

Welcome students,

this is an initiative taken by

Directorate of Higher Education,

Government of Goa for Developing E content

for the subject of geography today.

In this video we're going to learn

about significance of natural resources.

Our content is.

We're going to look into the introduction

part the definition of natural resources,

the types of natural resources,

the major or principle natural resources,

and their uses and significance of

natural resources and the conclusion.

To begin with, the introduction

natural resources provide

fundamentals life support.

It is available to us in the form

of material, energy and water.

Without the constant.

OK, I'll just retake this slide.

To begin with, the introduction

natural resources provide

fundamental support to human beings.

It is available in the form of material.

Water and energy without constant use

of natural resources, neither economy

nor a society can progress or function.

All the living organisms are dependent

on natural resources to breathe,

to nurture, to develop, and so on.

To begin with, the definition

part of natural resources,

it is basically the components or

materials that we get from the earth

that can be utilized for the welfare

of the society or for the needs to

satisfy the needs of the human beings.

Let's discuss the types of natural

resources now to begin with,

this natural resources are broadly

classified into inexhaustible resources.

An exhaustible resources inexhaustible

resources at the resources which

will never get over even if we use

them continuously and rigorously.

They include solar energy,

wind energy, tidal energy, etc.

Now when we come to exhaustible resources,

they are further classified into renewable

resources and non renewable resources.

Non renewable resources are those resources

which can be renewed over a period of

time or which can be replenished now.

These resources include forest,

wildlife, soil, fertility.

Etc.

Non renewable resources are the

resources which cannot be renewed

with humans efforts or which takes

a long period of time to renew.

These resources include fossil fuels,

that is coal, petroleum and natural gas,

and the next we have in this

category are minerals.

Now we're going to discuss some of the

major natural resources and their uses.

The first one we have is Forest

Resource Forest is basically a biotic

community which consists of plants,

trees, shrubs and Woody vegetation.

They are storehouse of biodiversity

now when we discuss about forest.

It is also important that we

discuss about its functions.

The first function of the forest

is productive function wherein

it provides us with food.

Fruits, timber, wood, essential oils, etc.

The second function of the

forest is protective function.

Now when I say protective function

it is basically forest or trees are

protecting the soil from getting eroded.

It is protecting the water

from getting run off.

It is protecting us from solar

radiation and it is also protecting

us from high velocity winds.

The third function that we

have is regulative function.

When I say regulative,

it is basically the regulation

of the biogeochemical cycles,

that is, it absorbs carbon dioxide

and it gives out oxygen,

which is very essential for

living organisms on the earth.

Next,

we're going to discuss is what a resource,

the main constituent of hydro sphere.

Now it is interesting to know that.

Water covers 71% of the Earth's surface.

And out of all this,

water that is present on the Earth,

only three percent is available

in the fresh form.

Rest 97% water which is

available is Saline water.

Now out of this 3%,

two percent is completely frozen and

only 1% is available for human use.

Water is also used for domestic

purpose irrigation industries, etc.

Now when we're talking about water,

it is also important that we talk

about water resources of India.

The Great River system that we have

which is providing us with all the

necessary facilities or which is very

important in the agriculture sector,

which is also important in industrialization

and is also important in navigation.

Next we have our mineral resources.

Now minerals are exhaustible

and non renewable resources

which are found on the earth.

It is a senchal for industrial development

and since industries are expanding,

the rate of exploitation of mineral

resources is also increasing.

Now when we talk about minerals,

it is essential that we talk about

some mineral resources which are

found on the Earth specific to India.

Now India is a leading producer of

mica which is used in cosmetics which

is used in electronic industries.

Next, we're going to discuss

his food resources,

the main source of food of human

beings comes from plants and animals.

We almost consume all the paths of plants.

Ranging from cereals to pulses to food,

grains, fruits, vegetables, etc.

When we talk about animals we consume meat.

We consume X and so on.

Energy resources are the resources which are categorized into exhaustible and inexhaustible resources.

Now, with inexhaustible resources, we have, for example, solar energy and inexhaustible resources, which are non renewable resources.

We have example of coal petroleum natural gas.

Next we have is land resources.

Land is a part of the major component of the Earth that is lithosphere.

Now this land is essential for plants, animals, human beings and so on.

Next we have is significance of natural resources. An overview.

Now resources are very important from the point of view of economic development of the nation.

It also maintains the balance in the ecosystem.

It is also called as capital

converted to commodity.

Resources are required for the existence

of human beings in the long run.

To conclude, I would say that

equitable use and conservation of

natural resources is very important,

which will benefit us.

To sustain and help the future

generation in the long term,

thank you.