



**NEED OF MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT**

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Introduction:

Natural Resources

Natural resources are resources that are drawn from nature and used without much modifications. This includes the sources of valued characteristics such as commercial and industrial use, aesthetic value, scientific interest and cultural value. On Earth, it includes sunlight, atmosphere, water, land, all minerals along with all vegetation, and animal life.[1][2][3][4]

Natural resources can be part of our natural heritage or protected in nature reserves. Particular areas (such as the rainforest in Fatu-Hiva) often feature biodiversity and geodiversity in their ecosystems. Natural resources may be classified in different ways. Natural resources are materials and components (something that can be used) that can be found within the environment. Every man-made product is composed of natural resources (at its fundamental level). A natural resource may exist as a separate entity such as fresh water, air, as well as any living organism such as a fish, or it may be transformed by extractives industries into an economically useful form that must be processed to obtain the resource such as metal ores, rare-earth elements, petroleum, timber and most forms of energy. Some resources are renewable resource, which means that they can be used at a certain rate and natural processes will restore them, whereas many extractive industries rely heavily on non-renewable resources that can only be extracted once.

Sustainable development is the practice of developing land and construction projects in a manner that reduces their impact on the environment by allowing them to create energy efficient models of self-sufficiency. This can take the form of installing solar panels or wind generators on factory sites, using geothermal heating techniques or even participating in cap and trade agreements. The biggest criticism of sustainable development is that it does not do enough to conserve the environment in the present and is based on the belief that the harm done in one area of the world can be counter balanced by creating environmental protections in the other.

Sustainable development is the practice of using guidelines for environmentally responsible and energy savings to create new development projects and to maintain and retrofit older projects. It can include using green materials in new construction, designing projects that can harvest their own energy to reduce the load on a power grid, or that incorporate green space in order to counterbalance the green space removed to build the onsite facilities. There is a heavy emphasis on making sure that what is built can be maintained and repaired in a way that minimizes the degradation of the original development so that the lifespan of a facility is longer than normal. Natural resource management is a discipline in the management of natural resources such as land, water, soil, plants, and animals—with a particular focus on how management affects quality of life for present and future generations. Hence, sustainable development is followed according to judicious use of resources to supply both the present generation and future generations. The disciplines of fisheries, forestry, and wildlife are examples of large subdisciplines of natural resource management. Management of natural resources involves identifying who has the right to use the resources, and who does not, for defining the boundaries of the resource.[5] The resources may be managed by the users according to the rules governing when and how the resource is used depending on local condition[6] or the resources may be managed by a governmental organization or other central authority.[7]

Objectives:

1. To study the need of natural Resources
2. To study the need of Sustainable Development
3. To study the management of above both
4. To find some recommendation to take steps forward for sustainable development

Review of Literature:

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1. Need of natural Resources

Natural resources are substances that are found naturally without any engagement from human beings. There are different kinds of natural remedies all over the world, like magnetic, forces, gravitational, etc. In our Earth, there are natural resources like land, water, plants, animals, air, minerals, etc. Natural remedies can be found in different forms. It can be found as non-living things like minerals, air, water, etc. These are called biotic resources. Living things like animals and plants are also natural resources. These are called biotic resources. So we need natural resources as -

- Natural Capital
- Energy Supply
- Food
- Raw Materials for Industries
- Medical Value
- The basis for Further Scientific Studies
- Shelter
- Employment Opportunities
- National Development
- Ecosystem Services

2. Need of Sustainable Development

"Sustainable development is the organizing principle for meeting human development goals while simultaneously sustaining the ability of natural systems to provide the natural resources and ecosystem services on which the economy and society depend. The desired result is a state of society where living conditions and resources are used to continue to meet human needs without undermining the integrity and stability of the natural system. Sustainable development can be defined as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

Sustainable development involves satisfying the needs of the present population without endangering the capability of the future population to satisfy its own needs.

It's about improving the well being of everyone wherever they are and achieving this milestone collectively. Sustainable development also digs deeper. This means we want companies to expand, people to have the best jobs, everyone to afford nutritious foods wherever they live, quality and affordable education for everyone, freedom of speech without violence, and our economies to grow exponentially. We want to develop innovative technologies while keeping the environment safe.

Sustainable development is not just about the environment. Its focus is much broader than that. It's all about meeting the diverse needs of people in different communities, social cohesion, creating equal opportunity to ensure a strong and healthy society.

Sustainable development also focuses on finding better ways of doing things without affecting the quality of our life. So it is very essential to manage the natural resources to achieve the Sustainable Development. So finally we can say that with sustainable development we can

- Minimize the depletion of natural resources when creating new developments.
- Create a development that can be maintained and sustained without causing further harm to the environment.
- Provide methods for retrofitting existing developments to make them environmentally friendly facilities and projects.

3. Management of Resources

A "...successful management of natural resources depends on freedom of speech, a dynamic and wide-ranging public debate through multiple independent media channels and an active civil society engaged in natural resource issues..."[8] because of the nature of the shared resources the individuals who are affected by the rules can participate in setting or changing them.[5] The users have rights to devise their own management institutions and plans under the recognition by the government. The right to resources includes land, water, fisheries and pastoral rights.[6] The users or parties accountable to the users have to actively monitor and ensure the utilization of the resource compliance with the rules and to impose penalty on those peoples who violate the rules.[5] These conflicts are resolved in a quick and low cost manner by the local institution according to the seriousness and context of the offence.[6] The global science-based platform to discuss natural resources management is the World Resources Forum, based in Switzerland.



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Conclusion:

It is concluded that natural resources are very important and the reason why there is need to conserve them are:

1. Nature helps to maintain the environmental balance and satisfy the needs to the fullest. These are the "3R Concept" 3R means "REDUCE", "REUSE" and "RECYCLE". An example is papers; our used papers will reuse by recycling it and turn it into a new paper product. Resources are important for the development of any country. For example, to generate energy, one needs fossil fuels; and for industrial development, we require mineral resources. Natural resources are available in fixed quantity and they are non-renewable. They play a vital role in the economic development of the country by enriching agriculture, trade, imports and exports, etc.

Recommendations:

- Incorporate "triple bottom line" analysis, seeking to balance economic, social and environmental considerations into all city policy and program decisions.
- Set clear metrics of success and report on our progress moving forward through annual report cards.
- Pursue activities that support environmental equity and health for all citizens.
- Partner with community organizations, cultural institutions and businesses to achieve broad impact.
- Lead by example in city practice wherever possible."

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