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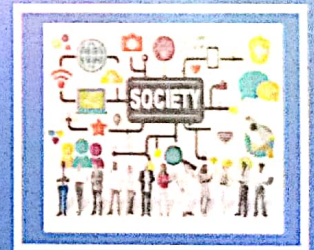
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Address
'Pranav', Rukmenagar,
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A Geographical Study Natural Resources And Sustainable Development In The Tribal Area Nashik: Maharashtra

Mr. Laxman Suresh Shendge¹ Dr. Deepak Narayan Thakare²

¹Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, R.N.C.Arts, J.D.B.Comm & N.S.C.Sci College,
Nashik Road

²Professor and Head of the Department, SPH Arts, Science & Commerce College, Nampur,
Tal-Baglan, Dist-Nashik

Abstract:-

India which is a country of diversity, about which it said that after every 100 km the language changes. Country in which there are 22 official languages according to Article 345 of the constitution, it is the seventh-largest country in the world, with a total land area of 3,287,263 square km. India measures 3,214 km from north to south and 2,993 km from east to west. It has a land frontier of 15,200 km and a coastline of 7,517 km. India it is said to be rich in natural resources which has so many minerals and very fertile land for agriculture it has, in abundance water resources in form of rivers like Ganga, Brahmaputra Yamuna Kaveri etc which provides it power and water for irrigation facilities. If our leaders wish to break the shackles of poverty and unemployment then according to the need of our they should try to focus on the optimum utilization of natural resources, which will lead to sustainable development in India. This research paper aims to bring out the various natural resources for which other countries in world years and which are present in abundance in our country, natural resources India's major mineral resources include Coal, Iron ore, Manganese, Mica, Bauxite, Titanium ore, Chromite, Natural gas, Diamonds, Petroleum, Limestone and Thorium India's oil reserves,

Keywords: sustainable Development, natural resources,

Introduction:

Sustainable development means attaining a balance between environmental protection and human economic development and between the present and future needs. It means equity in development and sectoral actions across space and time, Cruz. It requires an integration of economic, social and environmental approaches towards development. Sustainable urban development refers to attaining social equity and environmental protection in urbanization while minimizing the costs of urbanization. Concept of sustainable urban development United nation General Assembly convened a conference on the "human environment" at Stockholm in June 1972, which came out with guiding principles on "human environment". It emphasized that man has the fundamental right to environment of quality and also that he has a responsibility towards protecting the environment for present and future generations

Objectives:

1. To take review sustainable development in the Nashik region of Maharashtra.
2. To suggest recommendations for Sustainable Development in Nashik.

Research Methodology:

The present research work has based on both primary and secondary data. However, primary data is the main source to meet the objectives of the study. Therefore, the correlated data has collected by conducting intensive fieldwork and questionnaire has been used for the same. During the field investigation, observation method as well as informal personal communications with some persons has made for the purpose of verification of data. Secondary data has collected from the various government offices, books, journals, newspapers and several websites etc., which have explained under references.

Natural resources in India:-

The total cultivable area in India is 1,269,219 km² (56.78% of total land area), which is decreasing due to constant pressure from an ever-growing population and increased urbanization. (Natural resources in India) India has a total water surface area of 314,40 km² and receives an average annual rainfall of 1,100 mm. Irrigation accounts for 92% of the water utilization, and comprised 380 km² in 1974, and is expected to rise to 1,050 km² by 2025, with the balance accounted for by industrial and domestic consumers. India's inland water resources comprising rivers, canals, ponds and lakes and marine resources comprising the east and west coasts of the Indian ocean and other gulfs and bays provide employment to nearly 6 million people in the

fisheries sector. In 2008, India had the world's third largest fishing industry

Sustainable development:-

Sustainable development means attaining a balance between environmental protection and human economic development and between the present and future needs. It means equity in development and sectoral actions across space and time, Cruz et al (2007). It requires an integration of economic, social and environmental approaches towards development. Sustainable urban development refers to attaining social equity and environmental protection in urbanization while minimizing the costs of urbanization.

Concept of sustainable urban development:-

UN General Assembly convened a conference on the "human environment" at Stockholm in June 1972, which came out with guiding principles on "human environment". It emphasized that man has the fundamental right to environment of quality and also that he has a responsibility towards protecting the environment for present and future generations. It also maintained that natural resources of the earth must be safeguarded for the benefit of present and future generations. About a decade later, to address the issues concerning continuing depletion of natural resources and unsustainable development, the World Commission on Environment and Development was created in 1983.

Role of natural resources in sustainable rural development in Nashik Region:-

When we are planning for sustainable development of the towns, we should also take into account the factor of climate change. Explaining implications of climate change for sustainable development the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change notes "Sustainable development represents a balance between the goals of environmental protection and human economic development and between the present and future needs. It implies equity in meeting the needs of people and integration of sectoral actions across space and time." (Cruz et al, 2007). One of the greatest challenges that the world is facing today is climate change. Climate change is the variation in the earth's global climates over time. It involves changes in the variability or average state of the atmosphere over durations ranging from decades to millions of years. These changes can be caused by dynamic process on earth, external forces including variations in sunlight intensity and more recently by human activities.

Areas to which are to be given emphasis for sustainable development in Nashik District

Deficiencies:-

Sustainable city planning should aim at achieving social and environmental equity while improving the lives of the people. For that to happen we need to have a sustainable city form as well as provision and proper management of the services. Thus, in order for a city or urban area to be sustainable it needs to produce and manage basic services like water, waste, energy, and transportation in a way that it conforms to the principles of sustainable development. In other words, the city should be able to produce and distribute the services in an economic, environment friendly and equitable way. Urban in the developing countries are deficient in the provision of basic services that pollute

Management of waste:-

Waste management practices should be started from the production and distribution stages of economic activities through reuse and recycling. Reuse of things like metals, glass, paper, plastic, textiles, organic waste and water will reduce demand for energy, raw materials, fertilizers and fresh water sources (Pinderhughes, 2008). However, care should be taken that hazardous wastes do not go for recycling. Plastic should be used less.

Reduction in inequality:-

Management of basic services in the cities should reduce inequality in services between rich and poor. The concept of commercial viability does not hold for social services always. City form should take into account social conditions also. The ability of urban poor to pay for the full cost of water supply would remain low in India. Thus reduction in grant of the government and introduction of private sector in this sector is likely to make the situation worse. It is also well known that much of the subsidized schemes in the past have gone to the middle and high income areas

Conclusion:-

And for a nation which wants to achieve sustainable development there should be optimum utilization of natural resources and natural environment although India has made significant progress in terms of its achievements across the pillars of sustainable development, many problems continue to persist. New threats are also posing new challenges to the country. Though there has been reduction in poverty levels in the country, there is a need to step up efforts for further poverty eradication and inclusive development. The depletion of natural resources and deterioration in environmental quality needs to be addressed on an urgent basis.

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