



Study of Natural Resource Conservation

Manish

Email: manishpillania@gmail.com

Abstract

Air, minerals, plants, soil, water and animals are Earth's natural resources. Conservation means that these resources may be cared for and protected so they can last for future generations. It conserves the variety of species, genes and ecosystems, as well as environmental processes, such as nutrient cycling. Conservation is related to preservation, although both pertain to nature protection but try in various methods to achieve this goal. Conservation aims to utilise nature in a sustainable way for people for activities such as hunting, logging or mining, whereas preserving natural implies safeguarding from human use.

Key words: Conservation, ecosystems, protecting, nature, human, etc.

Introduction

Sustainable conservation of natural resources is a process of rational use, efficient management and conservation of the natural environment with all its resources. Integrated environmental education may offer information needed to manage natural resources in a sustainable manner. All human development attempts are dependent on the availability of natural resources. Although the planet has been sustaining life for thousands of years, now it faces severe environmental problems resulting from human effects, and threatens life-support systems. This is a possible ecological catastrophe.

Integrated environmental education may be used as a method to raise awareness, to highlight and emphasise the sustainable use of the basis of natural resources to preserve the natural capital of future generations. The lack of understanding of the environment, human greed and carelessness threaten the natural resources with extinction.

Approaches and management plans must be developed, which should integrate both development efforts and natural resources conservation measures. This would enhance, preserve and safeguard the natural environment and its resources for humanity. Natural resources are restricted, constrained and may be lost by irresponsible usage, and that can hinder sustainable development. Some natural resources have been available in the past, but this will



probably not happen in the future since it depends on the way they are used. Environmental education on natural resources is thus necessary if they are to be handled in a sustainable way so as not to restrict them to sustainable development.

8 Home Natural Resources Conservation Ways

There are many methods of preserving natural resources in your own house, for example:

1. Use fewer water

If you need shorter showers or switch off the rough while brushing your teeth, water waste may be reduced in your house. Use your dishwasher or washing machine only if the load is full and if feasible switch to energy-saving equipment.

2. Turn the lights off

After you leave the room, turn off any lights or TVs. Unplug devices such as portable air conditioners, toasters and coffee makers, while not in use, since tiny quantities of energy may continue to be used. In addition, LED light bulbs use much less power than conventional bulbs and may also assist save resources by converting to this alternative illumination technique.

3. Use of renewables

Although the use of renewable power has been in use for centuries, many scientists and researchers have been urged to seek for methods of incorporating more green practises into our daily life in recent years. Renewable energy is refilled, reducing the requirement for fresh resources to be harvested. With the use of solar panels or wind energy our dependence on natural gas may substantially decrease our resource depletion over time.

4. Recycle

New goods need the utilisation of resources, however recycling helps to utilise the materials we have previously. Fewer new materials are produced to minimise waste and reduce groundwater and air pollution. Find a place for recycling goods such as plastic bottles, cardboard or metal. Switch to paperless billing and purchase recycled paper to reduce logging and deforestation requirements.

5. Compost



Composting is an excellent method to turn your food wastes into usable materials for the home garden. Composting improves your soil and decreases watering requirements via improved rivers, reducing soil erosion. Composting also draws beneficial species that reduce the need for hazardous chemicals or pesticides. Composting fosters sustainability and may reduce the quantity of food waste waste and pollution.

6.Choose products that are reusable

Another approach to save resources is to avoid single-use plastics. Choose ceramics, metal or glassware instead of purchasing water bottles, plastic cups or plates of paper. Use your own food bags instead of disposable ones. The reuse of things is an excellent method of reducing waste and keeping excess garbage from waste disposal.

7.Gestion your thermostat

Heating and air conditioning account up about half of your energy use, however reducing your heat by only two degrees in the winter may save you electricity. Rising the two degree thermostat in summer also saves you energy and reduces your monthly cost.

8.Shop Thrift

More than 600 gallons of water may be used to produce a single cotton t-shirt. The acquisition of second-hand clothes may decrease the quantity of reusable apparel in landfills by prolonging its lifespan. Thrift shopping extends time between the use and disposal phase of a clothing lifecycle and gives us more out of our old clothes that may reduce the overproduction and production requirements.

Organizations supported

Materials Center Great Basin Plant located in Fallon, Nevada.

Founded in 2006, the GBVPMC is located across Nevada, California and portions of Utah and Oregon. The primary aim of the facility is to fight the harm caused to the ecosystems of the Grand Basin by invasive plant species in this region. They also contribute to the restoration of fire-stricken ecosystems, climate change, drought or other natural catastrophes. The facilities offer indigenous plants for the restoration of these devastated regions. They also create plant organisms and technology that are suitable for arid, high-salt soils in the region.



National Conservation District Association

(NACD) Non-profit organisation serving 3,000 United States conservation districts. There are about 17,000 people on the boards of the conservation districts. Local conservation districts collaborate with landowners to support land and water resources management. NACD's goal is to offer leadership and a united voice for the protection of natural resources in the United States. The NACD evolved in the 1930s to a united National Organization in 1946 from a statewide operation in Oklahoma, and numerous autonomous Districts.

Conservation and Cultures

About 5000 unique indigenous cultural groups are known to exist globally throughout the various climate zones. They make up 4% of the world's population but account for 95% of global cultural variety. Each cultural group has a common religion, moral values, systems of belief and connection to the area in which they live. Interestingly, most of the rich regions of biodiversity, that contain almost 80% of the biodiversity of the globe, correspond with those indigenous populations. Almost 20 percent of the world's population lives on hotspots of biodiversity, which cover more than 12 percent of the terrestrial area. These cultures have their own natural resource knowledge institutions and methods of transferring that knowledge across generations. Conservation of biodiversity cannot be an isolated or divided idea for these individuals, but is rather intertwined in life. Conservation sites such as holy groves are an essential component of their country of origin. The observance of their organisational structure, which gives solutions by closely observing particular locations and resources, along with philosophy and techniques to get and communicate information, assists in preserving environment and natural resources.

Model of Religious Conservation

In the state of Uttarakhand in India, Badrinath is one of Hindus' most holy places at 3100 metres above sea level. Every year, more than 600,000 people visit the Lord Vishnu Shrine at Badrinath, almost in the centre of the Badrinath Valley, 4 km². Natural and human disturbances have decreased the vegetation of the valley and tree species have disappeared in most sections of the valley by the end of the 20th century. Loss of trees not only severely impacted the visual attractiveness and aesthetical qualities associated with the temple of Badrinath, but also led to severe soil erosion, floods and ecological damage. Many of the holy plant species, including



Origanum vulgare, which Lord Badrinath and Betula us are given, are growing in this region but have been badly reduced due to their uncontrolled collecting. The researchers from the GB Pant National Institute of the Himalayas and Sustainable Development, Almora, chose 20 trees in the Badrinath valley, including Betula utilis, Prunus cornuta, Taxus baccata, Abies pindrow and Hipposalicifolia, after initial examination. The nursery of these species was created and they were placed in the valley of Badrinath after 2 years of hardening and acclimatisation of the seedlings. In order to instil in local people a sense of connection and feeling, tourists, priests and pilgrims were contacted to inform them of the significance of species chosen and to encourage them to participate effectively in planting programmes.

Conclusion

The significance of holy groves, sacred landscapes and sacred species must not be seen only in the context of economic and subsistence views, but must be seen as historical evidence for human relationships with environment and its components. Many reasons of biodiversity loss, including a growing separation of urban people from wildlife, are being identified. Revitalizing historic human links with the natural environment requires an hour to appreciate and preserve nature. From religion affects and impacts core human values, environmental protection has been promoted since ancient times. As Albert Einstein thought that in today's materialistic era serious scientific professionals are deeply religious individuals, the religious belief system may rescue our world from continuous deterioration. The spiritual context of environment protection is to be acknowledged without delay in meeting human needs and quality of life. In all parts of the world there are many temples, gurudwaras, churches and mosques.

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