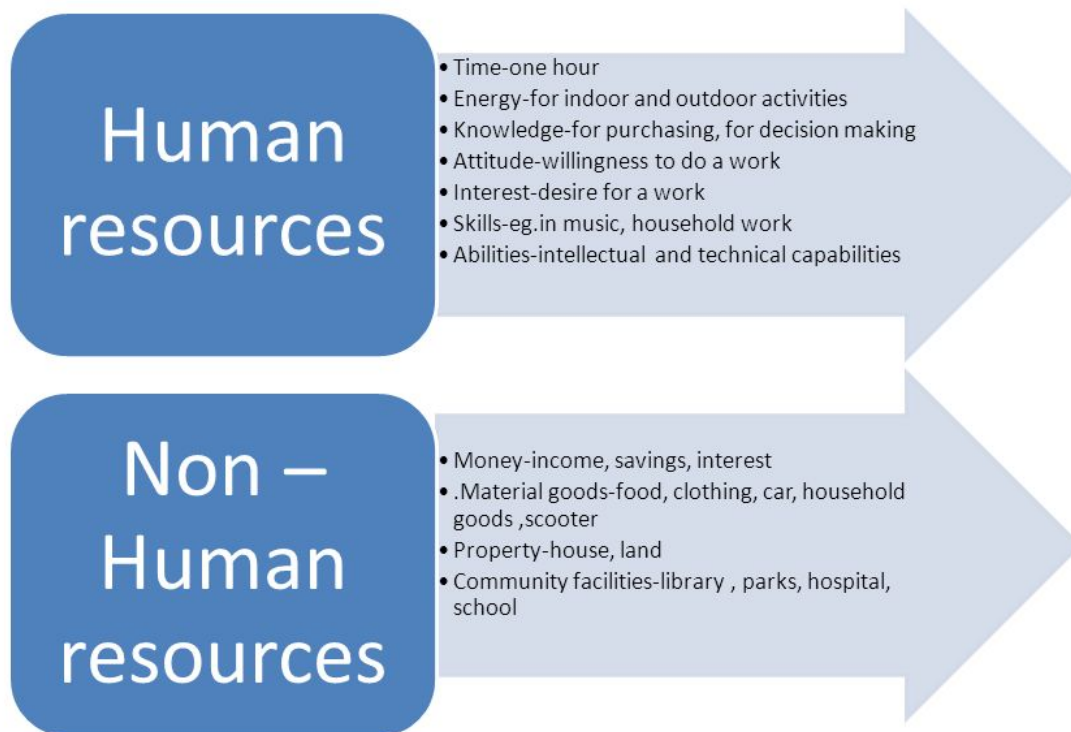


Resource Management (Core Compulsory/ Elective)

B.A. V semester (NEP 2020)

Unit II

• Classification of resources



Human Management Resources: Human and Non-Human Resources

1. Human Resources:

Human resources are less tangible resources which originate internally and they constitute the personal characteristics or attributes. Some resources are more tangible than the others. They are used for productive purposes. Human resources play a vital role in creating a satisfied and a successful individual. The potential of human resource is often not realized and they tend to be

overlooked. Some of the important human resources are Knowledge, Abilities, Skills, Interest, Attitude, Energy etc.

Knowledge:

Knowledge is a human resource which can constantly be built up and utilized in every sphere of activities. The home maker's knowledge goes a long way in determining the success of managing a home. A home maker can use this human resource in meal planning for the family to meet the quantitative and qualitative standards of the nutritional requirement. Her knowledge about latest techniques of achieving goals with least expenditure of money, time and energy, help her to achieve her goals.

Abilities and Skills:

Abilities and skills are important human resources by which the family can achieve the goals. Abilities and skills of the homemaker and the other members of the family can range over wide areas from cooking, knitting, sewing and other domestic activities. Some skills can either be inherited or learned by practice.

Interest:

Interest is also a human resource. Members of the family possess different types of interest. For e.g. the daughter may be interested in cooking and sewing while the father or the son may be interested in gardening or painting. All these interests of the family should be developed and made use of for the benefit of the family which are important human resources. Interest in interior decoration also becomes a wonderful resource to decorate the house with minimum expenditure.

Attitudes:

Attitudes are the opinions and feelings which can stimulate or retard a particular action. Positive attitude helps one to fulfill the aim of life. The men with positive attitude becomes successful in every field while negative attitude prevents in reaching goal. So the negative attitude of the members of the family must be changed by different ways.

Energy:

Energy is an important human resource. This is defined as the ability to do the work. All activities like personal works as standing, sitting walking, climbing stairs and other household activities as dusting, cleaning, washing, and cooking, repairing works require human energy. When energy of different members of the family is wisely utilized for household activities to achieve the family goals, then they are considered as resource of that family.

2. Non-Human Resources:

Non-Human Resources are time, money, properties, goods, services and community facilities. These are also known as material resources. These are easily identified and are essential for the achievement of most of the family goals. Material resources include everything possessed by the family and by the community to which the family belongs.

Time:

It is an important non human resource for a family for achieving the goals. Time is such a resource which is available in equal amount to each and every member of the family. Every individual has twenty four hours a day to complete his job. For the proper utilization of time, basic awareness along with practice is necessary. Time is the most easily perishable of all the resources.

Money:

Money is the most important resource of each and every family. It has the purchasing power. It can be exchanged for goods and services. As money is not available equally to all families and is limited, the home makers must carefully manage it to achieve goals of the families.

Community Facilities:

The most important resources of the community which the family makes use of are hospitals, public libraries, schools, collages, co-operative stores, markets, parks, water and electricity supply, playgrounds etc. Utilization of these resources often helps to provide a family with services and goods at a reasonable cost.

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Properties:

Material resources of the family include immovable property like houses, shops, land etc. and movable property like money, jewellery, cars, motorbikes equipment, furniture's and furnishings. These are the assets of the families by the use of which a family can achieve the goals.

Goods and Services:

Material goods may be durable and long lasting like air-conditioners, cars, television sets, other furniture's or they may be consumable, item like food, clothing, cosmetics etc. These goods are generally acquired by the family by the use of money. The quantity of goods and commodities in a family is limited by the availability of money, which is an important non human resource.

Factors affecting the use of Resources:

1. Education and opportunity
2. Environment
3. Knowledge and Interest
4. Ability and skill
5. Size and composition of the family
6. Age of the members of the family
7. Housewife's ability to work
8. Income of the family
9. Family life cycle
10. Socio-economic status