

## MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES: A DIVERSIFIED STUDY

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### ABSTRACT

*The contribution of resources to the livelihood varies geographically and across community groups. The nature of resource use is dependent upon socio- economical and demographic characteristics similar as education, gender, ménage size, age and income. Still, the studies haven't assessed the resource (forest) reliance of original community and its association with socio- economical factors that determine the extent of reliance. The original people abiding inside or in near vicinity to resource rich region have acquired the customary knowledge. The focus on conventional practices conceded by original community has not been captured in the studies till date. There's a advanced reliance of communities on resources which lead to resource declination. Various studies have been conducted to probe the impact of socio- economical and demographic characteristics on forest reliance of ménage using the independent variables similar as age, education, gender, ménage size, wealth means, and duration of hearthstone. The studies related to conservation have been enforced without the consideration of socio- economical, political and artistic conditions. The earlier studies didn't consider the factors similar as size of beast and distance to the forest. The need is felt to research all variables in a comprehensive manner so as to find out the cause- and- affect relationship in a region. There's a need to also assess the natural resource reliance of community considering the factors of size of beast and distance to the forest from the natural resource. The legal status of forest influences the community's decision and dependence on resources. There's a lack of study to assay the legal status and its recrimination on resource reliance and declination. The study observing the relation of legal frame with resource conservation in the environment of resource declination is missing. Still these studies haven't concentrated on the relation between the resource reliance and development factors. A need was also felt to examine the other reasons of resource declination and prepare a frame for the restoration of resources.*

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**Keywords:** Degradation, Natural, Resources, Community, Legal, Sustainable, Conservation

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### Introduction

Resources are ecosystem services which give a range of livelihood to support original communities. Ecosystem services like energy wood, fodder, medicinal shops, fruits and other important services are consumed by the communities in order to fulfil diurnal consumption conditions. The natural resources similar forest, land and water are connected with each other and fulfill the necessity of both rural and civic areas in a region. Over the once 50 times, ecosystem has changed fleetly due to growing demand for food, water and energy. The reliance of rural homes is determined by the socio- economical and demographic characteristics of the homes located in the vicinity of resources. In rural areas, the

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population size is stable, pressure over resources is smaller and contributes comparatively lower in resource declination. In the period of liberalization, privatization and globalization, an increased population has used land and exploited being resources without taking into account the need of forthcoming generation. The ever- adding demand for resources to attain advanced standard of living in civic areas has contributed towards resource declination performing in ecological imbalances. therefore, on one hand, natural resources similar as forest, land and water contribute in rural homes' frugality by furnishing fuel wood, fodder, and medicinal shops. The poor, especially in the rural areas, are more dependent on the natural resources. Various studies have proved that natural resources are essential to fulfil introductory need of poor as well as fresh income for rich. In other words, poor and rich both are dependent on resources. The illogical use of resources affects poor to a large extent due to large family size and lack of other income source. Around 2 billion residents will be added to world's population by 2030 which led to farther reduction natural resources and its ecosystems services.

### **Meaning of Natural Resources**

The source of origin of resources is environment. A many of resources are essential for subsistence, and others are used for satisfying need. The word 'resource' carries a sense of 'free goods and services' which lead to advanced extraction of resources. There's a need to reconceptualise the conception in view of changing paradigm. Earlier, the control of nature over human conditioning was strong and application of resources was under the limit of nature. Nature is more important than human beings and controls their conditioning. It's the nature which shape people's life style, culture and livelihood. Nature has the capacity to satisfy every one's requirements but not every one's rapacity. This type of relation between man and nature has been understood as determinism, a gospel paradigm in the history. Resources are blessed by nature and are useful for the survival of human beings. The resources are assembled into two orders i.e. renewable and non-renewable resources. Renewable resources are being continuously devoured by human beings and can be renewed while nonrenewable resources are being continuously consumed by societies but cannot be renewed. The operation of forest products and their consumption have been assessed and set up that forest reliance is connected with demographic and socio- economical characteristics. Although land is a veritably pivotal resource for the poor people and it provides various ecosystem services yet it's frequently susceptible to indecorous land accession and fragmentation. The problem of lack of collaboration between ecological objects in area development and agriculture programs affect the economical development of rural areas. Therefore, there's a need to review and integrate the environmental programs with rural development objects in order to guard natural resources at lawn root position. Community- grounded resource operation is the approach for sustainable use of resources. There's an inverse relationship between age and forest reliance. The people with advanced education situations were set up to be less dependent on forest resources. The factor education can be considered as a means of abstracting homes from forest products collection conditioning. The guidelines should enable the involvement of original people in the process of sustainable forest operation to attain the balance between the need of conservation and reliance. There shall be provision of indispensable livelihood openings and access to advanced education. The diversification of people's livelihood portfolio is vital in reducing forest reliance. At original position, conformation of community institutions and cohesion among community member are decisive for conservation of resources.

### **Significance of Natural Resources in Regional Development**

Resources are imperative for sustaining economical development and the quality of life of the original communities. Any economical exertion proposed in a region largely depends on the vacuity of near resources. Any opinions made regarding natural resources in a region are a matter of economical, political and social interest. Natural resources are profoundly linked with economical, social and environmental aspects of human life. Regional development fosters economically depressed communities to enhance their economical, social, artistic and environmental good by feting the entire eventuality of a region's natural resources and its populations. The main focus of the medication of the indigenous plan is to address the issue of indigenous difference by ensuring indifferent distribution of resources and inclusive development. The presence of natural resources in a region has been understood as a positive sign of economical substance since decades. The indigenous plan also incorporates the aspect of natural environment in order to comprehend the status of natural resources in the region. The indigenous plan also enhances and protects vital natural resources similar as forest, water sources, swamp and other sensitive areas for scenic, recreational and tourism value in order to induce employment for the original communities.

### **Resource Declination and its Impact**

Natural resources give varied range of ecosystem services similar as fuel wood, fodder, medicinal shops, and fruits to the rural poor homes for their survival. The economically marginalized indigenous communities are heavily dependent upon similar resources for their actuality and income generation in rural areas within National Capital Region (NCR). The forest as a natural resource also serves as a significance source for recharging the groundwater. The issues of deforestation, loss of biodiversity, drop in number of stormy days, reduction of ground water position and poor air and water quality has made the situation worrisome in entire India. These resources are continuously deteriorating due to ever adding demand of resources especially land and water for feeding to the demand of expanding civic areas. The degraded resources negatively impact the natural environment which, in turn, affects the dependent community. The ground water position is also declining fleetly due to the population explosion, industrialization, and urbanization in India. The declining forest cover has drastically led to adding cases of human beast conflicts in the area because of human intervention in the form of encroachment on forest land. Resource declination has hit the poor hardest in numerous ways including loss of agriculture land, loss of forest income and issue of water failure etc. Natural resources are vital for rural ménage as its important source of income generation. When these resources felt overburdened due to the girding development and construction conditioning, also it becomes a matter of concern for decision makers. The process of resource declination has formerly started in various metropolises and its near villagesages and the current situation has reached up to an intimidating stage. In the once times, these villagesages were enclosed by thick hilly ranges and people were dependent on natural resources for satisfying their diurnal demand similar as fuel wood, fodder, medicinal shops, fruits etc. A positive cooperation was perceived among original people and environment since once periods and it's still prevailing in some of the villagesages. Presently, due to inordinate human intervention by establishing granges, institutions, golf course, police line etc in the forest area which has broken down relationship and a trouble to their livelihood has arisen in front of these resource dependent communities.

### **Natural Resource under Operation in India**

India is a resource rich country where around 80 percent of the population relies on natural resources for their survival, progress and substance. Natural resources meet all the introductory demand of all sections of the societies and give employment occasion for the original people. At the same time, the actuality of resources in a region can be perceived as a positive sign for perfecting the position of development. Around two million times ago, there were plenitude of resources available to satisfy the need for growing population. As the demand for food and sanctum increases, further and further resources were abstracted. At present, similar resources are being exploited to meet the demand of swelling population size. Humans are consuming these resources other than the necessity of securing food and sanctum. As a result, the declination of environmental resources has boosted significantly in India. The accretive demographic and socio- economical pressures on metropolises and its supplemental areas redounded in maximum operation of natural resource. It's driving a substantial cargo on natural base that's driving serious loss to the natural environment. The forest, land and water resources are the most affected in terms of deforestation, loss of biodiversity, water logging, loss of water bodies, reduction of ground water, conversion of agriculture land into other uses due to unplanned development conditioning. Accordingly, the declination of natural resources has a direct negative impact on the livelihood of poor people. Natural resources similar as forest, land, water, biodiversity, fisheries, minerals which are precious and need to be wisely conserved and developed. According to the eleventh five- time plan (2007- 2012), the natural resources similar as forest, biodiversity, water, land, fisheries and beast etc. are implicit resources from a operation point of view. India occupies the 10th position in the world in terms of forest cover. The total forest cover is about 21.5 percent of the total geographical area of the country (India State Forest Report 2017). According to the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) the forest area of India is fairly distributed into three broad orders videlicet reserved, defended and unclassified forests. The central government possesses the complete rights of term in reticent forest. All public premises, wildlife sanctuary have been stated as a part of reserved forest. Defended forests are also constituted under the Indian Forest Act 1927. The right to pierce the forest is permitted for the original people positioned on the border of the forest area where they can perform certain conditioning similar as grazing, collection of leaves, wood, fodder and other forest produce to sustain the livelihood of poor ménage positioned on the border of the forest area. The third order of forest is called unclassified forests, also known as collaborative forest, which comprises all other forests. It embraces forests possessed by

private, village's community, individual homes, and original authority. The village's forest is defended by original communities as per the directions of the state government, and they're allowed to use forest resources under the guideline of the forest department. Either, there are a many corridor of the country where forests are on revenue land and generally managed by the forest department. Such a type of forest is known as a revenue forest.

### **Process of Natural Resource Management in India**

India possesses a wide range of natural resources similar as forest, land and water, and there are various agencies involved in the operation processes of these resources. In this regard, the foremost agency is the Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC). The crucial part of MoEFCC is to supervise the prosecution of environmental and forest- related programs and programmes in the country. The ministry is also committed to eloquent policy on environmental services matters. There are two departments performing under MoEFCC videlicet Centre for Environment Education (CEE) and forest check of India (FSI). The part of CEE is to circulate mindfulness about the environment throughout the nation while FSI is devoted to organize check and assessment of forest resources in the country. The natural resource operation division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is engaging too in the Natural Resource Management process. All the matters related to land declination are resolved via preparing a land felicity and comity chart by this division and promote applicable strategies for land development in the country. NITI Aayog which is also known as the Planning Commission has a separate environment and forest division which generally delivers planned and practical guidance for policy forest and circulate safest styles to guard natural resources similar as water, land and forest. Also, the Environmental Statistics Cell of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme perpetration gathers information pertaining to environment statistics by coordinating different agencies at the State and original position. The Department of Land resources overseen by the Ministry of Rural Development also help in furnishing immediate information on land resources for policy forest and emphasize rational application of land resources. Likewise, natural resource data operation system performs under the Department of Science and Technology, Ministry of Science and Technology generally prepares database linked with natural disasters and other fields. It also gives attention towards the reanimation of village's ponds to secure the vacuity of water in the ponds, which further helps in continuing ground water. Likewise, the Non-Governmental Associations are contributing in addressing the current environmental challenges across the country. These associations are non-revenue groups that operate autonomously in the environmental sector. similar institutes are the Energy and resource Institute( TERI), Satpuda Foundation, Wildlife Protection Society of India, World Wide Fund, Wildlife Trust of India, Indian Environmental Society, Centre for Environmental Studies, Environics Trust, Kalpavriksh etc. that promote conservation and protection of forest, wildlife, natural environment, participatory research on environmental and community grounded issues, water operation, ecological sustainability and give education on environmental and artistic issues.

### **Conclusion**

As a result, poor homes whose livelihood is dependent on resources are majorly affected due to the reduction of natural resources in the study area. Not indeed this, the resource declination has also contributed in adding the environment challenges similar as reduction of ground water, poor water quality, land encroachment, loss of forest cover and biodiversity, air pollution etc. therefore, it becomes essential to handle similar environmental challenges while securing the rural ménage's livelihood. Without a robust legal frame, it would not be possible to circumscribe ever- adding land and forest declination in the hills. The important factors were linked grounded on findings for consideration in the resource operation frame are enhance resource reliance, secure community rights on forest resources, conformation of community institute at habitation position, modification needed in the civic development plan, robust policy needed for the protection of water sources, streamlining being laws and programs, conduct social and environment impact assessment Earlier accession of land in and around forest area, strengthening the enforcement of legal vittles especially related to forest resources in the region. Either, a community- grounded conservation approach is suitable for the successful perpetration of forest conservation and operation. A resource operation frame has been developed from original to indigenous position and indigenous to global position. The resource operation frame stimulates part of communities in the resource operation process, assured protection of forest without any human intervention while strengthening being nonsupervisory vittles pertaining to resource conservation. It also gives consideration to integrated conservation and development approach for balanced indigenous development which will eventually contribute in achieving sustainable development pretensions at global position.

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