

ROLE OF SOCIAL INSTITUTION IN NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

Mr. Vijay Kumar

SSITE, Sangti Shimla, Himachal Pradesh.

ABSTRACT: *In this study there is an emphasis on the demanded action for the best management of natural resource under the prominent role of social institution like family, educational institute (School), Government and some volunteer organization, i.e. NGO's is explored to its original spirit. These enlisted institution's role is also been taken to understand and depict clearly in environment protection. This study also tries to unfold the layers of efficiency regarding different social institution and highlights the role in hierarchy. It advocates especially about a basic but vital one social institution role i.e. family also talks about the highly needed collaboration among these above said institutions to accomplish the aimed target for the welfare of society and humanity at the same time. The study shows firm belief that natural resources is a precious gift what else "nature" can present to society. It is just a game of management when the resources can be well protected and manifested judiciously which intern will lead to protection of natural amenities and environment.*

Keywords: Social Institution, Depict, Hierarchy, Natural resources, Environmental Protection.

INTRODUCTION:

Human always craved for fulfillment of his/her desire and comfort in social setting. This is not a sin practice we know but this desire lead him/her to exploit the natural resource available to an extent that resulted in one way approach i.e. to just go for its manifestation never for its abundance and statistics of data availability. Although this approach seems to be an inappropriate one even then human is not taking it in a serious mode. Human behavior is increasingly causing environmental problems, including biodiversity loss, water pollutions and climate change (IPCC 2014). Environment protection is a relevant issue of the all-time. It is evident that through the different ages various lives evolved and extinct due to prevailing environment condition. Human being are largely relying on natural resources for their survival. Natural resources of almost all kinds, particularly water, soil, forest vegetation and animals. The literature has shown that the focus on the future is associated with greater consideration of environmental problem. (Bain et al. 2016, milfont and Demarque 2015; milfont et al.2012 a,b). The requirement of basic amenities for survival is quite hard to look for a bright future when the management habits and skill for it is marginal or even nil. It indeed shows the picture of environment in future which clearly threaten to stop the way of dealing with the same. A good handling of situation should understood now. This all has only its meaning when an approach change in dealing with this sensitive issue is there.

This is nothing other than management of natural resources that lead to protection and flourishing of environment.

Role of Social Institution:

Environment protection and management of natural resources is not solely subject to 'nature' and 'natural

phenomenon'. In fact it rely maximum on the shoulder of human being. There are different agencies to play a vital role but one which has a major role is social institution. The issue related to environment cannot be dealing with effective approach until or unless social institutions are not keen to take interest.

OBJECTIVES:

- Provide forum to work together different institution for welfare of environment protection.
- Promote research and action is environment related issue.
- To search best possible way out for management of nature resources.
- Promote and facilitate one social institution by offering a cover protection to continue its approach for environment upgradation.

Role of family:

Family is a 1st basic social institution of all time. It is foremost agency which can tell about the need of natural resources management and importance of environment protection to an individual in very simplified manner. It can impart in realistic form that's why resources whether renewal or non-renewable should be used legibly and economically. It helps one in taking experiences that recall sometimes an action of past which have witnessed that instant of scarcity and furnish any opportunity to understand that how anyway resources must be manifested judiciously. Due to this institution there can be a good and gratitude full thinking ignition in an individual upbringing. This tells a child well in time about the management and balance to consume and renew natural resources (Gregory O. Thomas, Rose Fisher, [...] &

wouter-poortinga) as we are aware of the fact that the first and the best teacher of the world is none other than 'Mother' so the role of the 'Pivot' of family i.e Mother is quite important again for this reason (Davidson and Fredenburg 1996, as cited in Mc (right 2010)

Role of Educational Institution:

In hierarchy of social institution role next comes role of educational institutions. In present scenario facing many challenges regarding environment protection can be addressed in more good way with the help of educational institution contribution.

Education can change the non-required flow of pessimism regarding environmental issues that a day it will be at its extinction i.e natural resources are very hard to manage and so is the protection of environment rather than this it has emmanence power to foster a sound thought and planning to get rid of this obvious problem.

In global scenario the relationship between education and environment protection was first recognized as on international level at the 1972 stockholm conference of the Human-Environment. In this principal 19 of the Stockholm declaration signifies environment protection education from grade school to adulthood higher institutions (Jadhav A.S, Jadhav V.V and Raut P.D, 2014).

Educational institution can play vital role regarding the concrete inculcation of natural resources management and environment protection.

This social institution can help through following aspects:-

1. Teaching Program.
2. Research.
3. Outreach.

Teaching Program:

The curriculum should motivate student in order to solve the environment problem. It should composed of teaching and learning outside the classroom as a part of extracurricular activity with some formal educational activities to develop awareness and skill to deal with environment regarding practices (Erdogan & Usak, 2009). The teaching program must be dwell with some series of documentary, shows, environment day celebration, completions, exhibition, nature club visit, seminars and conferences.

Research:

It is one of the integral part of higher education, it furnish an opportunity to gather new ideas and information for the development of natural resources management and environment protection (Ayeni, 2010).

Outreach:

This is centered to create enduring partnership between academic institutions and community, in order to build capacity to give a suitable solution of a problem in society. (Kerr .C., 1982).

It is need of an hour to ready a student who is more environments sensitive and this can be drawn out through such practices.

Role of Government:

This is again one of the important social institution which can impact to marked level for the sake of environment protection and natural resource management. Government can play a keyrole in aiding the transition towards efficient use of natural resources to environment protection. The government is always a largest consumer of energy and has enlarge impact on environment. It stands for the reason that the government should incorporate environment protection and natural resources management principal in its internal operations (Bell, 2002).

In developing countries, the role of government assumes even of greater significances within the realm of environment protection, the government ought to encourage companies to address the need of whole society and entire population. (Prahlad & Hart, 2002).

The government has four different but key steps in addressing environmental issue of its resource management and protection. These are as follows:-

1. Policy Development
2. Regulation
3. Facilitation
4. Internal sustainability management

Policy Development:

For policy development it must be comprises of sound characteristics like to address regional national and global environment protection issues.

Regulation:-

All government initiatives in legislation, administration and enforcement must be acting for the benefit of society. It should work for environmental protection through low administrative burden on consumer to regulate the chain of resource management.

Facilitation:-

In order to achieve goal of natural resources management and environmental protection government must be acting as a facilitator to different co-operative society and public sector.

Internal sustainability management:

It has its own characteristics and success factors. Combining these roles have the potential to support effectively sustainable natural resource management through setting goal, driving change and leading by example.

Role of NGO's:

These are the volunteer organization that is one of the important and strongest pillar of society and a prominent social institution. Its role is seen even when government is not able to cover the planned duty to deliver properly.

These are solo worker and co-worker of government. "Private Voluntary organization.", "Civil society organization" and "non-profit organization" are the variety of organization under NGO (Mc Gann & Jhonstone, 2006).

It plays a crucial role in following way (Razan Al Mubarak, Tanzeed Alam, 2012)

- Plug gap between government and society.
- Conduct as possible bridging activity to facilitate policy development.
- Go to the grass root to prevailing issue regarding environment protection.
- NGO are quite able to built trust among society in an issue dangerous for the existence of social community.
- It continue to work in its own pace in limited resource of any project taken in hand.

CONCLUSION:

Role of social institution in environment protection and management of natural resources is of remarkable level. All these social institution i.e family, educational institution, Government and NGO's cannot be segregated as these work in collaboration when one form the firm base for other to act in effective manner. If management of natural resources is good we can deal with an environment protection issue comfortably.

It is obvious that if we want to move very far in night then we need to use fuel in rationale manner.

If we see a better tomorrow then its path starts with tough today where logically handled core issue will not appear as a monster problem anymore.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. (IPCC 2014). The fifth assessment Report of the IPCC.

2. Bain et al. 2016, milfont and Demarque 2015; milfont et al. 2012 a, b. Global environment change, 2016-Elsevier.
3. Gregory O. Thomas, Rose Fisher, [...] and wouter Poortinga. The impact of Paranthood on environmental attitudes and behavior: a longitudinal investigation of legacy –hypothesis.
4. Davidson and Freudenburg 1996, cited in McCright 2010. The Parental Roles Hypotheses.
5. Jadhav A.S Jadhav V.V and Raut P.D, 2014. Role of Higher Education Institutions in environmental conservation & sustainable development.
6. Erdogan & Usak, 2009 Curricular and Extra-Curricular activities for developing environmental awareness of young student: case study, from Turkey, adgojne Znanosti-Educational Science, 11(1), 73-85.
7. Ayeni, Matthew Adedeji, (2010). Higher Educational research and Environmental Development, European Journal of Educational Studies 2 (3).
8. Kerr, C.1982. The uses of the university. 3rd ed. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press.
9. Bell R.G.2002. Environment policy for developing countries.
10. Prahalad & Hart, 2002.The role of innovation at the bottom of the Pyramid in Latin America.
11. Mc Gann & Jhonstone, 2006.Role of NGO's in Environment Protection.
12. Razan Al Mubarak, Tanzeed Alam, 2012. The Role of NGO's in tackling Environment issues.