

Perspective

A note on exhaustible resources

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INTRODUCTION

To understand unlimited and exhaustible resources, we must first grasp what a resource is. As a result, resources are anything that has some worth and utility in meeting our needs. There are three categories of resources. Natural, man-made, and human resources are all available. Natural resources are things we acquire from nature, such as the sun, water, trees, petroleum, and so on.

Natural resources are split into two categories: limitless and exhaustible. We shall solely discuss about inexhaustible and exhaustible resources. Let's take a look at each of them one by one.

Exhaustible resources, often known as non-renewable resources, are few and quickly depleted. Fossil fuels, for example, are extremely scarce and will be supplied in a few years. Some claim it's natural, so it'll grow back, but there are no fossil fuels manufactured in 1000 years, and we can't wait that long. According to current studies, the usage of most exhaustible resources is not environmentally benign because they are used poorly and inefficiently. Furthermore, exhaustible resources are more costly than inexhaustible resources.

Fossil fuels (fuels derived from the decomposition of plants and animals) such as coal, petroleum, and natural gas, as well as minerals such as gold and silver, are examples.

Take solar light from Sun rays as an example; you can use it as much as you like, but it will never run out. In addition, renewable resources are endless resources that can be easily retrieved. They are much less polluting than limitless resources, or we could argue they are much more environmentally friendly than exhaustible resources. When we compare endless resources to exhaustible resources, they are also incredibly cost-effective.

Sunlight, biomass, the atmosphere, waves, and tides are just a few examples.

Conservation of natural resources

We've learned the difference between limitless and

exhaustible resources, and we now know that we can't replenish exhaustible resources. As a result, conserving our natural resources is critical.

- Taking public transportation rather than hiring a car.
- When we're stalled in traffic, turning off the engine.
- By adhering to the 4R concept (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, and Recover), you can help the environment.
- When not in use, turn off lights and fans.
- Raising public awareness of the necessity of finite resources.

What is the difference between non-exhaustible and non-exhaustible resources?

So far, we've learned the difference between an exhaustible and an unlimited resource. Let's take a look at each one individually.

Natural resources are those that exist (on the planet) without human interference. These are natural resources that have been developed without the assistance of humans. Air, sunlight, water, soil, stone, plants, animals, and fossil fuels are just a few examples of natural resources. Natural resources, such as food, construction and clothing materials, fertilisers, metals, water, and geothermal power, are naturally occurring objects or supplies taken from the earth that are advantageous to man or could be helpful under possible technological, economic, or social situations. The natural sciences used to be in charge of natural resources. The distinction between exhaustible and inexhaustible natural resources is as follows:

As the term exhaustible implies, these resources are found in limited quantities in nature and are thus prone to being depleted if not exploited in a sustained manner in order to fulfil the demands of both the current and future generations. For example, forests, fossil fuels (coal, petroleum, natural gas), minerals, wildlife, and so on.

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