Proportional Importance of Energy Resources A Study in Economic Geography

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Abstract

The geography of energy focuses on studying the energy resources from its specification, variety, and geographical distribution, in the world in general and in each country as a political entity. As well as, it studies the effective factors in producing, transporting and distributing and consuming energy, by depending on the methods of the economic geography, such the regional method, the objective method, and the historical method, as well as some modern methods which specially study the energy as method of systems analysis, and the factors analysis method, also, it depends on the mathematical and statistical methods to scale energy efficacy, and density uses, and the cost of transportation.

Since the beginning of the 20^{th} century the form of energy resources has been changed a lot till now, after coal dominated all energy resources through the 18^{th} and 19^{th} century. Its position has retreated since the beginning of the 20^{th} century against petroleum and natural gas. The relation between these two rivals was reflexive to the sake of petroleum and gas, So the contribution ratio of the coal has become less from 95% at the beginning of 20^{th} century to 28.2% at the beginning of the 21^{st} century. At the same time the amount of petroleum increased from 3.6% to 40.2%, and gas from 1.3% to 264%.

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The geographical distribution for energy produces is different over all the world, This means that, Asia occupies the first grade, then in second grade is Europe, the other is North America, and them Africa and south America, and last is Australia. This distribution agrees with the possibilities of these continents from energy resources, and with the level of economic development which specifies the need f energy