

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT: A CRITICAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Our life relies on natural resources. Natural Resources are the kind of materials, water and energy, land available to us on earth, which is the basis of all living beings on our planet. We humans are part of the character. Natural Resources provide fundamental life support in the variety of both consumptive goods and public services. Ecological process maintains soil productivity, nutrient recycling, the cleansing air and water and climatic cycle. People at large are among the innumerable species inhabiting the world who like other species, live by developing a relationship with their environment comprising both living organisms and non-living substances. All living organisms depend on some a part of external world to produce them with the means to hold on living-to breathe, to require nutrition so on. All organisms during this sense, rely on resources outside themselves, and human beings are no exception to the current rule. However, unlike other species the connection between man and nature has vastly changed over time due to the event of human consciousness represented by science, technology, values and cultures. With the assistance of science and technology human being have transformed the resources of nature in to products in step with their value system for consumption and betterment of their well-being. We use a good range of external natural resources to keep up life and to preserve our societies. Such natural resources are importantly categorized into renewable and nonrenewable resources. The depletion of natural resources because of over population, in efficiency in resource utilization, over consumption, poverty and other socio-economic problems, ineffective structures including norms and institutions and certain other factors like frontier mortality and company greed have threatened the human survival on the earth earth. The consequence of over exploitation of natural resources like deforestation for agriculture, commercial logging, mining, human settlement, and because of urbanization and industrialization contributed to the degradation of human environment. Other than the above construction of dams, forest fires and over grazing contributed to the deforestation.

Keywords: *Natural Resources, Exploitation, Deforestation, Mortality, Economic Development.*

Introduction

The natural resources refers to any or all the living and non-living endowment of the planet, but traditional usage confines thereto are useful to humans. Exploitation of resource is a necessary condition of the human existence. Throughout history, humans have manipulated natural resources to provide the materials they needed to sustain growing human populations. Natural resources are a crucial material basis for a stable natural economy and social development. Human progress and development requires a rational use of natural resources, which can seek to avoid waste, which may occur both in production and in consumption. The aim of development is to enable people to enjoy long, healthy and fulfilling lives. The event should be both people-centered and conservation-based. Otherwise it'll not achieve this purpose and investment are going to be wasted. Development will only succeed if it maintains the productivity, resilience and type of the biosphere. On other hand, conservation will provide lasting benefits only if it's integrated with the correct types of development. Any irrational use of natural resources will lead to environmental crisis. Hence man must make sure that in his look for material progress, he doesn't overstep the bounds and he's employed within the bounds of what has been cited as "Sustainable development". By Sustainable Development we mean to mention that the amount of utilization of environment and natural resources should be up thereto optimum level which cannot create

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any trouble to nature and environment in discharging the services of waste disposal and automatic recovery of natural resources and environment. Now we've realized that our economic activities and zest for quick development are threatening the very survival of mankind over the world. Our survival depends on the belief that we've to measure harmonically with the assorted elements of environment which are interconnected.

What are Natural Resources?

Natural resources in an exceedingly broad sense include everything that's derivable for the employment of man from any a part of the universe. In the physical sphere they include energy from sunshine and gravity yet as mineral deposits and also the rain. In the biological sphere they include domesticated likewise as wild plants and animals; and that they include human resources too. It's difficult to define natural resources precisely. Most of the people have an instinctive idea of what natural resources are, but "common sense" definition can't be relied upon since they in due course run into problems when addressing ambiguous cases. As an example, crude and wood are clearly natural resources, but it's less obvious how intermediate and final goods made up of these products should be classified. A useful definition mustn't only identify the character of resources but also distinguish what's and what's not a natural resource. It's clear that manufactured products like automobiles and computers wouldn't be considered natural resources, since both are subject to quite a minimal amount of processing. However, this could not be taken to imply that each one primary products are covered as natural resources. As an example, while most agricultural goods including food are primary products, we don't classify them as natural resources for variety of reasons. To start with, their production requires other natural resources as inputs, particularly land and water but also various sorts of fertilizer. More importantly, agricultural products are cultivated instead of extracted from the natural environment. A distinction is sometimes made between renewable and non-renewable resources. A natural resource may be a resource that either increases in quantity or otherwise renews itself over a brief (i.e. economically relevant) period of your time. Hence, if the speed of extraction takes account of limitations within the reproductive capacity of the resource, renewables can provide yields over an infinite time horizon. Of course, the timeframe must be economically relevant, since some resources could also be renewable in essence but not in practice.

Human Progress and Economic Development

In India majority of poor board rural areas and depend directly on natural resources and ecological services. It's blamed that poor people due to lack of access to quality and appropriate resources, increase the emission of Co₂ by two ways. Firstly, the big scale use of biomass to come up with the suitable amount of energy for his or her livelihood. Secondly, in hilly and forest areas, poor tribal practice shifting cultivation within which large forest areas is about a hearth to induce agricultural land. However, most scientists agree that everyone the smoke, fumes and exhaust that human activities generate could lead on to atmospheric phenomenon or heating. The threat comes from Co₂ and other green house gases produced mainly by industries by burning of fossil fuels aside from these two (poverty and industrialization), population is additionally blamed for this. The exploitation of both renewable and non-renewable resources is increasing, as more countries start industrialization and consume more resources. The people still exploit these natural resources as they need to boost their living standard. Anyhow, the present non-renewable resources are diminishing, and question before use the way to utilize existing natural resources more efficiently to yield more wealth from the less resources, whilst awaiting the invention of recent substitute resources. The exploitation of natural resources is that the use of natural resources for economic process, sometimes with a negative connotation of accompanying environmental degradation. It began to emerge on an industrial scale in the 19th century because the extraction and processing of raw materials (such as in mining, steam power, and machinery) developed much faster than it had in preindustrial eras.

Natural Resources and Economic Development

Generally, economic process, poverty reduction and industrial development are the highest priorities of developing countries. The natural resources provide soil to grow food, and water for drinking, washing and irrigation. Moreover, in economic terms, natural capital constitutes one fourth of total wealth in low-income countries and natural resources are often the principal source of income of the poorest people. Recently various studies show that there's endless decline of natural resources increasing the vulnerability of the poor as a results of ecosystem stress, competition for space, securing food and energy prices, resource depletion, environmental degradation and global climate change. Therefore, there's the requirement to develop strategies for better management of natural resources to

push the welfare of the poor. It's therefore urgent to enhance natural resources management for long-term pro-poor economic process, i.e. a pace and pattern of growth that enhances the power of poor women and men to participate in, contribute to and like growth. This increased demand for natural resources makes improved resource management even more urgent.²⁶ It's intended to encourage decision makers from development co-operation agencies and ministries of finance and planning in partner countries to acknowledge the contribution of natural resources to pro-poor growth and also the importance of policies which nurture their sustainable management.

Conservation of Natural Resources

As we discuss earlier one in all the essential problems related to economic development, poverty alleviation and maintaining human environment is a way to prevent depletion of natural resources like water, forests, wildlife, minerals and therefore the like. People of the developed world being attentive to the varied problems related to over exploitation of natural resources are making efforts to evolve appropriate strategies in terms of norms, institutions and policies for the conservation of natural resources. The people are now increasingly attentive to the implications of depletion of natural resources and environmental degradation like heating layer depletion, acid rain, famines, droughts, floods, scarcity of fuel, firewood fodder, ill health, starvation and lots of others. India, at the time of independence, was among the poorest countries with little infrastructure for development and so for the aim of economic process started using natural resources to extensively build infrastructure leading to over exploitation of natural resources like water for agriculture, forests and minerals. This process helped India to bring substantial portion of the people above the poverty level but this process of economic process put pressure on natural resources of the country. Resource can generate and sustain growth, thereby support achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDG). Economic process supported natural capital both renewable and non renewable may result in resource depletion. Renewable capital produces the flow of both goods and services while non-renewable natural resources like oil and minerals may deplete within the future halting economic process. Renewable natural resources, in essence, is maintained in perpetuity goodbye as their rate of use doesn't exceed their rate of regeneration. Therefore two different set of standards for conservation are required in respect of both renewable and non-renewable natural resources. Various global environmental assessments show a continues decline of natural resources, increasing the vulnerability of the poor as a results of ecosystem stress, competition for space, soaring food and energy prices and temperature change.

Concerns about the implications of environmental degradation and resource depletion haven't been as widely documented and shared as today. Against this, the resultant lost opportunities for economic development and poverty reduction in developing countries have received scant attention. Hence, this chapter attempts to investigate and appreciate the necessity to conserve natural resources by developing sound natural resource management principles and practices that simultaneously conserve natural resources and also reduce poverty. The quality of living in most developing countries was very low and their economic process was far below the required level. Many countries have reached socioeconomic development through use of natural resources by over exploiting natural resources. The event world since 1972 to started wondering preventing environmental degradation and conservation of resources. However, developing countries assert that "poverty is the only pollutant accountable for environmental degradation because growth process itself imposes new sorts of deprivations resulting in enhanced poverty." Taking use from the event within the area of environmental protection and resource conservation at international sphere ranging from 1972 Stockholm Conference on Human Environment nation states established norms or rules and institutions to conserve natural resources. India isn't an exception, it's established fairly effective norms and institutions for the protection of environment and also the conservation of natural resources.

Conclusion

Natural resources like water, air, land, biodiversity, genetic resources, forests, livestock's and fisheries forming the very foundation of human survival, progress and prosperity are degrading fast, and also the unprecedented pace of their erosion is making lifetime of every people miserable. The exploitation of natural resources could be a key think about economic process and development, but one which will have serious negative environmental and socio-economic impacts. These include the destruction and degradation of forest forests, the depletion and pollution of water resources, the decimation of fisheries, extinction of wildlife, and therefore the despoliation of land so as to extract minerals. The matter that India faces is its unlimited development aspirations and its limited natural resources. This has given rise to a conflict between the state committed to development in the name of

“the greater common good” with catastrophic effects on the agricultural population mainly, marginalized, poor, women, tribes and peasants. It's said that this ecological movements have emerged because the peoples responds to the present new threat to their survival and as a requirement for the ecological conversation of their vital life support systems. The interrelation between human factors and natural resources management is complex and has remained at the centre of the event debate. With growing population and increasing pressure on resources the arguments about 'limits to growth' were raised. A good style of environmentally relevant issues came under discussion including the future damaging effects of nature of products, excessive economic process, tanker disasters on high seas, contamination of water, harmful chemicals, waste discharge, the testing of nuclear weapons, increase, wasteful consumption pattern, unrestricted use of world's natural resources. Generally, economic process, poverty reduction and industrial development are the highest priorities of developing countries including India. Natural resources can generate and sustain growth and thereby reduce poverty. The recent studies show that there's a nonstop decline of natural resources increasing the vulnerability of the poor as a results of ecosystem stress, competition for space, securing food and energy prices, resource depletion, environmental degradation and global climate change. Therefore, there's the requirement to develop strategies for better management of natural resources to push welfare of the poor.

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