



A Study of Socio-Environmental Sustainability, Natural Resource Management and Governance

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Abstract : The transforming of sustainable management and governance for natural resource can be organs as a social learning involving all types of social workers like experts, political leader, ,scientist, local actors and their corresponding scientific and non-scientific knowledge require all new spaces of communicative share sustainable natural resource make novel demand on governance arrangement governance make some principle for diverse contexts and they are availability for sustainable natural resource .The principle can directly use to design of governments institution that are legitimate and transparent , inclusive and fair . The main areas of highlights natural resource that ensures sustainable development. Perspective on the rules and perspectives of our society to promote sustainable development and Environmental Protection. The environmental impact of assessment system planes with human activities and preventing damage of the environment. This paper analysis of analysis that sustainable management and governance of natural resource. It provides raw materials and space for social production but serve need of human life. It recognize in that people and their livelihood rely on health production of our landscape and play the critical roles in maintaining their wealth and productivity. For improving natural resource, securing rights and sharing power and responsibility for understanding, accessing and improving natural resource governments including all sharing power and responsibilities. For understanding accessing improving natural resource government to the realizing that values and conserve nature. The extent to which of the sustainable management of natural resources is being achieved Looking at human management and environment, land use, population and waste management resource efficiency.

Keywords: *Natural Resource, Sustainability, Socio-Economical Condition.*

Introduction : The Natural gas and Environment is a urgent and complex Governance domain .It is a commonly assumed linear relationship between environmental performance and statehood. To secure and provide collective binding rules used natural gas sources and environmental impact of social co-ordination. This study mainly focused to explore how poor rural people can craft and sustained an instructional arrangements for the management of commonly sources .Natural sources are often viewed as key assets a driving development and wealth development. The concept of natural resources refers to natural occurring living and nonliving element we all over the world .It includes fishes ,plants, fungi and also water ,stones , minerals and soil etc. Plant and trees are renewable resource because .It is easy generated quickly but copper ,oil are non renewable resource .It is take much time to forms .Natural resources are often viewed driving development and wealth creation. United Nations conferences and on Environmental issues .The human environment held in Stockholm adopting sustainable and fundamental principles or of our world .Forest ecosystem, in restricted area provide it arrays of ecosystem service to different groups of our world .The United nations conference on environment and sustainable development held in the Rio de Janeiro in June 2012. This paper focused on the environmental sustainability and challenge of natural resource, management and

Governments. Environment and climate change in food and agriculture sector including crops fisher, forestry ,and technical assistance of our countries. This frameworks are designed as a knowledge resource basis for a range of application in Governance critically determinant social equity and effectiveness and sustainability of natural resource . Used the improving in environmental sustainability Governance structure and process means that prevent, mitigation and respond of environmental problem and analysis in various scales.

Defination of natural resource: Natural resources natural resources are those which is surrounds on the Organism and influence life so many always. Natural resources are usually not made by human being. It includes earth's natural element and forces .It includes physical and biological component .Physically component are soil , water, air, light temperature etc. Plants and animals are basically biotic /biological component. All these elements work together, interact and modify the effect of others.

Natural resource cannot define easily .It simple word, natural resource are occurring in nature. It's used for economical production or consumption. It refers to any source of wealth that occur naturally such as soil ,water, plant, animal and minerals. We known natural resources provides for the basis of earth .Mainly natural resources are based on the principle of economical management. Natural resources are

naturally occur mineral materials that useful to main or could be useful under economical or social circumstances.

Natural resources are gifts of nature that that can uses or can potentially uses of create wealth, existence and increase welfare of our society .The raw materials supplied by earth and its process and include things in physical environment and used for housing as also natural resources .Human resource development developing his skill , he developed other resource by adding value to physical materials . Natural resources are available anytime, anywhere without any effort of human beings .All the living organisms depends on these natural resources . So it's duly consume as we needed and we have to save for our future Generation

Objectives of the study:

- 1.To about the sustainable natural resources.
- 2.To know about the sustainable socio-environmental condition with the help of our natural resource
- 3.To study about the use of natural resource for sustainable environment.

Methodology of the study:

The present research is a review-based study. The data have been taken from different govt. reports, published scholarly articles, unpublished non-peer-reviewed articles of related aspects, newspapers, relevant books, and internet sources.

Sustainability and socio-intercultural natural resources management :

A sustainable socio ecological system maintains a cycle of pressures and disturbance events and its characteristic diversity of major functional groups, processes, services and utility thereby ensuring its capacity to endure. The combination of indigenous ecological knowledge and modern science are affected by the adaptive management and governance systems of natural resources and the environmental context. The use of sustainable natural resources results from uncertainty of unintended consequences of activities in the complexity of the ecosystem. A sustainable socio-intercultural natural resource management systems exist where natural resources coexist with diverse local interests. Socio-intercultural natural resource governance and management set in terms of intangible assets communication and measurement are socio-intercultural capacity deficits of local communities and indigenous peoples, who are facing the challenges to find innovative solutions Socio-intercultural governance has become a concern among academics related to indigenous peoples worldwide since the First Indigenous Governance Conference held in 2002. Indigenous peoples have developed equitable socio-intercultural partnerships in land and sea management processes and planning techniques Socio-intercultural governance of indigenous management partnerships need processes and tools to develop

an innovative and adaptable impact on land and sea. The partnerships can integrate scientific and indigenous community knowledge to embody co-production principles of adaptive management. These partnerships can be established to create innovative, socio-intercultural and interdisciplinary bodies and committees formed by collaborations adopting multiple evidences-based approaches. Socio-intercultural natural resource systems coexist with natural resource management and co-management systems aimed to challenge the socio-intercultural competences to resolve claims from local communities and the state. Co-management systems emerged in the 1990s cutting across cultural differences and purposes. Cultural differences might hamper collaboration between organizations due to different cultural philosophies, values, management styles and mechanisms of governance. The national state power demeans responsibilities and values of indigenous and local governances and not always accepting co-management or partnerships arrangements legal, public policy and financial resources to develop local good governance. Regional and local governance should not be reduced only to technical management tasks but accepting at the same level the local knowledge and expertise systems without dismissing local self-determination and authority in co-management adapted to the co-existence of socio-intercultural governance. Socio-intercultural natural resources

management systems are characterized by ontological pluralism to encompass all the human-nature differences in relationships. The ontological pluralism of socio-intercultural natural resources management approves the indigenous knowledge and governance in collaborative management at the same level of acceptance that have the scientific, economic and democratic assumptions. A collaborative approach of governance involves mutual engagement of all-inclusive governing actors and stakeholders, with access to all multiple level sources of information and natural resources, valuing diversity in multilevel systems. The capacity building changing spaces of the socio-intercultural natural resource management systems are affected by the interplay between an ontological pluralism and biophysical, economic, socio-cultural and political factors. Socio-intercultural natural resources management system frameworks require the co-motion and local Administration with local indigenous institutional governance to secure outcomes of cultural while denying the dominant cultural construction. Co-motion is related to co-management processes between local community and indigenous institutions and nation-state dominant institutions. Co-motion demands socio-intercultural competences and capabilities on natural resources management systems. New governance theory relocates the elements of governance in institutional and organizational

arrangements under the authority of private actors who are best able to exercise them drawn on the capabilities and resources while reducing the burden of the state. Institutional decentralization is the transfer of powers and resources from the central government to local institutions of government and actors.

Natural resources management governance requires of national, local and community institutions more democratic, decentralized and mutually more supportive. Nation state government institutions and agencies do not have socio-intercultural capacities to respond to local communities and indigenous demands implicated in natural resources management systems. Governance authorities must have access to all available sources of knowledge and resources to make decisions and generate solutions on the design and implementation of a decentralized governance system for natural resources management by adopting a collaborative approach and avoiding top down or vertical governance of institutional structures. The implementation of sustainable systemic resolution of competing local communities and the state claims to socio-intercultural nature resource management systems requires to solve many problems due mainly to capacity deficits. The socio-intercultural capacity deficits of individuals, communities, agencies and institutions limit the operational effectiveness and the socio-intercultural communication of the natural

resources management systems. Socio-intercultural capacity deficits reinforce collaborative management structures and processes consistent with the dominant human–nature relationships. Organizational administration and governance issues are largely related to issues loosely defined by its constitution, the structure of the organization and the structural problems derived from the constitution always perceived as lack of poor management, mismanagement and good governance. The management and use of sustainable natural resources requires normative support and demand new governance principles and arrangements which need to be applied to specific situations despite that they had been developed for diverse contexts. However, the sustainable natural resources governance may be more difficult to apply framed by governance principles developed in other contextual levels such as national, regional or local scales.

Socio-intercultural sustainable natural resources management systems should be rigorous and coherent discipline, accessible to local and global economic, social, political and environmental processes, responsive and accountable to the involved people, institutions, groups, etc., within the different levels of governance. new geographies of coexistence affects the capacity deficits of processes, institutions, and knowledge systems have many systemic failures affecting the socio-intercultural capacity of the socio-intercultural

natural resource management systems. Poverty, exclusion and marginality are some of the structural limitations to sustainable management and governance of natural resources based on social learning and communicative action processes to bring together and coordinate activities among the majority of all the stakeholders and actors involved. This initiative needs the involvement of all stakeholders and actors involved in the governance of the natural resources needs to share understandings to increase the relationships of cooperation through the creation of a platform. Strategic action to deal with governance constraints and limitations aimed to negotiate between stakeholders and actors is a method to achieve more sustainable management and governance of natural resources. Social learning processes affect the forms of sustainable management and governance and the state of natural resources systems, including assessments and monitoring to be approached by new theoretical frameworks that have to be developed.

Sustainability governance of natural resources:

Organizational flexibility, leadership, sustainable governance and institutional strength are interrelated components of a sustainable organizational and community ecology system capable of creating and maintaining cultural identity and family and community relationships while meeting

organizational governance, standards and financial accountability. Extended forms of families have a form of governance embedded into layers of regional and community governance, although the perception of family relationships and participation in community governance and organizational management tends to be negative, in part due to the fact that families are associated with different forms of corruption, self-interested decision making nepotism, violence, disputation, functionalism, disputation and violence, debilitating factionalism, self-interested decision, and some other dysfunctions. The issue of governance has become increasingly familiar since the 1990s to relate to the organizational management and developed to address capacity building to solve the deficiencies. However, the term governance has a wide range of meanings associated with different variables and their effectiveness. The notion of socio-intercultural sustainable leadership is emerging as a counterpoint to the dominance of classical leadership theories and practice. A creative, socio-intercultural and sustainable city cannot be guaranteed by planning and designing although the strategic objectives for urban inter culture can be set .giving space to the emergence for an socio-intercultural sustainable leadership. Leadership identity of any local community sustainable socio socio-intercultural governance is created within a negotiated process between all the stakeholders acting within a politically

charged organizational and social space Sinclair .Design principles of socio-intercultural governance can address and support initiatives on socio-intercultural matters such as community autonomy, legitimacy, power, representation and accountability. This dominant view of socio-intercultural governance on natural resource management should be challenged combining tools between the indigenous communities and the urban planning agencies The different separated layers of governance can be monopolized by small elites of big men to exploit the benefits by controlling the natural resources in aboriginal local communities. Community mapping and social planning systems supported by an analysis of impact on assessment framework of values, rights and experiences in natural resources management make decisions based on public participation, self-determination and self-governance . Indigenous people ensuring their right to preserve their traditional system of governance, secure their natural resource caring and management and have their certainty of the patterns of trade and movement as the owners of the territory where these issues occurred. Indigenous and local authorities struggle to achieve recognition and autonomy in natural resources management systems and resource management. People face pressures from both domains, the local community and the mainstream society to develop the traditional leadership identity enabling intercultural events

and articulations to be incorporated and to occur to perpetuate a sustainable intercultural governance system. The nature of this socio-intercultural governance system should be based on the common assumptions and public understanding to strengthen the sustaining practices and avoid vulnerability .This system may develop considerable resilience as being a legitimate component of effective good governance. However, when the state prevails with its power over the community, the transformative benefits of the local leaderships and governance are greatly diminished. The fields of socio-intercultural governance are constituted by deeply interwoven by similarities and differences of socio cultural forms of thought, personhood, institutions and actions leading to mutual exposure of engagements and transformations .The cognitive component of institutional capital in community sustainable governance is shaped around the identification of community history, relationships and governance, behaviors, values, goals, operation and other components between community organizations. Coordinated actions for more sustainable forms of governance of natural resources based on strategic and communicative action is related to material and social resources, and capabilities of the participating social actors. The institutionalized forms of competitiveness of communities and organizations taken strategic governance roles for acquisition of scarce natural resources may

result in counterproductive and dysfunctional pressures for more contested governance. Other forms and approaches of governance may contribute to widen or narrow the public–private gap. Orchestration is a concept rooted in New Local Governance and New Public Management theoretical approaches shift away from centralized administration toward private regulation functions and instruments such as market based mechanisms, competition in the provision of public services, deregulation, outsourcing, etc. The shift from government to governance convergences from stakeholders and public politics perspective towards citizens and private management. The recommendations for different forms of public and private governance range from institutional coordination, national regulations and treaties such as PPPs and private arrangements, to multiple authority center separating private and public governance and widening the engagement gap, decentralizing governance and difficulty to bridge them. Some of these sustainable socio-intercultural initiatives are motivated by failures of public governance at the level of public-private partnerships interactions. Partnerships, strategic alliances and natural resources can be mobilized across the networks by nodal leadership representing knowledge and authority capable of maintaining and reproducing socio-intercultural relationships. A strategic organizational alliance may be formed by networked governance model

structured around a hub to maintain the valued relationships, financial and management support. Creating and developing a network to provide the channels for knowledge creation and transferences, facilitate the dissemination, and give assistance to the community is part of the good sustainable governance. Deliberate initiatives for long-term socio-intercultural contacts requires a network of sustainable communities where residents of diverse background can meet together, developing inclusive social and cultural ties. Design of governance principles for common property of natural resources institutions set the starting point. Ostrom's developed a code for protected area governance. The Lisbon Principles were developed by experts for the sustainable governance of marine and coastal resources. Communicative action contributes to develop and transfer technical and managerial knowledge useful for more sustainable practices in natural resource management and use. Some institutions of local governance collapse owing to poor policy design and implementation framework management and financial administration leading to flexible and slipperiness implementation of sustainable decision making processes. Community organizations can contribute to debilitating or strengthening internal conflicts subject if they are at odds with the community members and each other, financial management and governance institutions. A wide range of local

governance issues including local management responsibilities and policy making, separation of powers and governing roles, democratic representation models, organizational models of regionalization, employment contract conditions, human resource management, codes of conduct and conflict of interest, community communication, etc. This situation makes the local governance policy framework away from culturally-based processes and systems to recognize and determine local government regions and local communities. Local governments and the state exercise power and authority over local organizations and people compromising good governance and exacerbating a struggle over resources, energies and other values. These struggles over good governance involves state and local governments understandings on the complex system of values playing in the socio-intercultural spaces. Local sustainable socio-intercultural governance is at the intersection the community vision and aspirations, corporate social responsibility and economic activities.

Sustainable natural resources management:

Socio-intercultural settings are characterized by the economic, social and environmental involvement of multiple cultural groups with new arrangements to mobilize resources in sustainable forms and resolve local claims in line with the different interests of the stakeholders involved. The socio-intercultural sustainable natural resources management

systems support more equitable and sustainable security of co-existence for populations facing the disadvantages of cultural exclusion and marginalization resulting from policy state-dominated frameworks and avoid the evaluations leading to conflicts. Socio-intercultural competence is related to the efficacy and achievement of socio-intercultural systems and sustainable outcomes for local participants and stakeholders developing a sustainable capacity building of natural resources management. Developing a critical understanding of socio-intercultural capacity building of governance sustaining the local and indigenous knowledge aimed to the tasks of caring for government, society and culture crucial to socio-intercultural sustainable natural resources management. Building the socio-intercultural capacity of natural resource management system is implicated on the coexistence and co-management of local cultures, communities, institutions, governance leading to sustainable solutions to building. Socio-intercultural governance is contested on the ground of ethnographic accounts of culture of governance in the inter-institutional relationships between indigenous communities and the nation state posing questions about the nature of postcolonial indigenous governance. The systemic governance capacity of indigenous communities into relationships with the institutions and agencies of government, academic and other resource centers is weak to

resist the imposition of the national state agendas, structures and practices. Socio-intercultural governance systems framed in postcolonial socio-intercultural in which the state overarches sovereign power and limited local government jurisdictional authority and legislation. Natural resources management is a contemporary approach to governance that integrates diverse actors and stakeholders in collective action to engage in creation of knowledge, learning and experimentation aimed to improve the conditions. Socio-intercultural sustainable natural resources management systems are characterized by ontological pluralism to encompass all the human-nature differences in relationships. The ontological pluralism of socio-intercultural sustainable natural resources management approves the indigenous knowledge and governance in collaborative management at the same level of acceptance that have the scientific, economic and democratic assumptions. The socio-intercultural pluralism dialogue open to alterity and complexity in a global perspective is the core of good governance. Political and social actors are positioned in a social context through interactions and mediating instances of the local polity and based on principles of good governance with emphasis on hierarchies, bounding, planning, risk management, etc. Transnational resource governance schemes beyond the implementation of rulemaking and overlooking the normative multi-stakeholder

model beyond the state are more globally functional oriented in the decision making process and engaged with transnational and intergovernmental institutions and organizations. Comparison of transnational governance systems and processes observe the different levels of legitimacy and effectiveness in design and implementation schemes beyond the rule making as for example in transnational natural resource management and governance. Governance theory has limitations on the existing concepts for the analysis for the analysis of institutional and cultural challenges posed between relativism and universalism by sustainable global value chains to offer sustainable management methods and instruments. The governance activities must be clearly stated to transparent any potential conflict of interest in order to provide better service delivery functions, sustainable management of indigenous community-owned resources and management to ensure adaptive systems in spaces for self-management, self-determination and accountability. To foster emerging hybrid socio-intercultural systems are necessary to invest in developing the competencies and training of resources committed to new values, knowledge and skills adapted to socio cultural and biophysical components of the natural resources management to ensure adaptive systems in spaces for self-management, self-determination and

accountability. A comprehensive governance training program is required for community committee and members to share resources and achieve the community goals by approaching relationships and partnerships between all the involved. Socio-intercultural natural resource management governance system has several difficulties to be implemented. The socio-intercultural sustainable natural resources management system has to analyze the foundational values and take into account the issues of security, autonomy and sustainability in its context to determine the policies, programs and procedures of the governance system. The development of principles for good natural resources management and development governance can be supported by the contribution of the literature review by a panel of experts who may refine and test these principles. Governance authorities must have access to all available sources of knowledge and resources to make decisions and generate solutions on the design and implementation of a decentralized governance system for natural resources management by adopting a collaborative approach and avoiding top down or vertical governance of institutional structures. Socio-intercultural sustainable natural resources management systems should be rigorous and coherent discipline, accessible to local and global economic, social, political and environmental processes, responsive and accountable to the involved people, institutions,

groups, etc., within the different levels of governance. The socio-intercultural capacity deficit of the state government impose loss of sustainable socio-intercultural governance measured by an impact assessment on rights, property and natural resources management that derives in marginalization and exclusion.

The management use of natural resources for sustainable environment:

All things that you we use and consume are obtained from natural resource. Rapidly increasing in population, industrialization and urbanization. The demand of natural resources is increasing and their limited availability

The use of natural resource and management consist of :

- Judicious use of natural resource and avoiding wastages of natural resources
- Long term planning of using natural resource so last not only present also for future generation
- While experiencing and using resource we should also plan for safe disposal of waste management.
- A Long term perspective of these will be for generation to come will not merely exploited to the hill for short term gain .
- Natural resources are naturally occurring assets of sustain their daily needs .
- The use of natural resource meet these need is to consumptive uses and non consumptives use and non-consumptive use .

- Natural resources like air(wind) required for all living things for breathing and used to produce wind energy and other energy consumption .
- For manufacturing in Constantin a materials we use to ,furniture and sports require using wood from trees Sustainable management and natural resource overused and destroyed by human being to help protect them.
- The sustainable used of natural resource and ecosystem to enhance community in changing climate and mechanism.
- To promote sustainable use to resources ecosystem service in uncertain climate change.

Conclusion:

The extent to which ecosystems contribute to human well-being and long term prospects for successive conversation of nature determine process by goverence. The governments of natural resources strengthen and assessing for framework to provide the documents .Sustainable management of these resources should be technically oriented and instead should pursue social integration goals. The future generation not only support the actual cost of natural source .The responsibility goverence of tenure is key for the realizing of the right of food or natural resources are crucial for achieving food and nutrition .As such the goverence of resources remaining the one of the important area are food security and human rights are the main role to consider and enable

environment for realization to protect our natural resource .The policy approaches promoting the sustainable use of natural resources and ecosystem service.

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