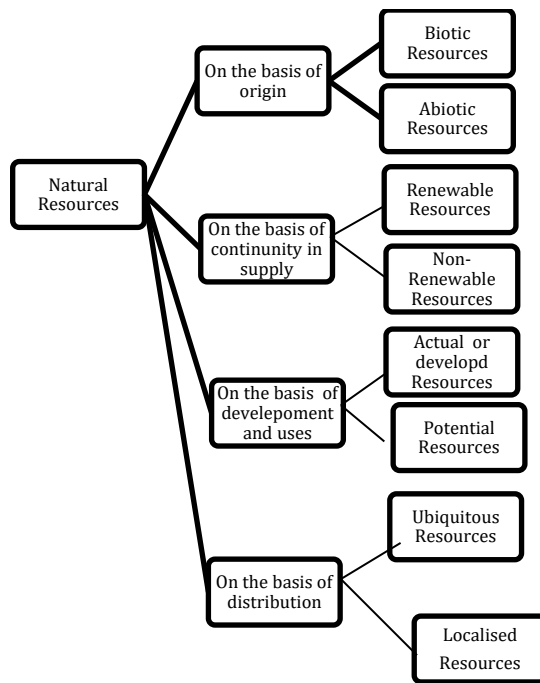
<b>Sub-Concepts</b>	<b>Classification of Natural Resources.</b>
<b>Teaching Aid To be used</b>	<b>Smart Board</b>

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Step Wise (What to be done)</b>								
<b>1</b>	<p><b>(i) On the basis of level of their development and use, natural resources can be classified into –</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>ACTUAL RESOURCES</b></th> <th><b>POTENTIAL RESOURCES</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Those resources whose quantity is known.</td> <td>Those resources whose entire quantity may not be known</td> </tr> <tr> <td>These resources are being used in the present.</td> <td>These are not being used at present and could be used in the future.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For e.g. Coal of Germany, Petroleum in the West Asia</td> <td>For e.g. The Uranium in Ladakh</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>ACTUAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>POTENTIAL RESOURCES</b>	Those resources whose quantity is known.	Those resources whose entire quantity may not be known	These resources are being used in the present.	These are not being used at present and could be used in the future.	For e.g. Coal of Germany, Petroleum in the West Asia	For e.g. The Uranium in Ladakh
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<b>2.</b>	<p><b>(ii) On the basis of origin, the natural resources can be</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>BIOTIC RESOURCES</b></th> <th><b>ABIOTIC RESOURCES</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>It includes all the living things.</td> <td>It includes all the non-living things.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For example- Plants &amp; animals</td> <td>For example- Soil, rocks, minerals</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>BIOTIC RESOURCES</b>	<b>ABIOTIC RESOURCES</b>	It includes all the living things.	It includes all the non-living things.	For example- Plants & animals	For example- Soil, rocks, minerals		
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3.

(iii) On the basis of renewability, natural resources can be categorized into

RENEWABLE RESOURCES	NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES
Those which can get renewed or replenished quickly are called as <b>Renewable resources</b> . They are also called as <b>Inexhaustible resources</b> .	Those which have a limited stock. Once the stocks are exhausted it may take thousands of years to be renewed or replenished are called as <b>Non-renewable resources</b> . They are also called as <b>Exhaustible resources</b>
For e.g. solar and wind energy.	For e.g. such as coal, petroleum and natural gas.



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Prd	3	Chapter	Resources
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Sub-Concepts	Classification of Natural Resources.
Teaching Aid To be used	Smart board

Sl. No	Step Wise (What to be done)				
1	<p><b>(iv) On the basis of distribution, natural resources can be classified into-</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>UBIQUITOUS RESOURCES</b></td> <td><b>LOCALIZED RESOURCES</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ubiquitous resources are found everywhere on the earth. Land, water, air are ubiquitous resources.</td> <td>Localized resources are found only in certain places, like copper and iron ore.</td> </tr> </table>	<b>UBIQUITOUS RESOURCES</b>	<b>LOCALIZED RESOURCES</b>	Ubiquitous resources are found everywhere on the earth. Land, water, air are ubiquitous resources.	Localized resources are found only in certain places, like copper and iron ore.
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Ubiquitous resources are found everywhere on the earth. Land, water, air are ubiquitous resources.	Localized resources are found only in certain places, like copper and iron ore.				
2	<p><b>The distribution of natural resources depends upon, number of physical factors like terrain, climate and altitude (height).</b></p> <p><b>(vi) The distribution of resources is unequal across the earth.</b></p>				
3	<p><b>2. Human Made Resources:</b> Human resource refers to the number (quantity) and abilities (mental and physical) of the people.</p> <p><b>(i) The resources which are created from the natural resources by the human resources by the human beings to produce useful products are known as Human made resources. Like roads, machinery, vehicles, etc.</b></p> <p><b>(ii) Technology is also a human made resources.</b></p>				

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<b>Prd</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Chapter</b>	<b>Resources</b>
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<b>Sub-Concepts</b>	<b>Human Resources</b>
<b>Teaching Aid To be used</b>	<b>Smart board/ Recycle Objects ( Paper Bags, Pen Stand etc.)</b>

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Step Wise (What to be done)</b>
<b>1</b>	<p><b>3. Human Resources:</b></p> <p><b>(i) Human resources refer to the number and abilities of the people. People can make the best use of nature to create more resources when they have the knowledge, skill and the technology.</b></p> <p><b>(ii) People are human resources.</b></p> <p><b>(iii) Improving the quality of people's skills so that they are able to create more resources is known as Human resource development.</b></p>
<b>2</b>	<p><b>CONSERVING RESOURCES:</b></p> <p><b>(i) Conservation of resources refers to using natural resources carefully so that they could be renewed and continue to be used in future.</b></p> <p><b>(ii) Sustainable use of resources refers to carefully utilizing resources and balancing the need to use resources and also conserve them for the future generation.</b></p>
<b>3</b>	<p><b>(iii) It is our duty to ensure that all uses of renewable resources are sustainable.</b></p> <p><b>(iv) The diversity of life on the earth should be conserved.</b></p> <p><b>(v) The damage to natural environmental system should be minimized.</b></p> <p><b>(vi) There are many ways of conserving resources. Each person can contribute by reducing consumption, recycling and reusing things.</b></p>



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## ODM Teachers' Note

Class	VIII	Subject	Social Science	Plan For	Topper s
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Prd	5	Chapter	Resources
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Sub-Concepts	Golden R's of Conservation
Teaching Aid To be used	Smart board.

Sl. No	Step Wise (What to be done)
1	<p><b>Refuse, Reduce, Reuse- Golden R's of Conservation</b></p> <p><i>“The three R's – reduce, reuse and recycle – all help to cut down on the amount of waste we throw away. They conserve natural resources, landfill space and energy. Plus, the three R's save land and money communities must use to dispose of waste in landfills. Sitting a new landfill has become difficult and more expensive due to environmental regulations and public opposition.”</i></p>
2	<p><b>Refuse</b></p> <p><b>Refuse to buy or accept products that can harm you, your company and the environment. Use the power of your dollar to tell companies what you want and do not want. Think about freebies that companies give away. Now if you are going to use that pen or reusable grocery bag, by all means take it, but if it will eventually end up in the trash, then just say, “No.” Refuse to buy harmful products, like cleaners.</b></p> <p><b>Refuse chemical solvents and use alternatives that are water based.</b></p> <p><b>Refuse to receive materials from your supplies with unnecessary packaging that you will later have to pay for to dispose.</b></p> <p><b>Ask the question, “Why are we purchasing this item?” or, “Why do we need this?”</b></p>

**3** **Reduce :-** The concept of reducing what is produced and what is consumed is essential to the waste hierarchy. The logic behind it is simple to understand – if there is less waste, then there is less to recycle or reuse. The process of reducing begins with an examination of what you are using, and what it is used for. There are three simple steps to assessing the reduction value of an item or process .

**Here are some of things you can do to reduce the waste:**

- 1. Print on both sides of the paper to reduce paper wastage.**
- 2. Use electronic mail to reach out to people instead of sending paper mail.**
- 3. Remove your name from the mailing lists that you no longer want to receive.**
- 4. Use cloth napkins instead of paper napkins.**
- 5. Avoid using disposable plates, spoons, glass, cups and napkins. They add to the problem and result in large amount of waste.**
- 6. Avoid buying items that are over-packaged with foil, paper, and plastic. This excess packaging goes to waste.**
- 7. Buy durable goods that have long warranty. They generally run longer and save**

**3.** **Reuse:-**You may have a box of things you keep that are broken or that you don't have a use for that you hang on to in-case you find another use for them; or you may find bargains on old furniture or go trash picking and get things that you can refinish – in either case you are working towards reusing the item. Learning to reuse items, or re-purpose them for a use different than what they are intended for is essential in waste hierarchy.

**One of the best examples for how this is being done today is the modular construction of homes and office buildings that is being created out of discarded shipping containers. These large, semi-truck sized metal containers represent a huge waste problem. Repurposing them as homes and offices saves them from the landfills and doesn't require the additional expenditure of nature resources to melt down and reconfigure the metals used to create them.**



