Essay – Natural Resource Management

integrating local Knowledge

[Student name]

[Student ID]

[Date of Submission]

Introduction:

Natural resources are deliberated the foundation from which the rural underprivileged can overcome poverty (Ferrer, et al, 1966) Natural resource are very essential in order to maintain sustainability of the practices and the resources. Natural resources are normally used to produce goods, raw and fuel materials as well. The food consumed by the human comes from the animals and plants. Therefore, it is essential to preserve the wildlife, forest and the other natural resources for the survival of the human beings. According to a study, the global rate of the depletion per year is 45 percent, therefore the study indicates that the cost of GDP – Based growth is increasing per year (Feridun, et al, 2006) Likewise the countries that re surviving with low GDP each year of US aid are at alarming risk of losing all the resources without conservation as conservation of the resources is financially expensive and a long painstaking procedure. The study further indicates that the rate of global wealth depletion of the low income/ GDP countries are 88 percent low (Worm, et al, 2013.). Another study indicate that in 2050 2.5 billion people are expected to completely migrated towards the cities of the worlds instead of preferring the urban area's for better job and survival reasons (Kirwin, and Anderson, 2018), likewise the global middle class will excessively increase with the passing year and will be reason for straining the natural resources. However among various other climate changes, poor human practices, and social change in the society, the earth's resources will be depleted within 30 years. Therefore, the natural resources management also known as the (NRM) come into place in order to rescue all the natural resources of the (Alexandratos, and Bruinsma, J., 2012). United Nations are working from an entire century to preserve the natural resources by establishing sustainable Development Goals (SDG'S) and incorporating policies that are sustainable, effective and efficient for the Mother planet by collecting data, facts and facets throughout utilizing the local knowledge, in order to secure the planet, the aim of the essay is to analyze and evaluate the natural resource management of the world, by using evidence based practices and incorporating and integrating the local knowledge.

Discussion:

The natural resources exist in the environment, and subsist relatively undisturbed in a natural and normal form. Therefore the world is blessed with the natural and diverse natural wealth resources that have aided the mankind to meet their fundamental needs such as shelter, food clothing, medical resources, and important chemicals that are essential to spend a better life and making useful products. Uplifting the standards of life completely depends on the wise use of the natural resources to conserve the resources and keep them available for the future (Ciriacy-Wantrup, 1968). As mentioned above the primary natural resources include the water, fisheries, wildlife, minerals, the protection and conservation of the natural resources involves employing and acclimatizing the techniques that protects that environment and perverse it form further unwise use of natural resources and destruction of the resources. However even after conserving and protecting the environment there are various merits and demerits of the process. The natural resources aids in offering better ecosystem services that provides better quality of life. In order to preserve the natural resources the government facilities utilize survey, statistical data and local knowledge to gather and interest research which further helps the scientists to work out a letter solution for the depletion of the resources.

According to a scientists, local knowledge is considered a specific relevance to the sectors and different strategies that are used for the development process in the areas such as agriculture, in trooping, crop selection and other aspects that are interconnected with it (David, and Foray, 2001). These local knowledge helps the researchers to evaluate and analyses the impact of certain

demographic environment, or how the wildlife thrive in a certain region, what local's plats are eatable and the impact of such natural resources on the human beings around it. There are various methods that could be used to acquire and utilize the local knowledge, such as primary texts, interviews, ethnographic fieldwork, street interviews, comparison between the expert opinion and the local knowledge, epistemology, an incorporation the indigenous knowledge as it is used to make local level; decisions in the differ agricultural sectors such as food security, education, animal and human health, most important social and economic activities, Natural resource management. According to the experts developing a process that integrates the local knowledge usually enhances the value of risk based approaches and management, as it facilities that learning process and facilitate group learning and the planning process that supports the capacity of groups of people that helps to prepare for a change. According to a study integrating local knowledge to scientific in order to inform risk based management approaches for better resources of the climate and the climate adaption. The study indicated that the climate adaption is based on the vulnerabilities, potential threats, and their causes on the climate change, however the approaches formerly are based on the infrastructure, local knowledge of properties and places that governs the scientific understanding socio economic conditions and the understanding of the climate change.

Although the finding of the research indicates that the understanding pf the process increases of town's official views of risks that creates the barriers to island, and the climate change impact which affects the management of the actions that must be addressed, as the study indicated that there are various multiple impacts that are an issue of concern, for instance the challenges and the tradeoff planning including the adaptation. Therefore the specific adoration of the tasks, group's learnings, strategies and the scientific needs that are identified plays a great role in the risk management approaches for the climate change (Kettle, et al 2014). Although the local knowledge

is considered or utilized or taken from the people living in various different location, the universal knowledge is the only term that used for incorporating the knowledge for everyone, For instance the facts, news, and studies are used as the universal knowledge, however the local knowledge embedded the local knowledge in the production process that is used as an innovation tool for the business enterprises, also it can be used in the diversification of the production, services, products, and products, therefore it is considered a competitive advantage, as per the experts (Grant, 1991). On the contrary the local knowledge is considered the human capital for both the rural and the urban area. The local knowledge evidently provides the insidious background of a condition, it is considered main asset which is invested in the struggle for survival, and the local management system help to con develop the environment and the culture. Aside from it the local knowledge saves the part of the business area which helps in saving the extra investment amount of the investor. According to An Maria the local knowledge is very effective e and important for the natural resource management and the natural resources, the local knowledge helped to build the generations of the observation and the experimentation that offers and provide different opportunities, and ideas that helps to sustain the natural resources. The study further indicated that the tangible and intangible cultural heritage could be concerned through utilizing the local knowledge to rescue the natural resource management. Along with that interviews, farming practices husbandry activities, concept of residential housing, and better mobility and new farming practices that involves pesticides are the cayuse of the direct and change effect on the land use, which is indirectly and directly linked with local knowledge and generational transmissions as per the report, however it further indicated that various of the effects were not effective as it dies nit prevails the management or agriculture including the plant based local knowledge.

The local data however indicated that the people often suggested that following the old practices should not be forgotten, however most of the local knowledge could be lost at an earlier stage. The study indicated that it is clear that the home garden has become clear that in the past 30 years the conservation procedures are completely changed and revolutionizes for the organic reasons. Therefore some of the people in the interview suggests that removing the old values, utilizing new methods and technologies mostly affect the environment, the crops and landscape are not cultivate like the old school procedures are the key informants that are perceived that people at some middle age and young age people have some of the value based changes, as it is considered a symbol of modernity, enabling people to work less and providing a privilege of technology, which decreases affects the environment but provide benefit to the labor, the study also suggested that the landscape transformation is a waste of resources, signal of abundance and the reprehensibly unproductive activity. Therefore the modern practices are vastly affecting the environment.

There are various different sustainable management working fir this issue in order to get it resolved and ensure sustainability. For instance the NGO's are playing a great role in sustaining the environment, such organizations are not established to earn profit instead the of such organization are to work for a cause, various organization are present internationally and national such as Amnesty international UK, The United Nations Association, the aegis Trsu, the Redress, and the equal right trust etc. These organizations play a great role in presenting the natural resources and increase the economic advantage for the country. The natural resources serves the need of the people, however still the organizations are required to work collaboratively in order to preserve the natural resources. Politically conserving the natural resources is also being perceived as governing the world and getting involved in the international political matters, as governing and preserving natural resources requires involvement and interaction with different countries for making critical decisions that could impact the economy, international relations, public reputation, among various other aspects. Therefore the process of decision making considered the most challenging parts while collaring on global level, as it requires investigating the problem, compiling data that s evidence based and lack knowledge to compare the statics to finally reach on a certain result, likewise in order to work put a result it is essential to establish a solution that is equally convincing and feasible for everyone. According to Allen and Gould (Shindler, and Cheek, 1999; Allen, and Gould, 1986.) since the values of two different countries are often influenced by the different religion, culture, faith, political views, and effective service resource management. Furthermore it has been argued that the values are often shifting as a result establishing a secure plan which is effective and sustainable in a pluralistic society is essential and impossible.

Methodology

The papers that are used in the essay are based on the most search terms used for the natural resource management and conservation of the natural resource, since all the themes indicates that local knowledge is considered beneficial for the agricultural practices.

Conclusion:

The essay indicates that the conservation of natural resources us the most significant issue that should be taken into consideration, and the procedures utilize to change agricultural disaster that scientists are warning the government requires a 360 degree change, as the literature mentioned above indicates the conversion form the rural period to the local affects the ecosystem and will continuously affect the practices of the humans and the environment, therefore it is essential to integrate the local knowledge along with evidence based practices that does affect the environment for

the people of future and establish the economic growth, utilizing organic and natural ways to conserve the mother Earth is important. On a broader spectrum, the in place programs that helps in human regulations, NGOS' and other organization must promote regulating human population, as it helps to ease the pressure on the last remaining natural resources. Encouraging the wise use of the natural resources all around the world through the international governments is essential as it may not only benefits the environment but also the environmental growth.

References:

Alexandratos, N. and Bruinsma, J., 2012. World agriculture towards 2030/2050: the 2012 revision.

- Allen, G.M. and Gould Jr, E.M., 1986. Complexity, wickedness, and public forests. *Journal of Forestry*, 84(4), pp.20-23.
- Ciriacy-Wantrup, S.V., 1968. *Resource conservation: economics and policies*. Univ of California Press.
- David, P.A. and Foray, D., 2001. An introduction to the economy of the knowledge society.
- Feridun, M., Ayadi, F.S. and Balouga, J., 2006. Impact of trade liberalization on the environment in developing countries: the case of Nigeria. *Journal of developing societies*, 22(1), pp.39-56.
- FERRER, M.I., BRADLEY, S.E., WHEELER, H.O., ENSON, Y., PREISIG, R., BRICKNER, P.W., CONROY, R.J. and HARVEY, R.M., 1966. Some effects of nitroglycerin upon the splanchnic, pulmonary, and systemic circulations. *Circulation*, 33(3), pp.357-373.
- Grant, R.M., 1991. The resource-based theory of competitive advantage: implications for strategy formulation. *California management review*, *33*(3), pp.114-135.
- Kellert, S.R., Mehta, J.N., Ebbin, S.A. and Lichtenfeld, L.L., 2000. Community natural resource management: promise, rhetoric, and reality. *Society & Natural Resources*, 13(8), pp.705-715.
- Kettle, N.P., Dow, K., Tuler, S., Webler, T., Whitehead, J. and Miller, K.M., 2014. Integrating scientific and local knowledge to inform risk-based management approaches for climate adaptation. *Climate Risk Management*, *4*, pp.17-31.

- Kettle, N.P., Dow, K., Tuler, S., Webler, T., Whitehead, J. and Miller, K.M., 2014. Integrating scientific and local knowledge to inform risk-based management approaches for climate adaptation. *Climate Risk Management*, *4*, pp.17-31.
- Kirwin, M. and Anderson, J., 2018. Identifying the factors driving West African migration.
- Shindler, B. and Cheek, K.A., 1999. Integrating citizens in adaptive management: a propositional analysis. *Conservation Ecology*, *3*(1).
- Worm, B., Davis, B., Kettemer, L., Ward-Paige, C.A., Chapman, D., Heithaus, M.R., Kessel, S.T. and Gruber, S.H., 2013. Global catches, exploitation rates, and rebuilding options for sharks. *Marine Policy*, 40, pp.194-204.