



بست

علمي او څېړنيزه مجله



ټوک : دريم
گڼه : دوهمه
کال : ۱۴۰۳

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



بُست علمی او خبیرنیزه مجله

بُست پوهنتون

دریم ټوک – دوهمه ګڼه

کال – ۱۴۰۳

بُست علمی او خپرنیزه مجله بُست پوهنتون

د امتیاز خاوند: بُست پوهنتون

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ډيزاين: د بُست پوهنتون د خپرنیزو او فرهنگي چارو مدیریت

د خپرولو کال: ۱۴۰۳

درک: بُست پوهنتون، لښکرگاه، هلمند، افغانستان

د بُست پوهنتون د رئیس پیغام

په نني ژوند کې د یوې علمي مؤسسي یو له مسؤلیتونو څخه دا دی ، چې نه یواځې خپل محصلان د پوهې په ګاڼه سمبال کړي ، بلکې د پوهنتون د لوړو زده کړو لرونکو پوهانو او استادانو د علمي زیرمتون څخه داسې څه وخت په وخت راوباسي ، چې د ټولني د ژوند د اړتیاوو د پوره کولو لپاره او یا لږ تر لږه د ټولني د لوستي قشر د خبرولو او که وکولای شي له هغوی څخه د عمل په ډګر کې د ګټې اخیستنې په موخه ، په کار واچول شي .

و دې موخې ته د رسیدلو لپاره پوهنتون باید یو داسې علمي خپرندویه ارګان ولري ، چې په هغه کې د پوهنتون ټول با صلاحیته منسوبین که هغه استاد وي ، که کارکوونکی او که زده کړه یال ، خپلې علمي او څیړنيزي مقالې او لیکنې د کاغذ پر مخ باندې کښیښودلای شي .

زما په شخصي آند پدې مجله کې لکه له نوم څخه چې یې ښکاري ، باید داسې مسائل را برسیره شي ، چې نه یواځې په پوهنتون پورې راګیر پاتې شي ، بلکې په عام ډول سره د افغانې ټولني او په ځانګړي ډول سره د هلمند ولایت د اوسیدونکو و نني او سبا ژوند ته په کتلو سره ، بریالیتونونه ، ستونزي ، وړاندیزونه او د حل لارې-چارې ، وړاندې کړل شي . هغه وخت به د بُست پوهنتون علمي مجله یواځې د بست پوهنتون نه ، بلکې د ټول هلمند ولایت ، آن د سیمي او ټول افغانستان په کچه د پوهې او څیړنې په برخه کې د وخت د غوښتنو سره سم ، د پاملرنې وړ او و ځوان نسل ته د یوې سمې لارې د ښودلو په موخه ، یوه محبوه او پر زیاتو خلکو باندې ګرانه مجله وي او په ټول هیواد کې به خپل مینه وال ولري .

دا مجله به د بُست پوهنتون د مشرتابه ، استادانو ، محصلانو ، فارغانو او ټولو مینه د علمي او څیړنيزو مقالو د خپرولو لپاره که هغوی د پوهې په هر ډګر کې چې وي ، یو خپرنیز ارګان وي ، چې و خپریدلو ته به یې ټول مینه وال په تمه ناست وي . څومره به پرځای او ښه خبر وي ، چې د ټولني لوستی قشر په تیره بیا د بست پوهنتون محترم استادان ، فارغ شوي او بر حاله محصلان د علمي او څیړنيزو مقالو و لیکلو ته و هڅول شي .

زه د بُست پوهنتون د ټولو منسوبینو په استازیتوب ویاړ لرم ، چې د بُست پوهنتون د علمي مجلې د خپریدلو له امله د محترم مؤسس ، محترم علمي مرستیال او د څیړنې له محترم آمر او همدا رنگه د مجلې له ټولو کارکوونکو او پرسونل څخه د زیار او زحمت په ګاللو سره چې مجله یې و خپریدلو ته چمتو کړې ده ، مننه او قدرداني وکړم ، ټولو ته د زړه له کومې مبارکي وایم او هیله لرم چې د بُست پوهنتون د علمي مجلې کارکوونکي به خپل رسالت د پوهنتون او ټول هلمندې ولس او په اخری تحلیل کې د ټول افغان ملت پر وړاندې په پوره او ټینګ عزم سره سرته ورسوي .

په درنښت

ډیپلوم انجنیر محمود سنگین

د بُست پوهنتون رئیس

سريزه

بُست پوهنتون وياړ لري چې د خپل علمي پرمختگ په لاره کې يې يو بل ډير مهم او اړين گام پورته کړ او هغه د بُست د علمي او څيړنيزي مجلې د دريم ټوک، دوهمې گڼې خپرېدل دي. تر هر څه دمخه د پوهنتون ټولو استادانو، محصلانو او د علم او پوهې د لوی کور مينه والو ته د بُست د علمي او څيړنيزي مجلې د خپرېدلو مبارکي وړاندې کوم او ددې سره جوخت د ټولو ملگرو څخه چې ددې مجلې د جواز په تر لاسه کولو، ترتيبولو او خپرولو کې يې نه سترې کېدونکې ونډه اخيستې ده د زړه له کومې مننه کوم.

د علمي کور کهول او اړوند کسانو ته ښکاره ده او پوره باور لري چې د نننۍ نړۍ هر اړخيزه پرمختگ د پوهانو د علمي څيړنو د زيار له برکته ممکن سوی او د لوړو زده کړو مؤسسي، اکادميک انستيتوتونه او څيړنيز علمي مرکزونه پکښې مرکزي او پريکنده رول لوبولی دی.

همدې اصل او ارزښت ته په کتو سره بُست پوهنتون غواړي د پرمختللو اکاډميکو نورمونو په رعايت د تدريس، علمي څيړنو او نوښتونو له لارې مسلکي کادرونه وروزي او د معياري تحصيلي اسانتياوو او زمينو په برابرولو سره د ټولنې ځوانانو ته معياري او د لوړ کیفیت لوړې زده کړې وړاندې او د علمي څيړنو پر بنسټ د کره پوهنيزو اثارو د توليد زمينه برابره کړي، ترڅو د لوړو زده کړو او مسلکي پوهې په ډگر کې د گټورو مهارتونو په تر لاسه کولو او د خپلو رښتينو اهدافو په لاسته راوړلو سره د ټولنې او هيواد په پرمختگ او رغونه کې رغنده ونډه واخلي او د رښتيني خدمت جوگه شي.

ژمن يو چې د هلمند ولايت، گاونډيو ولايتونو او په ټول هيواد کې ځوان نسل ته د اسلامي، ملي او کلتوري ارزښتونو په رڼا کې معياري د علمي او مسلکي لوړو زده کړو او پراخو علمي څيړنو زمينه برابره او ټولني او هيواد ته ژمن او روزل سوي کادرونه وړاندې کړو.

د اوس لپاره د بُست علمي او څيړنيزه مجله يوازي د سائنسي علومو په برخه کې علمي او څيړنيزي مقالې او ليکنې د چاپ او نشر د تگلارې سره سم مني او خپروي او هيله مند يو چې په راتلونکې کې به نورې برخې هم ورزياتي کړل سي.

ډاډ لرم چې د بُست پوهنتون استادان، محصلان او علمي کارمندان به انشاءالله، نن، سبا او په راتلونکې کې د خپلې علمي څيړنيزي مجلې د خپرولو له لارې خپل دغه دروند خو وياړلی دين (پور) ادا کړي. همدا ډول ټولو د علم او پوهې څښتنانو او مينه والو ته په مينه سره بلنه ورکوو چې ددې علمي او څيړنيزي مجلې او د بُست پوهنتون د پرمختگ په لاره کې خپلې علمي او څيړنيزي ليکنې، آندونه، وړاندیزونه او رغنده نيوکي او مرستي د تل په شان راولوروی او د علم ددې ستر کور په ودانولو کې د خپلې ديني، او ملي برخې د ادائينې وياړ راوبخښی.

مور هوډ کړيدي او هيله مند يو چې انشاءالله د وخت په تيريدو سره به د خپل هيواد و بچيانو او ځوان نسل ته د تدريس، ښه روزني او څيړنيز هاند لپاره اړيني او د پام وړ اسانتياوي برابرې کړو تر څو په لومړي پړاو کې خپلو هلمندوالو بيا د سهيل لويديځي حوزې او په پای کې ټولو هيوادوالو ته د يو داسې چوپړ مصدر وگرځي چې زموږ د ځوریدلي اولس او ويجاړشوي هيواد اقتصادي، فرهنگي، سياسي او ټولنيزي ستونزې حل او افغانستان د نړي د پرمختللو هيوادونو په ليکه کې ودريري.

لړلیک

د صفحې

د مقالې عنوان

شمیره

1	د پلاستیک په واسطه د محیط ککړتیا او په لښکرگاه ښار کې د پلاستیکي کڅوړو د مصرف اندازه پوهندوی عبدالولي هجران ^۱ ، حبيب الرحمن ^۲ ، بريالي ^۳ ، افتخار ^۴
7	د هلمند ولایت په مارجه ولسوالۍ کې د پنبې پر تولید د وچکالۍ اغېزې پوهندوی دوکتور علي احمد ^۱ او ارسلان وطندار ^۲
16	Introduction to Farm Management and Its Importance Sayed Abdul Wahab Saeedi ^{1*} and Mir Wais Nazari ²
28	په افغانستان کې مشهوره زهري نباتات او پر اهلي حيواناتو باندې د هغو منفي اغيزې محمدالدين خادم ^۱ ، پوهنيار عبدالفهم سروري ^۲ او پوهنمل محمدآمان احمدزي ^۳
38	د لښکرگاه ښار په دوو کلیوو کاريز او قلعه بۇست کې د انگورو پرتله کولو اقتصادي تحليل کال (1403) پوهنوال نقيب الله مجددي ^۱ ، ارسلان وطندار ^۲ ، پوهنيار بريالي رفيع ^۳
52	An Overview of Introduction, Importance and Types of Natural Resources Dr. Mohammad Shafi Akhundzada ^{1*} and Mir Wais Nazari ²
61	د هلمند ولایت په باباجي ولسوالۍ کې د ريحانو د توليد لگښت، ناخالصه گټه، خالصه گټه او مارکيټينگ چينلونو تحليل (کال ۱۴۰۲) پوهندوي دوکتور علي احمد ^۱ او امان الله نيازی ^۲
71	د هلمند ولایت په ناوې ولسوالۍ کې د پنبې د توليد اقتصادي تحليل کال (۱۴۰۲) ميرويس نظري ^۱ او محمدالدين خادم ^۲
80	د سردار گل محمد خان صنعتي پارک د ودې پر وړاندې خنډونه ارسلان وطندار ^۱ ، پوهندوی دوکتور علي احمد ^۲ ، عبدالقدير خادم ^۳
88	د هلمند ولایت د اوبو د سپما طرحه محمد يوسفی ^۱ ، گل احمد احمدی ^۲ ، فیض محمد فیضی ^۳ ، عبدالحنان اغا ^۴ ، شیراغا خیلواک ^۵ ، خیرالله مزمل ^۶ او محمد اقبال ^۷

An Overview of Introduction, Importance and Types of Natural Resources

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Abstract

This review article describes the Introduction, Importance and Types of Natural Resources. The purpose of the study is to know and defines natural resources, its importance and types. Natural resources are resources that exist without actions of humankind, this includes characteristics such as magnetic, gravitational, and electrical properties and forces. Resources may be classified as renewable or non-renewable. Natural resources are found in the environment and are developed without the intervention of humans. Common examples of natural resources include air, sunlight, water, soil, stone, plants, animals and fossil fuels. Based on the availability are two types of natural resources. Renewable resources that are available in infinite quantity and can be used repeatedly are called renewable resources. Example: Forest, wind, water, etc. and Non-Renewable resources, that are limited in abundance due to their non-renewable nature and whose availability may run out in the future are called non-renewable resources. Examples include fossil fuels, minerals, etc.

Keywords: Natural Resources, Introduction, Importance and Types

Introduction

Natural resources are resources that are drawn from nature and used with few modifications. This includes the sources of valued characteristics such as commercial and industrial use, aesthetic value, scientific interest, and cultural value. On Earth, it includes sunlight, atmosphere, water, land, all minerals along with all vegetation, and wildlife. Natural resources are part of humanity's natural heritage or protected in nature reserves. Particular areas often feature biodiversity and geo diversity in their ecosystems. Natural resources may be classified in different ways. Natural resources are materials and components (something that can be used) found within the environment. Every man-made product is composed of natural resources (at its fundamental level). A natural resource may exist as a separate entity such as freshwater, air, or any living organism such as a fish, or it may be transformed by extractives' industries into an economically useful form that must be processed to obtain the resource such as metal ores, rare-earth elements, petroleum, timber and most forms of energy. Some resources are renewable, which means that they can be used at a certain rate and natural processes will restore them. In contrast, many extractive industries rely heavily on non-renewable resources that can only be extracted once. Natural resource allocations can be at the centre of many economic and political confrontations both within and between countries. This is particularly true during periods of increasing scarcity and shortages (depletion and overconsumption of resources). Resource extraction is also a major source of human rights violations and environmental damage. The Sustainable Development Goals and other international development agendas frequently focus on creating more sustainable resource extraction, with some scholars and researchers focused on creating economic models, such as circular economy, that rely less on resource extraction, and more on reuse, recycling and renewable resources that can be sustainably managed (Overland, 2017).

Natural resources are the parts of the environment that are highly important to humans, whether they are in one form or the other. Natural resources are available in nature itself, and humans have no say in making them. Some examples of natural resources are Air, water, coal, animals, plants, natural gas, sunlight, etc. A lot of highly important products can be received through natural resources. Some examples are mentioned below (*Environment: Conservation of Natural Resources | Biodiversity, n.d.*).

- Air is used for the generation of wind energy
- Animals are used for the production of food, clothes (wool, silk), etc.
- Coal is used for the production of electricity
- Plants are used for the production of food, paper, wood, etc.
- Water is used for drinking, cleaning, hydroelectricity, etc.
- Sunlight is used for photosynthesis, solar power, etc.



Fig. 1: Examples of natural resources - Source: (*Redirect Notice, 2024*)

Natural resource management is a discipline in the management of natural resources such as land, water, soil, plants, and animals—with a particular focus on how management affects quality of life for present and future generations. Hence, sustainable development is followed according to the judicious use of resources to supply present and future generations. The disciplines of fisheries, forestry, and wildlife are examples of large sub disciplines of natural resource management. Management of natural

resources involves identifying who has the right to use the resources and who does not to define the management boundaries of the resource. The resources may be managed by the users according to the rules governing when and how the resource is used depending on local condition or the resources may be managed by a governmental organization or other central authority. A successful management of natural resources depends on freedom of speech, a dynamic and wide-ranging public debate through multiple independent media channels and an active civil society engaged in natural resource issues (Overland, 2017).

Because of the nature of the shared resources, the individuals who are affected by the rules can participate in setting or changing them. The users have rights to devise their own management institutions and plans under the recognition by the government. The right to resources includes land, water, fisheries, and pastoral rights. The users or parties accountable to the users have to actively monitor and ensure the utilisation of the resource compliance with the rules and impose penalties on those people who violate the rules. These conflicts are resolved quickly and efficiently by the local institution according to the seriousness and context of the offense.^[32] The global science-based platform to discuss natural resources management is the World Resources Forum, based in Switzerland (Wikipedia Contributors, 2019).

Humans depend on natural resources because humans use natural resources as sources of energy and raw materials to make products. Food is a natural resource that can be consumed in its natural state or processed form. Natural resources are of two types – renewable and non-renewable. We should use natural resources carefully so the supply will last for longer. There are many of Earth's resources that are used to generate energy. Energy is used for many purposes such as transportation, manufacturing, construction, etc. Energy resources that are present in limited amounts and cannot be replaced easily once they are used are called non-

renewable resources. Resources that can be replaced within a human life span or whenever they are used are called renewable resources. Examples: Wind, water, solar energy, nuclear energy, biomass energy, etc. (Turito, 2022).

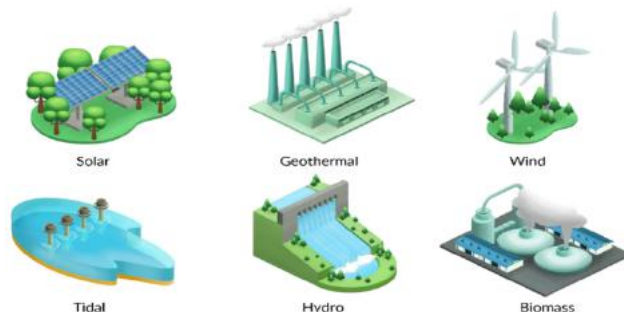


Fig. 2: Examples of renewable resources – Source: (Turito, 2022)

The term Natural Resources refers to the functional utility that societies derive from the environment and is widely used in human geography. “Natural” resources are also a deeply problematic term because the attribution of utility and value to the nonhuman world is one of the primary means by which dominant social groups impose order and control upon the world. This entry encompasses both the managerial and the critical traditions of thinking about natural resources. These two epistemological traditions are alive and well within human geography, their different understandings of the function of geographical knowledge producing one of the liveliest debates within the contemporary discipline (Bridge & Wyeth, 2020). The entry is divided into three sections. Section one provides a basic vocabulary by summarizing the primary distinctions and classifications that geographers (and others) use to differentiate the biophysical world into different types of natural resources. Section two explores the irreducibly social nature of resources, highlighting the distinctive interventions by geographers to debates over resource scarcity, resource access, politics of knowledge, and resource material ties. The final section considers six distinctive governance problematic that have arisen around natural resources: exploitation, conservation, sustainability, adaptive management, integration, and collaboration. According to Liam & Baglioni

(2020), Natural resource industries are the lifeblood of the world economy. Yet they often remain taken for granted and under-researched in contemporary studies of global production where most analyses start from the transformation of raw materials. This entry highlights the specific character of natural resource industries as particular forms of industrial organization rooted in the management and (always partial) control of labor/work and nature. It suggests a series of analytical building blocks drawn from the literature on the political economy of natural resources, including the development and expansion of commodity frontiers, the social construction of “natural” resources, the labour process, the dual problem of distance and durability, and the contingency of the capitalist state in (re)producing natural resource industries. Together, these analytical tools can be used to operationalize the abstract relation between capital and nature in more concrete ways.

What are Natural Resources?

Natural resources are the ones that come from nature. People cannot make natural resources, however, they can collect them. Some of the examples of natural resources include water, coal, wood, and iron. Some of the resources, for example, hydroelectric energy are not considered to be natural since they are made by people (*Natural Resources*, n.d.).

Fundamentally, a natural resource is a component of nature specifically the raw materials that can be used for economic purposes (Woodyfuel, 2022). Natural resources are substances or materials that occur naturally within the environment and can be used for economic or practical purposes. They are finite and depleted one day.

Importance of Natural Resources:

Natural resources enable us to breathe, feed ourselves, keep warm and get from one place to the other and in spite provide us with soil to grow plants, grass to feed animals and sunlight to make solar energy (Tanenbaum, 209 C.E.).

Listed below are a few of the reasons why we need to save our natural resources (*Resources on Earth – Natural Resources, Types and Its Importance*, n.d.).

- They are crucial in maintaining a balance in our ecosystem.
- To be able to cater to the needs of the ever-growing population.
- Resources serve as raw material for large-scale industries and commercial purposes.
- Wise consumption of non-renewable resources such as coal and petroleum.
- The availability of freshwater is decreasing by the day, so it is important to use water carefully.
- Water is used to produce electricity in dams and reservoirs.
- Wind energy is also used in turbines and to produce electricity.
- Helps in the socio-economic development of a country.
- Solar energy is directly being used in home appliances such as solar water heaters, solar-powered ventilation fans, batteries that are charged using solar power etc.

Natural Resources Importance in Employment:

There are several reasons why natural resources are important to employment. Agriculture, manufacturing, and energy production all rely heavily on natural resources. The availability of natural resources directly affects employment in these sectors. There are many industries that can benefit from the use of natural resources. **For example**, construction companies need sand, rock, and wood to build houses and roads, factories need minerals and metals to produce goods, and agricultural companies need land to plant crops. Natural resources can also be tourism attractions, which support employment in the hospitality industry. **For example**, in the United States and Canada, people come from around the world to see Niagara Falls; this creates jobs for tour guides,

hotel workers, and restaurant staff. Responsibly managing natural resources can create employment through activities like conservation and reforestation. Moreover, recreational activities such as camping, hiking, and fishing depend on natural resources such as forests, lakes, and rivers (Fahad, 2023).

Natural resources generate employment and are thus critical for low- to middle-income rural residents. In rural areas, the majority of employment depends on the use of natural resources.

The importance of natural resources to agriculture Since humans started to move to an agricultural area for their existence, they have used natural resources. In fact, agriculture cannot be carried out without natural resources. There are many natural resources that are needed for agriculture, such as soil, water, plants, animals, trees, resources required to make farming equipment, resources required to make fuel and electricity, and so on. In recent years, there has been a push to make farming and agriculture more sustainable because of their heavy dependence on natural resources. This includes the use of less intensive farming methods that do not damage natural resources like soil and vegetation. It also means controlling the use of water, using sustainable and less harmful methods of pest control. Beyond the natural resource management for those used directly in agricultural methods, agriculture also depends on other natural resources like the climate and sustainable fuel techniques (Turito, 2022).

Conservation of Natural Resources:

The modern lifestyle and the advance in technology have had a very bad impact on natural resources. Natural resources like coal and petroleum are depleting at a very fast rate, and once they are depleted, we will have to depend on other sources of energy. Therefore, it is very necessary for us humans to act in a way that ensures the conservation of natural resources. There are thousands of ways of conserving natural resources.

The main idea of conservation is to use natural resources with optimization, and do not waste any natural resources. All you have to do is to act according to the situation so that the use of natural resources is minimal. For instance, using bicycles or walking sometimes saves a lot of fuel. Using public transport (city buses and metro trains) also helps in saving a lot of oil. Saving water while bathing, cleaning, etc. helps in water conservation. Fossil fuels are the fuels that are obtained from the remains of dead organisms. Some examples of fossil fuels are Coal, Natural gas, oil. Since the quantity of fossil fuels is not unlimited in nature, they are not going to last forever. If we continue to use them, or rather waste them like the way we are doing now, they will soon get depleted. Some ways of conservation of fossil fuels are already taken care of. Several countries have started using green energy – hydropower and solar power. Power can be generated using water, or sunlight, or wind, and this saves a lot of precious fossil fuels like coal. Environment and Natural resources are precious, and we must all make efforts to conserve them. (*Environment: Conservation of Natural Resources | Biodiversity*, n.d.).

Sustainable natural resources conservation is a process of rational use and skilful management and preservation of the natural environment with all its resources. Integrated environmental education can provide knowledge which is useful in sustainable management of natural resources. All human efforts towards development are based upon the presence of natural resources. Although the earth has continued to support life for thousands of years, today it is facing serious environmental challenges which are as a result of human impact and this is a threat to life support systems. This is a potential ecological disaster. Integrated environmental education can be used as tool to create the necessary awareness that would indicate and strongly emphasise the sustainable use of the natural resource base so as to protect the natural capital for future generations. Lack of environmental education awareness, human greed and careless attitude are threatening the natural resources to their extinction.

There is need to develop approaches and management strategies that should combine both developmental efforts and conservation measures of the natural resources. This would improve, maintain and protect the natural environment and its resources for the benefit of all mankind. Natural resources are finite, limited, and capable of being destroyed by unsustainable use and this can be a limiting factor on sustainable development. Some of the natural resources have been there in the past but this might not be the case in the future for it will depend on their mode of utilization. Hence environmental education on the characteristics of natural resources is required if they have to be managed in a sustainable manner so that they do not become limiting factors to sustainable development (Matiasi, 2006). As communities think of advancement in engineering and technology, there is also need to know the problems associated with the utilization of natural resources. Climate change and global warming has been associated with the utilization of some natural resources. The utilization of some natural resources has caused problems on the environment due to the wastes produced. In the course of utilization of the natural resources, human activities such as power generation, industrialization and transport have been responsible for the accumulation of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. Such gases like carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, chlorofluorocarbons are being associated with global warming which has resulted to other environmental problems. These environmental problems can be mitigated by utilising the natural resources in a sustainable basis

Why Should We Conserve Nature?

Recent years have seen governments and organizations such as the UN department focus on the depletion of natural resources. Several steps are outlined in Agenda 21 to ensure countries' sustainability of natural resources. At an alarming rate, resources are depleting, and this is considered a sustainable development issue due to the wrong actions. Natural resource depletion poses a threat to sustainable development since it degrades current environments and affects future generations.

Currently, rainforest regions, which hold most of Earth's biodiversity, are of particular concern. A deforestation rate of 8.5% and a degradation rate of 30% affect the world's forests and the planet's surface. Since 80% of the world's population relies on medicines derived from plants, and 34% of all prescription medicines contain plant-derived ingredients, losing the world's rainforests could mean fewer potential life-saving medicines being discovered (Woodyfuel, 2022). Natural resources are the resources that exist without any actions or intervention of human beings in nature. This includes all of the valued characteristics like gravitational, magnetic, electrical properties and forces, etc. While talking about Earth, it consists of water, sunlight, atmosphere, land including all minerals along with all the vegetation, crops, and animal life that naturally subsists on or within these known and identified substances and characteristics.

Natural Resources Types:

Depending on their place of origin, natural resources can be grouped in many different ways.

1. Biotic Resources

2. Abiotic Resources

1. A **biotic** resource is any living part of the environment. Examples include forests, crops, birds, animals, fish, and other marine life. These resources are renewable because they can replenish and reproduce themselves. However, even though coal and mineral oil come from biological sources, they cannot be replenished.

2. **Abiotic** resources are non-living parts of the environment. Examples include land, water, air, and minerals like iron, copper, gold, and silver. These resources are limited and non-renewable because they cannot be reproduced or regenerated. Natural resources can be grouped based on how quickly they can recover.

There are two categories of natural resources depending on availability:

Renewable resources: are those that are any time available and can be utilised in a variety of ways. Examples include a forest, wind, and water.

Non-renewable resources: are those whose supply is limited or whose availability might diminish in the future. Minerals and fossil fuels are a few examples (manishsiq, 2024).

Table.1: Biotic and Abiotic Resources

Resource Type	Examples	Renewability
Biotic Resources	Forests, crops, birds, animals, fish, marine life	Renewable
Abiotic Resources	Land, water, air, minerals (iron, copper, gold, silver)	Non-renewable
Non-Conventional Resources	Wind, solar, geothermal energy	Renewable
Conventional Resources	Fossil fuels (coal, oil, natural gas), minerals	Non-renewable

Source: (manishsiq, 2024)

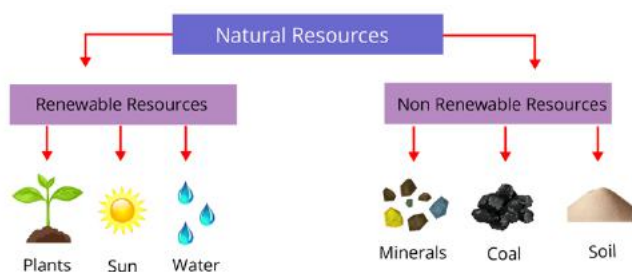


Fig. 3: Renewable and Non Renewable Resources - Source: (All about Renewable and Non-Renewable Resources, n.d.)

Natural resources can also be categorized based on their stage of development (*Natural Resources: Meaning, Types and Characteristics Meaning of Natural Resource Economics, n.d.*).

1. Potential resources: Potential resources are those natural resources which are already easily available but humans are yet to discover their real power. For example, solar and wind energy are two natural resources, which have a high potential for human life. Though we are using it, we can use these even more in the future once we understand their true potential. Similarly, if a country has petroleum in sedimentary rocks, it is a potential resource until it is actually drilled out of the rock and put to use.

2. Actual resources: Actual resources also known as developed resources are those resources which humans have discovered and developed over a long time. They have already been surveyed, their quantity and quality has also been determined and

are currently being used. . Most of the water, fossil fuel, minerals, plants and animals that we use for our need today, are actual resources. The development of actual resources is dependent on technology.

3. Reserve resources: Reserve resources are those actual resources which we are not extracting them at present in spite of technological availability. They are stored to meet world’s future requirements. Storing of water in dam to meet energy requirement such as generating electricity in future is an example of reserve resources.

4. Stock resources: Stock resources are those resources for which presently there is no technology to extract them. These are resources that have been surveyed, but cannot be used due a lack of technology. For example, Water consists of Hydrogen and Oxygen which are inflammable but we do not know the technology to extract energy from these elements.

Conclusion

Natural resources are useful and helpful for humans under economical, technological, or social circumstances or supplies drawn from the earth, supplies such as metals, geothermal power water, fertilizers, food, building and clothing materials etc. Humans use natural resources as sources of energy. Natural resources are materials we get from the Earth that are used to support life and people’s requirements. There are two types of natural resources – renewable and non-renewable. Resources that can be replaced within a human life span or whenever they are used are called renewable resources. Examples: Wind, water, solar energy, nuclear energy, biomass energy, etc. Non-renewable resources are those natural resources that are exhausted more quickly than they can regenerate. Example: Fossil fuels. Extracting, processing and using natural resources can cause pollution of air, land and water, destruction of ecosystems and a decrease in biodiversity. Biodiversity may decrease by extracting and using natural resources. Reduce, reuse, and recycle are the ways to conserve natural resources.

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د طبیعي سرچینو پېژندنه، اهمیت او ډولونو ته کتنه

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لنډيز

دا یو کتابتوني څېړنه ده چې د طبیعي سرچینو پېژندنه، اهمیت او ډولونه بیانوي. د دې څېړني موخي طبیعي زېرمي، د هغوی اهمیت، ډولونه او توضیح په بر کي نیسي. طبیعي سرچینې هغه منابع دي چې د انسان له کړنو پرته شتون لري، دا سرچینې کېدای سي د تجدید وړ وي او یا هم غیر نوي کېدونکي په توگه طبقه بندي کړل سي. طبیعي سرچینې په چاپیریال کي موندل کيږي او د انسانانو له مداخلې پرته وده کوي. د طبیعي سرچینو عام مثالونه هوا، لمر، اوبه، خاوره، ډبري، نباتات، حیوانات او فوسیلونو څخه دي. د موجودیت پر بنسټ طبیعي زیرمي پر دوه ډوله دي. د تجدید وړ سرچینې چې په لامحدود مقدار کي شتون لري او په مکرر ډول کارول کيږي، چې د نوي کېدونکي سرچینو په نوم سره یاديږي لکه ځنگلونه، باد، اوبه، او داسي نور او د نه تجدید وړ منابع چې د خپل غیر تجدید وړ طبیعت له امله محدود دي او ممکن په راتلونکي کي یې شتون پای ته ورسیري چې د غیر تجدید وړ سرچینو په نوم سره یاديږي چې مثالونه یې فوسیل سوڼگ مواد، منرالونه او داسي نور شامل دي.

کلیدي کلمې: طبیعي سرچینې، پېژندنه، اهمیت او ډولونه



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