IJFANS INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF FOOD AND NUTRITIONAL SCIENCES

ISSN PRINT 2319 1775 Online 2320 7876

Research paper UGC CARE Listed (Group -I) Journal Volume 11, Iss 2, Feb 2022

Effects of Government's Policies for Natural Resources

Kul Bhushan Anand, Assistant Professor
Department of Mechanical Engineering, Teerthanker Mahaveer University, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh, India
Email id- anand_kb1980@rediffmail.com

ABSTRACT: *Natural resources are a boon to humans on the planet. According to research, both outcomes are possible. The report examines several ideas and supports data on why some countries benefit from natural resources while others lose. These include the fact that a resource bonanza leads to real exchange rate appreciation, de-industrialization and poor company growth, and that these negative consequences are associated with weak institutions and lack of rule of law in combustible countries, as well as the President. of democracies are in worse shape of developed financial system. Another theory is that the commodity boom encourages rent demand and civil unrest, especially if institutions are weak, causes corruption, especially in non-democratic countries, and perpetuates destructive policies. Finally, resource-rich developing economies are unable to appropriately transfer their limited resources to some other productive asset as they become depleted. In addition, the survey suggests some welfare-based financial principles to capture the windfall gains of resources in both prosperous and developing economies.*

KEYWORDS: *Government, Natural Resource Management, Soil Resources, Water Resources, Weather Resources.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Most environmental concerns are complex issues that require innovative legislative and institutional solutions. This type of policy challenge is defined by the complexity and competition created by the formulation of various challenges, conflicting problem approaches and solution techniques, and a fragmented institutional structure (Sharma et al., 2014). Governance is the complex relationship between the institutions, processes and backgrounds that determine the administration of

ISSN PRINT 2319 1775 Online 2320 7876
Research paper UGC CARE Listed (Group -I) Journal Volume 11, Iss 2, Feb 2022

supremacy and obligations. The phrase new governance has also been used to describe a system of public government in which government and non-governmental actors in the business sector, as well as civil society, choose to work together (Sachs & Warner, 2001). The implementation of this new governance structure shows that facing enormous challenges is primarily an interactive problem. These governance mechanisms are particularly visible in the policy domain influenced by the climate debate, in which the principles of participation, authority, governance and loyalty norms also have a clear ethical basis, and place new demands on organization and strategy.

Natural resource management refers to the study of environmental challenges associated with forestry, agriculture, water distribution and tourism. Drainage, catchment management, which includes landscape-scale management techniques, conservation of natural resources, pest destruction, plant and animal strategic planning, and plant health maintenance, are all examples of natural resource management (Sachs & Warner, 2001). An increasing proportion of multi-scalar integration, interaction and sensitivity responses to environmental and forest phenomena constitute temporal and geographic event supply programming installations that demand the creation of various authority structures. Traditional state policies, which have evolved over time to deal with the majority of complex problems, are often unable to deal with cross-sector and multi-level difficulties. In India, the consumption of natural resources (NRM) has been the focus of many experiments and inventions (S. P. Singh et al., 2015).

Agriculture and natural phenomena are separated by spatial characteristics, and in fact the Protected Natural Trust was established over the past two decades in response to the declining health of the natural resource base. These strategies centered on a partnership between the federal government and eight inter- and intra-governments, with funding to a province, or sub-national, government established in 2002 (Danielsen et al., 2009). The Government of India has set up 56 provincial bodies for NRM finance and economic planning. Value-based standards and common and dual processes should also be employed to influence the overall efficiency and growth of these installations' systems. Value-based criteria should be

ISSN PRINT 2319 1775 Online 2320 7876
Research paper © 2012 IJFANS. All Rights Reserved, **UGC CARE Listed (Group -I) Journal Volume 11, Iss 2, Feb 2022**

used to guide the design and performance of the system under which these deployments often occur, and this dual system is no exception.

Value-based criteria, as well as common and multi-level functions, should be employed to guide the efficiency and development of the systems where such establishments operate (McDougall et al., 2019). While there is a clear need for new multi-level governance structures that are consciously created, proper concepts to guide their creation are lingering to emerge. The authors suggest a set of criteria for developing and evaluating NRM governance structures in response to this need.

These are government claims that outline how management or operational processes should begin and in what general areas, that is, how actors of administration should use their capabilities to accomplish their goals (Goyal et al., 2016). Our study is limited to multi-level institutional arrangements in which the make-up of management is an important factor. In the next section, the authors discuss the contemporary dominance and subordination of the NRM. After that, the author describes the process of building NRM authority ideologies for the administrators of the fourteen NRM provinces in India, which will be discussed later. The author concludes with recommendations for how the principles can be used to improve NRM administration in other Indian and foreign jurisdictions (Goyal et al., 2016).

While traditional methods of directing neighborhoods, such as arcade machines and state government, facilitated substantial economic success and equal progress in the explanation of simple problems, neither method addressed complex and long-standing issues such as environmental degradation. Despite massive community efforts and government investment, preventing erosion of water and air pollution, as well as soil erosion, habitat destruction and habitat loss, has proven difficult in India (S. Singh & Dixit, 2020). This section looks at the possibilities of new ascending models to address the many challenges of NRM. The new regime's ability to deal with complexity and ambiguity, achieve interrelationship between playwrights, transform associations between different rests at different scales and influencing factors, and channel properties more effectively than the traditional direction. , AIDS and familiarity are particularly underlined through the author (Bansal et al., 2016).

ISSN PRINT 2319 1775 Online 2320 7876
Research paper © 2012 IJFANS. All Rights Reserved, **UGC CARE Listed (Group -I) Journal Volume 11, Iss 2, Feb 2022**

Under uncertain circumstances and openness induced by the above-mentioned orientations, the distribution of jurisdiction, family and community decision-making, but instead citizen cluster formation, influence and affect governance capabilities in complex ways, such as the functions of democratic governance. And there are distributions of power, sectarian definite statement constructions and in holistic ways driven by the civic allocation of time. As a result, dominance has developed a number of characteristics that differentiate it from traditional management (Sun et al., 2019) (Nishad & Abhishekh, 2020).

Many collaborative governance techniques such as multi-level, multi-sectoral, and multi-organizational corporations, as well as management and process systems, are used to integrate and coordinate decision-making across interdependent actors and to promote problem-solving and decision-making. He is going. -Construction. There seems to be a solution between them. Through various evolving quasi- and quasi-judicial governance processes, government agencies, business companies and civil society groups engage, coordinate and communicate.

Migration, passageways and air circulation define ecosystems, resulting in variation and unpredictability. The unintended consequences of prior operations have resulted in a great deal of misunderstanding about sustainable resource use, and climate change research is projected to bring even more complications to environmental fate. The need for constant change and cooperation in the changing environmental conditions places special demands on governance structures. Organizations must have predictability, long-term direction, and the presence of sustainability, as well as learning and experimentation cultures, in order to develop adaptable skills (Yue et al., 2020). New governance models that promote learning and experimentation are better choices than traditional forms of administration to address concerns of environmental unpredictability and pastoral transition. Establishing a learning, research and testing NRM governance structure may be particularly important for rural large factories, which rely heavily on mineral wealth and are therefore more vulnerable to such risks.

In the natural resource sector, interdependence is important and motivating; For example, the link between welfare in distress and landlord administration is well

ISSN PRINT 2319 1775 Online 2320 7876
Research paper © 2012 IJFANS. All Rights Reserved, **UGC CARE Listed (Group -I) Journal Volume 11, Iss 2, Feb 2022**

known(Janmaimool & Chudech, 2020). The benefits, obligations and responsibilities of these interdependencies should be understood and discussed by all. By fostering cooperation, participatory governance can help players work out their differences. Interdependence Institutional systems require the decisions and actions of diverse actors to be synchronized, resulting in policy and program stability across multiple geographies and jurisdictions. Multi-level corporate agreements are most beneficial where consistency and control are needed so that problems can move from one regulation to another, from one level of government power to another, or from one location to another on the same asset. to be prevented (Gupta et al., 2020) (Deshwal et al., 2011).

As a result, new public management modes offer new approaches to dealing with difficulties characterized by complexity, unpredictability, interconnection, and lack of resources, expertise, and knowledge. However, there is a growing body of short stories on the negative consequences of the new regime, such as the destruction of completely independent development, the penetration of aristocracy dominated by Aboriginal peoples, constraints with individual accountability and universal applicability, and family and community sampling. This suggests a lack of commitment to be used in the selection. Be aware of the weaknesses so as to implement the NRM governance system. Popular therapeutic material organization requires democratic and mutually beneficial central and local government institutions (Garg et al., 2012). Because it is only democracy if governments are formally responsible to their constituents, delegation of authority means the transfer of power from centralized management to lower level institutions and groups.

This is difficult to do, as current events have demonstrated, and many populations around the world seek to establish independent administrative expertise at both the national and provincial levels. Decentralization reforms often result in the allocation of dominance to covert frames, presumptive establishments and humanitarian organizations, rather than increasing independence and fairness, empowering better resident participation and competence, promoting resident fulfilment and increasing security, as in That development happens in case studies. Governments

ISSN PRINT 2319 1775 Online 2320 7876
Research paper UGC CARE Listed (Group -I) Journal Volume 11, Iss 2, Feb 2022

that struggle with rights, transparency and equality. The importance of regulatory support in the development of regional governance bodies has been proved by this experience (Khan et al., 2012).

2. DISCUSSION

During the last three decades, India has seen substantial expansion in food grains, horticultural crops, animal husbandry and aquaculture. The commodity-centered technologies of the Green Revolution have recently been acknowledged as deferring the rewards of the revolution in sensitive and vulnerable resource management such as rain, mountain, coastal and arid regions. Despite the lack of physical resources, those environments are rich in biodiversity, as the author must acknowledge. On the other hand, the use of the country's land and water is costly and unscientific. Agricultural land continues to be transferred for non-agricultural purposes. Biological and abiotic pressures are reducing agricultural land production. Water is filtered as if it were a neutral commodity, resulting in an exploitation of resources that is economically successful. In the not-too-distant future water will be limited, and agriculture will be forced to shrink because it is not prepared to spend as much as other businesses. Our biological heritage, which is rich and plentiful, is also showing signs of decline. It is important to preserve genetic diversity in agriculturally important organisms so that they can meet biotic and abiotic challenges and remain viable.

Crop production is the result of interactions between various natural resources including soil, water, and weather, as well as individuals affecting seed fertilisers, energy and management. Large spatial and temporal oscillations with discrete peaks, which are associated with diverse agribusinesses, are prevalent in productivity, depending on how these resources are being used and managed. Including that ecosystem can be seen in a variety of ecological settings. Environmental destruction beyond the availability of resources or an inconsistent use that simply does not suit the specific situation, without a definition leads to a gradual reduction in efforts to rapidly increase production to meet increasingly growing human and animal needs to be given immediate attention.

ISSN PRINT 2319 1775 Online 2320 7876
Research paper © 2012 IJFANS. All Rights Reserved, **UGC CARE Listed (Group -I) Journal Volume 11, Iss 2, Feb 2022**

Population. Is there insufficient supply, resulting in loss of biodiversity, declining overall facility efficiency in the agricultural system, and declining conservation? With per capita surface and groundwater resources depleting, the current expanding demographic growth is putting even more pressure on an already overburdened resource base. This harmful picture has grown exponentially under agricultural production not only in India but across the world since the beginning of the green course of construction. The unpredictable nature of high production, coupled with dangerously accelerated environmental degradation, has been a major issue internationally in recent years. As a result, green questions remain about the long-term viability of expanded production and environmental protection, as well as the potential challenges of the current situation that feeds millions of people.

3. CONCLUSION

Concerns about natural resources are a complex environmental policy problem that requires institutional change and creativity to address. Standard norms are important for establishing effective governing organizations as they represent characteristics, objectives, ideal patterns of conduct and expected results. Non-linear and non-demanding government for eco-friendly scenarios requires additional guidance in light of the unique issues where conditions are many, interests differ, and genuine concern requires collaboration in the public, commercial and volunteer sectors. . Intrinsic legitimacy, transparency, individual accountability, social equity, fairness, integration, economics and adaptability are the eight characteristics that have been proposed here as basic requirements for building a great multi-level NRM regime.

Establishing effective governance is difficult and time consuming. Introducing clear and well-defined assignments and responsibilities and roles by stakeholders to face the tried-and-true reality of inclusion of rural and urban aspirations, resistance to corporate strategies and fair policy development, and expectations of disengaged employees, including non-human necessary to cope. The cross-border characterization of NRM and other environmental problems in future generations includes a mindset that encourages people to understand their interrelationships, as well as transverse and longitudinal coherence, across all governance levels, policy

ISSN PRINT 2319 1775 Online 2320 7876
Research paper © 2012 IJFANS. All Rights Reserved, **UGC CARE Listed (Group -I) Journal Volume 11, Iss 2, Feb 2022**

areas and geographic domains. Improved resource efficiency, less duplication, and transfer release all demand this level of association strength.

The concepts can potentially be applied to building administrative monitoring and monitoring technologies. They provide both an incentive and a framework to identify the outcomes and characteristics of a successful NRM program. When combined with benchmarking, such metrics can help NRM leaders assess their organization's performance, identify gaps, and predict growth opportunities. Regular productivity monitoring, especially when done as an independent assessment, can encourage honesty and accountability in governance with respect to organizational training.

REFERENCES:

Bansal, N., Awasthi, A., & Bansal, S. (2016). Task scheduling algorithms with multiple factor in cloud computing environment. *Advances in Intelligent Systems and Computing*. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-81-322-2755-7_64

Danielsen, F., Burgess, N. D., Balmford, A., Donald, P. F., Funder, M., Jones, J. P. G., Alviola, P., Balete, D. S., Blomley, T., Brashares, J., Child, B., Enghoff, M., Fjeldså, J., Holt, S., Hübertz, H., Jensen, A. E., Jensen, P. M., Massao, J., Mendoza, M. M., … Yonten, D. (2009). Local participation in natural resource monitoring: A characterization of approaches. *Conservation Biology*. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1523-1739.2008.01063.x

Deshwal, V. K., Agarwal, S., & Ahmad, Z. (2011). Study of Coagulase-Negative Staphylococci (CNS) isolated from hospital personnel and hospital environment. *Journal of Pure and Applied Microbiology*.

Garg, N., Jain, A. K., Ansari, A., Sharma, A., Singh, J., & Chugh, T. (2012). Dimorphism of maxillary and mandibular canine teeth in establishing sex identity. *Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology*.

Goyal, M. K., Rai, D. V., Kehwar, T. S., Manjhi, J., Heintz, B. H., Shide, K. L., & Barker, J. L. (2016). Anatomy-based definition of point A utilizing three-dimensional volumetric imaging approach for high-dose-rate (HDR) intracavitary brachytherapy dose prescription when treating cervical cancer

using limited resources. *Journal of Applied Clinical Medical Physics*. https://doi.org/10.1120/jacmp.v17i6.6029

Gupta, M. M., Jankie, S., Pancholi, S. S., Talukdar, D., Sahu, P. K., & Sa, B. (2020). Asynchronous environment assessment: A pertinent option for medical and allied health profession education during the covid-19 pandemic. In *Education Sciences*. https://doi.org/10.3390/educsci10120352

Janmaimool, P., & Chudech, S. (2020). Effect of domestic and global environmental events on environmental concern and environmental responsibility among university students. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*. https://doi.org/10.3390/su12041610

Khan, M. K., Haroon, A., Hanif, S. A., & Husain, M. (2012). A study of pattern of fatal head injury at J.N.M.C. hospital, Aligarh. *Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology*.

McDougall, N., Wagner, B., & MacBryde, J. (2019). An empirical explanation of the natural-resource-based view of the firm. *Production Planning and Control*. https://doi.org/10.1080/09537287.2019.1620361

Nishad, A. K., & Abhishekh. (2020). A New Ranking Approach for Solving Fully Fuzzy Transportation Problem in Intuitionistic Fuzzy Environment. *Journal of Control, Automation and Electrical Systems*. https://doi.org/10.1007/s40313-020-00611-x

Sachs, J. D., & Warner, A. M. (2001). The curse of natural resources. *European Economic Review*. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0014-2921(01)00125-8

Sharma, N. K., Priyanka, Jha, K. K., Singh, H. K., & Shrivastava, A. K. (2014). Hepatoprotective activity of Luffa cylindrica (L.) M. J. Roem. leaf extract in paracetamol intoxicated rats. *Indian Journal of Natural Products and Resources*.

Singh, S., & Dixit, S. (2020). Diverse Role of Women for Natural Resource Management in India. *Asian Journal of Agricultural Extension, Economics & Sociology*. https://doi.org/10.9734/ajaees/2020/v38i330320

ISSN PRINT 2319 1775 Online 2320 7876
Research paper © 2012 IJFANS. All Rights Reserved, **UGC CARE Listed (Group -I) Journal Volume 11, Iss 2, Feb 2022**

Singh, S. P., Pundhir, A., & Ghosh, S. (2015). Validation of an analytical methodology for determination of tetracyclines residues in honey by UPLC-MS/MS detection. *Indian Journal of Natural Products and Resources*.

Sun, H. ping, Sun, W. feng, Geng, Y., Yang, X., & Edziah, B. K. (2019). How does natural resource dependence affect public education spending? *Environmental Science and Pollution Research*. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11356-018-3853-6

Yue, B., Sheng, G., She, S., & Xu, J. (2020). Impact of consumer environmental responsibility on green consumption behavior in China: The role of environmental concern and price sensitivity. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*. https://doi.org/10.3390/su12052074