Hand out I
Management of Natural Resources

Natural Resources are obtained from earth and its environment.

Natural resources are classified as-

Renewable resources which are continuously available for use.
They do not get exhausted with time. **For Example**, Sunlight, Wind, Water etc.
Non-renewable Resources are those which gets exhausted with time. They are present in limited amount on the earth. **For Example**, Minerals.
Natural Resources are also classified as biotic and abiotic resources.
Biotic Resources can be obtained from forests, animals etc. **For Example**, Fossil Fuels.
Abiotic Resources are those that come from non-living and non-organic material.

There are **FIVE** important terminologies used which are as follows-

Refuse: Say no to things that are offered to an individual. **For Example**, an individual say no to buy plastic products.
Reduce: Minimize the use of anything. **For Example**, minimize the use of fans, tubelights etc.
Reuse: To use the things again and again is defined as reuse.
Repurpose: When a particular thing cannot be used for a purpose, it can be used for another purpose.
Recycle: When the material can be used to make the needed things.

Why do we need to manage the resources?

We need to manage the resources because they are present in limited quantity. With the increase in population, the demand for resources are increasing. So, there is a need to manage the resources to minimize their use and preventing the exploitation of resources.

Ganga Action Plan

This plan was launched by Shri Rajiv Gandhi in 1986. It is to improve the water quality of ganga by treatment, diversion and interception etc. It also includes treatment of domestic sewage and industrial effluents before releasing them into water bodies.

STAKEHOLDERS

Stakeholders are-

- They are the people living around the forests are dependent on forest and its products.

- Forest department of the government owns the land and also control the resources from forests.

- Industries that use forest produce.
- .**For Example** Timber, Paper, Resin, Gum medicines, Sports equipment industries.

- Wildlife and natural enthusiast who want to conserve the nature.

Bamboo is used to manufacture huts, baskets and also for food storage. Implements used in agriculture, fishing is largely made up of wood. The government of India has recently instituted an Amrita devi bishnoi national award for wildlife conservation in the memory of an Amrita Devi bishnoi who sacrificed her life to protect the trees in 1731.

MANAGEMENT OF FOREST

Local communities have been working traditionally for conservation of forests and trees. Magsaysay Award recipient Sunderlal Bahuguna gave momentum to the Chipko Andolan. The Chipko Andolan was started in Reni in Garhwal. It was started by villagers especially by women at Reni village who tried to stop the commercial wood contractors from cutting the tree by hugging the trunk of the trees.

People Participation in the Management of Forests

The acceptance of locals who live in harmony with natural resources is vital for forest conservation measures. In 1972, the West Bengal forest department found that they have failed in maintaining the degraded Sal forests. Surveillance and policing had led to complete alienation of the people which led to clashes between forest officials and villagers. So, to overcome this, department was forced to changed the strategy. Forest officer A.K. Banerjee involved villagers in protection of 1272 hectares of badly degraded Sal forests in Arabari forest range of Midnapore district. In return he allowed villagers to collect fuelwood and fodder on payment of nominal fee. Also 25% of final harvest was given to village community.

Methods of Forest Conservation

- One of the most common method of forest conservation is silviculture. It is a method in which trees are grown and cultivated.

- Social forestry deals with the management and protection of the forest.

- Agroforestry includes land management for the cultivation of trees or shrubs.

Red Data Book

It is a document for recording the list of the endangered and rare species of animals, plants, fungi as well as some local species also.

End of hand out I