

Natural Resource Overuse and its Impact on Human Life: A Geographical Study

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Abstract: Food, clothing and shelter are the basic needs of human beings to live their lives from nature. These include clothes, air, water, soil, minerals, coal, petroleum, animals, plants etc. uses. In our daily life we are using a lot of natural materials. This usage is continuous. How long will this precious material of nature last? The population of the world is increasing rapidly. Rural areas are turning into cities. The pace of urbanization has increased. Sivas industrialization is increasing day by day. As a result, the demand for natural resources has increased tremendously. These are affecting human life. Material wealth should be used carefully for the survival of human beings. Research thesis examines the overuse of natural resources and their impact on human life: natural conservation.

Keywords: Soil, Water, Bio-Diversity, Animal Conservation.

I. INTRODUCTION

In this thesis, man depends on nature to fulfil his needs. One has to rely on nature for food, weapons and shelter. Mineral wealth is being used in large quantities to make our lives comfortable. Humans have been relying on nature since ancient times to make their lives happy. Mineral resources in nature are being used in large quantities. Man, first uses soil to produce food in agriculture. A large amount of agricultural produce is obtained from the soil. If the soil is fertile, the agricultural production increases. If the soil is not healthy, it will show when the crop is affected by it. Water is also needed to increase agricultural production. . Soil has a unique importance in human life.

Objectives

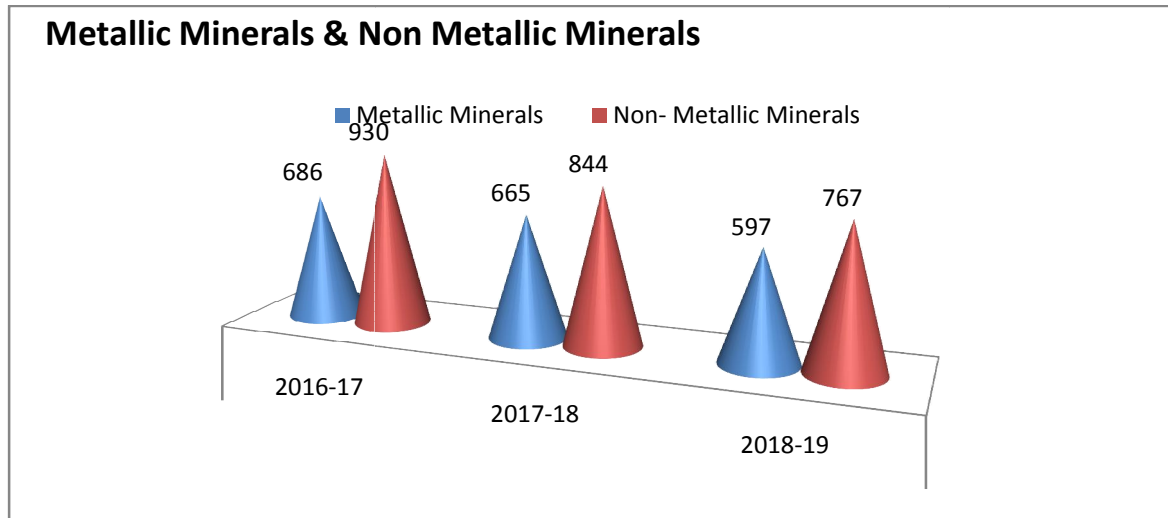
- 1.To Study of the Natural minerals.
- 2.To Study of the Biodiversity.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Various statistical techniques, graphs, tables etc. have been used to organize the available information in a systematic manner. Secondary sources of information (weeklies, magazines, books) have been used to collect information for the present research study. Graphs, tables etc. have been drawn for easy understanding of the information.

Excluding atomic fuel mineral and minor mineral

Sr. No.	Sector	Years		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	Metallic Minerals	686	665	597
2	Non- Metallic Minerals	930	844	767



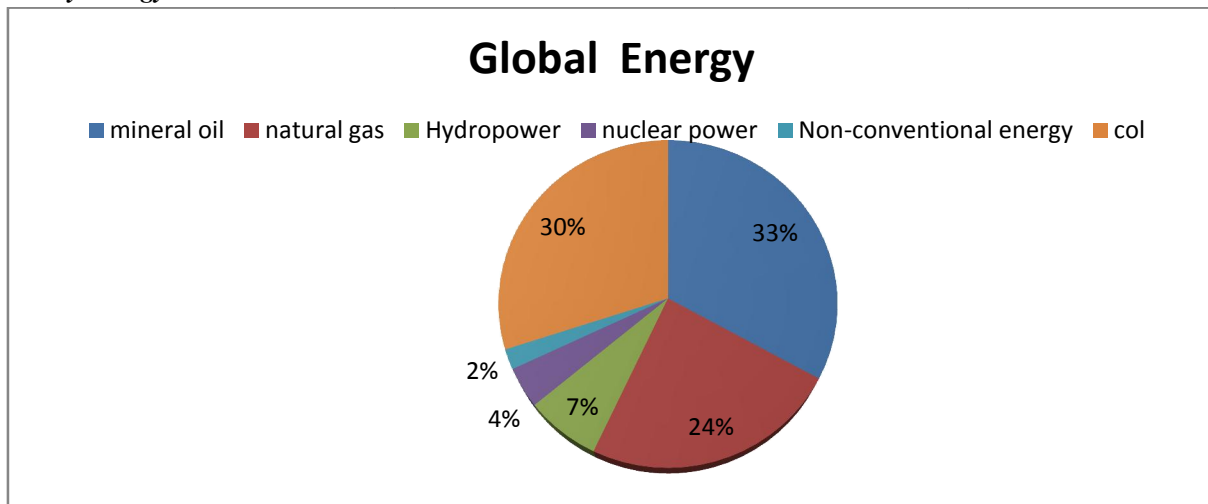
Metallic minerals, Non-metallic Minerals

Production in the Indian mining industry is growing at a massive rate. Through this, special work is done day by day. The number of metallic minerals and non-metallic minerals in mineral production in India in the year 2016-17 was 686 and 930 respectively. 2017-18 shows a slightly lower production of 665 metallic minerals and 844 non-metallic minerals.

U. S. Energy Information Administration (EIA)

According to the highest energy consumption is for industrial 51.8%, Below that 26.6% is used for transportation, 13.9% of electricity is used for domestic use and 7.8% for business.

Global by Energy Source:



33% of the mineral is consumed. 30 % of coal is used as energy resources. 24% of the energy resource is consumed through natural gas. 7% of water energy is used 4% of nuclear energy is seen when it is consumed. A 2% of conventional energy is used.

The world minerals production for selected minerals increased from 2001 to 2011. Here are some highlights:

Between 2001 and 2011, global mineral production experienced significant growth due to the increasing demand for minerals from emerging economies such as China, India, and Brazil. However, production levels varied depending on the mineral and the region.

Here are some key highlights of global mineral production from 2001 to 2011:

Iron ore production increased by 77% during the period, with China being the largest producer, followed by Australia and Brazil. This was driven by the rapid expansion of the steel industry in China, which accounted for more than half of global steel production in 2011.

Copper production increased by 32%, with Chile being the largest producer, followed by Peru and China. This growth was driven by the increasing demand for copper in infrastructure projects and the electronics industry.

Gold production increased by 28%, with China being the largest producer, followed by Australia and the United States. This was due to the rising demand for gold as a safe haven investment and increased industrial applications.

Nickel production increased by 43%, with Indonesia being the largest producer, followed by Russia and the Philippines. This growth was driven by the increasing demand for nickel in stainless steel production and the transportation industry.

Zinc production increased by 26%, with China being the largest producer, followed by Australia and Peru. This was due to the growing demand for zinc in construction, infrastructure, and automotive industries.

Bauxite production increased by 46%, with Australia being the largest producer, followed by China and Brazil. This was driven by the increasing demand for aluminum in the construction and automotive industries.

Coal production increased by 32%, with China being the largest producer, followed by the United States and India. This was due to the increasing demand for energy and the growing use of coal-fired power plants in emerging economies.

Overall, the global mineral production increased significantly from 2001 to 2011, with emerging economies playing a key role in driving the demand for minerals. The largest producers of each mineral varied depending on the mineral and the region.

Water:

Another precious resource for living things is water. All animals, plants, humans need water in daily life. The distribution of rainfall varies from region to region and continent to continent. Also, there is a difference in the distribution of rainfall according to the natural conditions. Some parts of the world receive a lot of rain, while others have less annual rainfall. Water is abundant in some places. E.g. Oceans, oceans, seas, equatorial rivers, etc. In some places water is in solid form. Both the polar regions, the North Pole and the South Pole, cannot actually be used by humans. Global temperature rise has raised the fear of sea level rise. If condensed water (fresh water) is lost, living organisms will be affected. As humans go about their lives and lives, as the population of the world is increasing year by year, we see that the needs of humans are increasing day by day. Water should be used carefully to preserve water for the next generation.

Biodiversity:

Due to human settlement, mining, industry, infrastructural development etc., India is losing its biodiversity richness. A report by the Union Environment Ministry has stated that many species of animals are on the verge of extinction in India, which is among the top 17 countries in the world in terms of biodiversity.

172 of the species declared as rare by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) are found in India. Compared to the overall rare species, this proportion is almost 3% . Asiatic lions, Bengal tigers and Indian vultures are almost extinct.

Only 12.6 % of the total mammals inhabiting India are regularly observed. In birds, this ratio is only four and a half. 45.8 % of the cold-blooded animal species in India are regularly found. In amphibian species, this ratio is 55.8 % . Leaf monkeys are regularly found in the Nilgiris and brown frogs in the Western Ghats, the report said.

'There are many reasons behind the loss of biodiversity. Deforestation causes loss of habitat for animal and bird species, agricultural processes disperse animal and bird species in the area, mining and fishing damage them, and human settlements also destroy many species,' the report states.

Rarest Animals in the World:

Great biodiversity in the world. There are eight episodes in total. Among them. The Western Ghats are one of the most biodiversity areas in the world. There are 187 species of reptiles in the world. Half of them can be found here. There

are 100 species of frogs, 80 of which are found in the Western Ghats. Frogs named Devagandule are brothers without arms and legs. Of its 22 castes, 20 are in the Western Ghats. All the 45 species of Banda Sarpa flower that burrow into the soil are only Sahyadri and SriLanka Vashi. 34 of them are found in the Western Ghats. Among Arvachina, 1400 of 4000 species of flowering plants are found in the upper part of Sahyadri, out of which 76 out of 86 species of Terwadi are found entirely in Sahyadri Mountains. A total of more than 5000 flowers, 149 species of animals, 508 species of birds and 179 species of amphibians are found here.

III. CONCLUSION

The amount of fresh water in the world is decreasing. Rainfall has become uncertain due to global warming. The season is changing. Water should be used for the survival of human beings, animals and plants. It seems that the soil is deteriorating day by day. Degradation of soil from rainfall, animals. Earth's forest cover is decreasing due to human activities. Soil degradation can be seen from it. The soil should be classified.

A global effort is needed to sustain the mega-biodiversity in the world. It includes many plants and animals that are not found in the world. Living plants and animals need sustainable development to survive forever. Global efforts should be made to ensure that new industries do not harm the environment before they start. Also, if deforestation is not stopped, biodiversity may be threatened. Rainfall is decreasing in some countries. Nature tourism should be encouraged. Man-made pollution should be curbed in tourist places. Humans have to use the waste land to develop or build a city. Deforestation and mining should be curbed in the name of development.

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