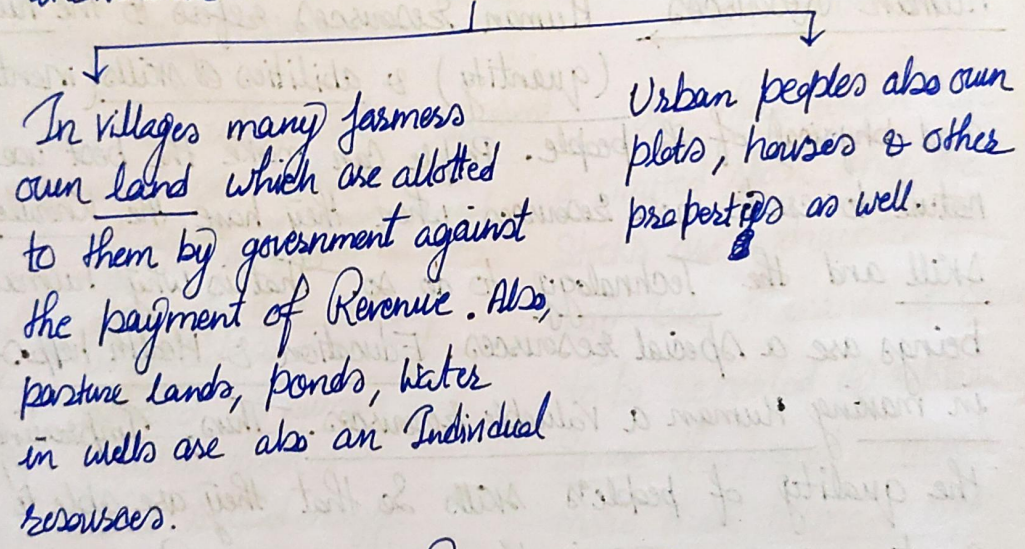
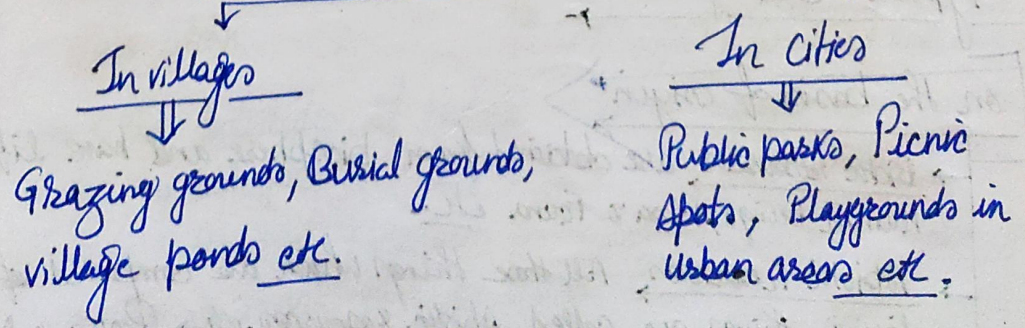


a) Individual Resources → These resources which are owned privately by the individuals is known as Individual resources. such as →



b) Community owned Resources → These resources are accessible to all the members of the community. such as →



c) National Resources → Technically all the resources belongs to the Nation.
 All the minerals, water resources, forests, wildlife, land within the political boundaries and oceanic area up to 12 nautical miles (22.2 Km) from the Coast termed as Territorial water & resources therein belong to the Nation.

1 Nautical miles → 1852 metres (used in air, marine & space)

d) International resources → The oceanic resources beyond 200 Nautical miles of the Coastline of the Country belong to open ocean and No individual Country can utilise these without the concurrence of International institutions. eg → India has got the right to mine Manganese nodules from the bed of the Indian ocean from that area which lies beyond the EEZ (exclusive economic zone).

④ on the basis of Status of Development →

a) Potential Resources → Resources which are found in a region, but have not been utilised. eg → potentiality of the Solar & wind energy in Thar desert.

b) Developed Resources → Resources which are surveyed & their quality & quantity have been determined for utilization. The development of resources depends upon Technology & level of their feasibility. eg → CBM, etc.

Stock → Materials in the environment which have the potential to satisfy human needs but human beings do not have the appropriate technology to access these are included among stocks. eg → H₂ from water to produce energy.

Reservoirs → are the subset of the stock, which can be put into use with the help of existing technical ('know-how') (knowledge) but their use has not been started. These can be used for future requirements. eg → hydroelectricity from river water is being utilised only to a limited extent.

5) on the basis of Availability & Distribution

Resources are not evenly distributed on the globe. Uneven distribution of Natural Resources is found in terms of quantity, variety and frequency of occurrence. In this view, "Zimmerman" has divided Natural Resources into 4 parts →

01) Ubiquities (सर्वसुलभ) → resources that are available everywhere, such as, Oxygen in the Air.

02) Commonalities (सामान्य सुलभ) → ^{resources} which are generally available in most areas, such as, soil & water for agriculture

03) Rarities (विरल) → resources, which are ^(कहीं-कहीं) somewhere found only, such as, Tin, Gold, Silver etc.

04) Uniquities (सुकेत) → resources that can be found elsewhere (एक ही जगह) such as, crayolites - which are found in Greenland mainly.