



# ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES AND WORLD CHALLENGES

<sup>1</sup> V Rajasekhar Reddy

<sup>1</sup> Department of Science and Humanities, St Martins Engineering College, Secunderabad, 500100, T.S, India.

## INTRODUCTION

Natural resources play a significant part in our lives, It will be really difficult to imagine the world without the Natural resources. They are very important for survival of flora and fauna and also Economic development of the every Nation. The world is provided naturally with wealth of resources for the betterment of society and also to meet the public needs like daily requirements for food, shelter, clothing, drugs and medicine and also different types of Infrastructure, also vital for refining and inventing new elements and metals for the production of new products after using technological methods.

The first category natural resources include Air, Sun, Forests, Soil, Land, Minerals, Energy and Marine, Fresh water resources. So the optimum use and conservation of natural resources encapsulates importance and in this paper it is discussed about the advantages and disadvantages of conserving natural resources.

## Utilization Of Natural Resources

To sustain growing human populations, human is exploiting natural resources to produce different types of raw materials and products, which directly boosts the food production, Valuable capital goods and finally for energising human resources and also for the Economic development of the country, so natural resources are utilized from mainly two groups those are renewable and also Non renewable. With the increasing demand for natural resources and their consumption it resulted in depletion of all types of resources like water, Land, Minerals and energy resources, which is lastly threatening the existence of different types of Ecosystems and also drastic change in Atmosphere. In this struggle of life and development man is creating a major drawbacks on the environment resources, these impacts encompasses from over utilization of natural resources, which is finally threatening the life of human and one of the major challenges of both developed and developing countries is to optimize the utilization of Natural resources and strengthen the increase of coverage area of Natural resources like increase of forest cover, water area and ecological foot print areas.

So with the advancement of science and technology and cultural changes, attitude and lifestyle of country men and women their is rapid usage of natural resources to be advanced and passionate about themselves without giving any

importance to intrinsic values of biodiversity and the human as their evolutionary level is much better than all living beings and so there is less importance to ethical and spiritual importance to natural resources.

### **Need for Conservation of Natural Resources**

The human physical and Industrial activities is main reason in depleting the beauty of our environment and natural resources and his developmental activities also lead to different types of pollution like Air pollution, Water pollution, solid waste disposal etc. All these process which are again damaging the quality of water, soil, land and air had made the problem for the replenishment of natural resources. Like we can explain with different examples-burning of fuel wood, coal, agricultural wastes releases CO<sub>2</sub>, CO, Soot, dust particles which damages the different quality of ecosystems and other elements like oxides of nitrogen, methane, vapour readily combine with the atmosphere and leads to the acidic rains which oxidises or corrodes the plants and animals tissues and acid rains also destroys the man owned structures like infrastructure and other materials, So there should be good environment conservation practices and methods to retain the purity of environment and also to save the life of all living organisms. Recycling of materials which are derived from natural resources and other environmental resources can be recycled to regenerate and recollect and to produce the products of equal importance which is a best method of conservation or reduction of exploitation of natural resources and protecting them for future generation. In this manner recycling saves different and vast natural products on planet earth like timber, bamboo, minerals, paper, bottles, jar, glass, detergent lids and plastic bags, mugs, bottles.

### **Challenges of Conservation of Natural Resources**

Here without utilization of Natural resources like, water, soil and other forest and mineral resources we can not get any raw material, food and technology. Manufacturing factories, Pharmaceutical and drug, food producing industries must compulsorily require all types of natural resources to produce relevant and specific products for satisfying basic needs of public. Similarly fossil fuels producing energy must be extensively used in the form of coal and petroleum to provide exact energy to run all types of industries for the economic development of the country, so over utilization of natural resources is playing a vital role for better economies of all nations.

We can explain with example like utilization of paper from past time onwards where trees and forests are primary source of paper, so without cutting of forests and refining of wood we cannot get paper where it is essential in educational sector for record keeping which are important for smooth functioning of colleges, schools and finally universities, so without this resource many people become worthless without skills and may lead to jobless. Similarly conservation of Electricity, fuel, water, minerals leads to many drawbacks like non functioning of rural and urban sectors work force and also less GDP growth in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors which ultimately retards the national income of the country.

And also due over population in countries like China, India, United states, Indonesia, Pakistan, Brazil, Nigeria, Bangladesh, Russia and Mexico definitely needs exploitation of all types of Natural resources for their domestic and developmental activities, in this way usage of electricity, coal, nuclear energy to give light energy for household sectors and industries needs energy resources, similarly Manufacturing industries are completely depending on the raw materials and minerals from earth crust for the production of Vehicles, equipment for different industries and also alloys for different machineries and daily usage products and essential major minerals for mankind include

clays,sand,talc,limestone,gypsum,Asbestos,pumice,Potash,Mica for Constuction activities and dams and reservoirs and also for Irrigation activities ,flooring,gaskets,Plastics,well drilling fluids,glass,coatings,polymers,adhecives and sealants, and preparation of absorbants,filters etc for industrial activities.

In case of Health and medicine human needs nutients like Carbohydrates,fats,minerals,protiens,Vitamins,and water nutients and essential and non essential minerals like Calcium,Chloride,magnesium,Phosphorus,potassium,Sodium,and Sulphur ,Iron ,Cobalt ,Molybdenum are to be definetly exploited from different plant products like seeds ,roots ,vegetables and fruits and also from animal products where it is essential to kill the animals and plants to have food security and avoid malnutrition and to provide drugs and medicines for control of different types of viral diseases and to provide initiation for future control of diseases and to provide enough amount of dregs and medicine to the nation population so that they can protect their citizens and promote work force for the development of their Economy.

In this manner there are many challenges while going for conservation of natural resources that human has to face like Agricultural system has to manage land resources and Urban growth has to face land planning challenge and human population and its existence has to face all resources saving challenge apart from this government major projects for modernization has to control the usage of natural resources for future generations and lastly resources for future which is for economic development of the country needs to conserve rural forestry,Agricultural and urban forestry to produce good quantity of forest products as to progress for future economic development of the country .similarly renewable and non renewable energy resources are slso to be utilized in proper manner continuing the exploiting of natural resources for protecting the human population and also for betterment of economy of the world countries.

## CONCLUSION

This paper has made an attempt to explain the conceptual relation between human needs,environmental resources and economy of the world countries and their dependence on Natural resources vigorously year by year..The dependence on natural resources is such a way that man can not go to meet his daily needs ,developmental activities without ecosystems and biodiversity and government support to utilize natural resources.major utilization to produce food from Agricultural activities and different types of minerals for the service support to the nation and public in continuation how to conserve the natural resources for future to protect human race and his life style promoting his development by utilization of environmental resources up to his satisfaction level and what are the challenges faced by the developing and developed countries .

## REFERENCES

1. Datt, M. B. (n.d.). Indian Economy. , pp. pp. 90,97,98,100.
2. Natural resources in India. (n.d.). Retrieved march 2012, from [www.wikipedia.org](http://www.wikipedia.org)
3. wikipedia. (n.d.). Geography of India. Retrieved from [www.wikipedia.org: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography\\_of\\_India](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_of_India)
4. Breheney, M. J. (Ed.) (1992). Sustainable Development and Urban Form, Pion, London.
5. Census of India (2001). Analytical Report on Housing Amenities, Series 1, India.
6. Centre for Science and Environment. [http://www.cseindia.org/html/lab\\_air\\_pollution.htm](http://www.cseindia.org/html/lab_air_pollution.htm) last accessed on 6.08.2008.
7. Cruz, R.V., H. Harasawa, M. Lal, S. Wu, Y.Anokhin, B. Punsalmaa, Y. Honda, M. Jafari, C. Li and N. Hu Ninh (2007): Asia. Climate Change, 2007: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to The Fourth Assessment Report the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, M.L.Parry, O.F. Canziani, J.P. Palutikof, P.J. van der Linden and C.E. Hanson Eds, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, U.K. 469-506.