

# Example of the world as a whole needs to protect its natural resources argumentat...

[Law](#), [Security](#)



## **Introduction**

Preservation of the natural resources is quite significant for maintaining the world's community development. Thus, the whole world should embrace the preservation of its natural resources in the broader conception of conserving the earth by ensuring it protect its capacity for self-renewal. Of the most importance is the preservation of the nonrenewable resources that include the oil and the coal, including minerals that are more essential and in strong demand. Thus, this essay develops in presenting the various approaches and techniques the world, as a whole, should employ to protect and preserve their natural resources. Such natural resources that are of much significance and immense demand in the world include energy, water, biodiversity, air and climate, and land, forests and ecosystems. This essay will highlight all these resources and what the world focuses in protecting them.

## **Protection of Water as Natural Resource**

Water resources involve sources of water that are quite essentially useful. The whole world depends on water purposely to use it in sectors such as household, recreation, agriculture, industry, and environment. The world's water comprises of 97percent saltwater, in which case only 3percent of this are fresh water and slightly two thirds froze in polar ice caps and glaciers. Others are in the ground water with a small fraction above ground. Fresh water can be a renewal resource. However, the world's supply of clean and fresh water is gradually declining. Demands for water have exceeded the supply in most parts of the world, and even as the world population continues to rise, the demand for water rises. The world, therefore, should

come up with awareness of the global importance of preserving water for the various uses (Rubenstein 45).

The world should respond to the increasing demand of water by increasing water conservation and recycling this terrific resource. The UN and the World Bank should promote access to water for various uses, and mostly to producing food, as this may be the challenge in the future. The world should promote the treatment of sewage to avoid pollution of natural resources. The world should also learn to produce food with less water, through such methods as irrigation.

### **Protection of energy as a natural resource**

The modern world relies on the supply of energy to carry on most of the things, for instance the transportation, communication, security, health delivery systems among others. Therefore, energy has an essential role to perform in the national security of any nation in the world. Thus, the world is facing a threat to energy security, which includes the political instability of countries producing the energy, interruption of supply of energy, energy sources competition and destroys of supply infrastructure, terrorism, natural disasters, and dominant countries that rely most on the foreign supply of oil. The world is essentially requiring access to cheap energy in the functioning of modern economies. Most countries in the world do not even have distribution of energy supply, in which case it causes significant vulnerabilities. It is quite valuable, therefore, for the world to have energy security, which involves the world's security and the availability of natural resource for the utilization of energy (Rubenstein 67).

The world should employ the protection of energy resources by coming up with the long term and the short term measures that increase the security of energy. This will help in reducing the dependence on any source of energy, enhance the number of suppliers, exploit the native renewable energy, and reduce the entire demand via energy preservation measures. The world should start to agree to support the international energy trading relationships, for instance the energy charter treaty in Europe.

### **Protection of biodiversity as a natural resource**

There is increasing decline and even disappearance of species and associating ecosystems, habitats, and genes all over the world. The loss of biodiversity in the world is dreadful and contains severe effects on the economic improvements, as it is fundamental for the drink, medicines, food, agriculture, fisheries, and industrial process among others (Grosse 76).

The world, therefore, should come up with strategies to ensure there is the preservation of the biodiversity as natural resource in the world. The world should devise ways of conserving the natural habitats and the plant species and the wild animals. For instance, applying the directive of habitats and birds, establishing networks, for instance the natural 2000, and providing financial and technical support will help in conservation. They ought also to formulate momentous action plans for species that are under threat. The world also needs to set forth objectives and serious actions for the preservation of biodiversity in the whole world that targets the application of the EC CITES regulation. They should promote coordination within the international forums in the fields of climate change, desertification, and the

deletion of the ozone layer. They should identify interactions concerning international agreements and the convention on biological diversity for optimizing the opportunities for synergy (Grosse 76).

### **Protection of air and Climate as a natural resource**

The world is experiencing a decline in the quality of air, and climate change. These changes adversely influence the human health and the natural ecosystem. Therefore, the whole world should purpose in protecting the air and climate as a natural resource. The world can protect and conserve air and climate by limiting or eliminating the ejection of harmful chemicals into the air and working to ensure there is no air pollution.

### **Protection of land, forests, and ecosystems as natural resources**

The fertility of soil is due to the natural process in a healthy ecosystem, which encompasses the forests, soil biodiversity, and the vegetation cover. Human activities have gone an extra mile of degrading the soil and land, and this affects many people in most nations of the world. Large percentage of people gets the adverse effect through erosion, Stalinization, and compaction among other degradations. The forests, on the other hand, are shrinking at an alarming rate of 4 million hectares per year in the Sub-Saharan Africa. Deforestation is exceptionally high all over the world. Thus, it is quite essential for the whole world to provide a shielding covering for the soil, the atmosphere, and the water. In addition, the increase of human population has had to the introductions of stressors to the ecosystems such as the climate change and the influxes of enveloping species. This leads to

the unpredictable demand of the natural resources. The forests are renewable natural sources of endless variety of products (Schrijver 324). Therefore, there are needs for the world to come up with management strategies that will ensure the land, forests, and the ecosystems undergo conservation. For healthy ecosystems, there must be programs and policies that balance the conservation and economic needs. Therefore, the world should devise a development of land use practices and business with the aim of conserving the ecosystems and enhancing local economies (Schrijver). The map below shows the deforested lands in Australia.

## **Conclusion**

In conclusion, it is the role of the whole world to protect its natural resources. The world should protect the nature from further depletion to the human activities. Though the UN has had to develop the World Charter for nature, they ought to implement to ensure that all societal levels, ranging from the international level to the individuals protect nature. Furthermore, they should devise a way of incorporating the sustainable use and protection of the natural resources into the law system at the world level. The users of the natural resource also should adhere to the rules governing how and when the resource usage is depending on the part of the world. The world, therefore, should engage the societies that surround the natural resource in order that they participate also in the setting and change of the resource (Park).

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