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Perspective

Management of natural resources and biodiversity

Simon Sampson*

Department of Waste Management, University of Acre, Rio Branco, Brazil.

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DESCRIPTION

Natural Resource Management (NRM) refers to the sustainable use of natural resources, like land, water, air, minerals, timberlands, fisheries, and wild flora and fauna. Together, these resources give the environment benefits that give better quality to human existence. Natural resources give major life support, as both consumptive and public-good services. Biological cycles keep up with soil efficiency, nutrient recycling, the purging of air and water, and climatic cycles. Biological diversity or biodiversity is the occurrence of various kinds of ecosystems, various types of life forms with the entire scope of their variants and genes adjusted to various environments, and conditions alongside their interactions and cycles. India is one of the 17 mega-biodiversity nations of the world. Genetic diversity depicts the variation in the number and sort of genes just as chromosomes present in various species. The magnitude of variation in the genes of an organism increases with expansion in size and environmental parameters of the living space. Species diversity depicts the variety in the number and richness of the species with in a locale. Ecosystem diversity depicts the array and interaction of species living together and the physical environment in a given area. It is alluded to as landscape diversity since it incorporates placement and size of various ecosystems.

Natural resource management manages dealing with the manner by which individuals and natural landscapes interact. It unites natural heritage management, land use, water management, bio- diversity protection, and the future manageability of industries like farming, mining, travel industry, fisheries and forestry. It perceives that individuals and their livelihoods depend on the wellbeing and productivity of our landscapes, and their activities as stewards of the land assume

a basic part in keeping up with this wellbeing and productivity. Natural resource management explicitly centers on a scientific and technical understanding of resources and biology and the life-supporting limit of those resources. Environmental management is like natural resource management. Natural resources are closely related to, but distinct from, natural resource management. To begin with, natural resource management primarily includes ecological cycles, hydrological cycles, environment, animals, plants and geography, and so on. Each of these is dynamic and interrelated. An adjustment of one of them may have broad as well as long term impacts which may even be irreversible. Secondly, notwithstanding the intricacy of the natural systems, administrators additionally need to think about different stakeholders and their inclinations, policies, politics, geological boundaries, and monetary ramifications. It is difficult to completely fulfill all aspects simultaneously. Hence, between the scientific complexity and the diverse stakeholders, natural resource management is typically contentious.

Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM) is an interaction of overseeing natural resources in a precise manner, which incorporates various aspects of natural resource use which includes biophysical, socio-political, and financial meet production objectives of producers and other direct clients e.g., food security, productivity, hazard aversion along with objectives of the more extensive community. It centers on sustainability and simultaneously attempts to incorporate all potential stakeholders from the arranging level itself, decreasing conceivable future contentions. The reasonable premise of INRM has developed as of late through the convergence of exploration in different regions, for example, sustainable land use, participatory planning, integrated watershed management, and adaptive management. INRM is being utilized widely and been effective in regional and community based natural management.

*Corresponding author. Sampson Simon, E-mail: simsam@gmail.com.