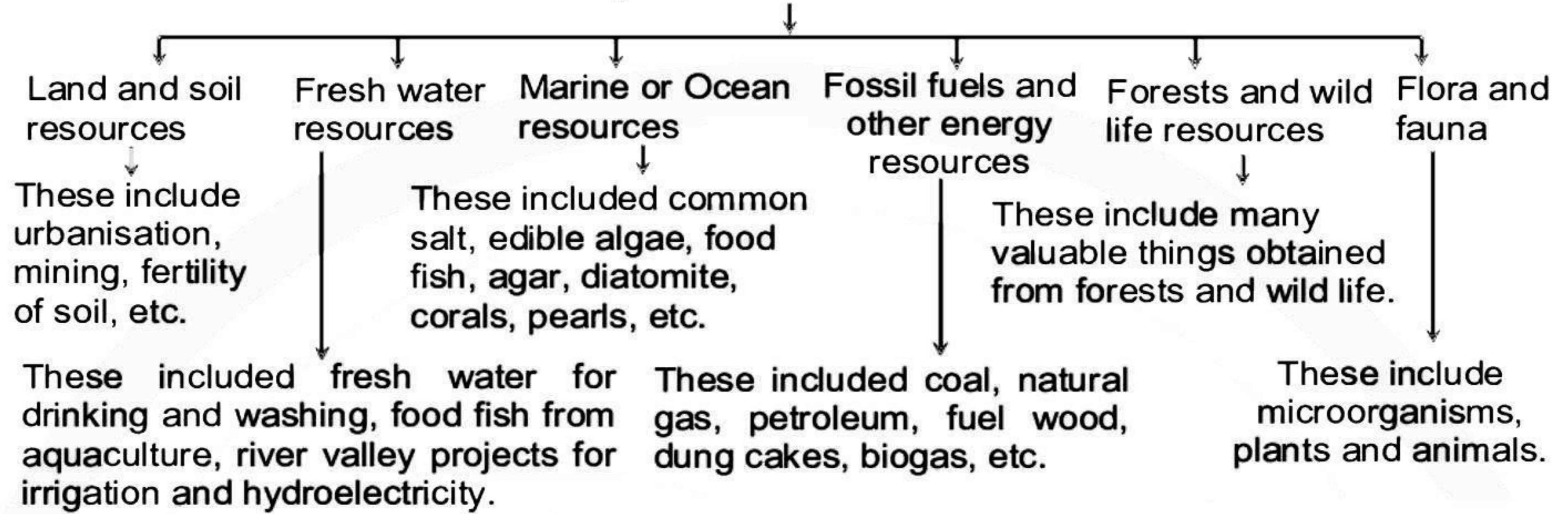


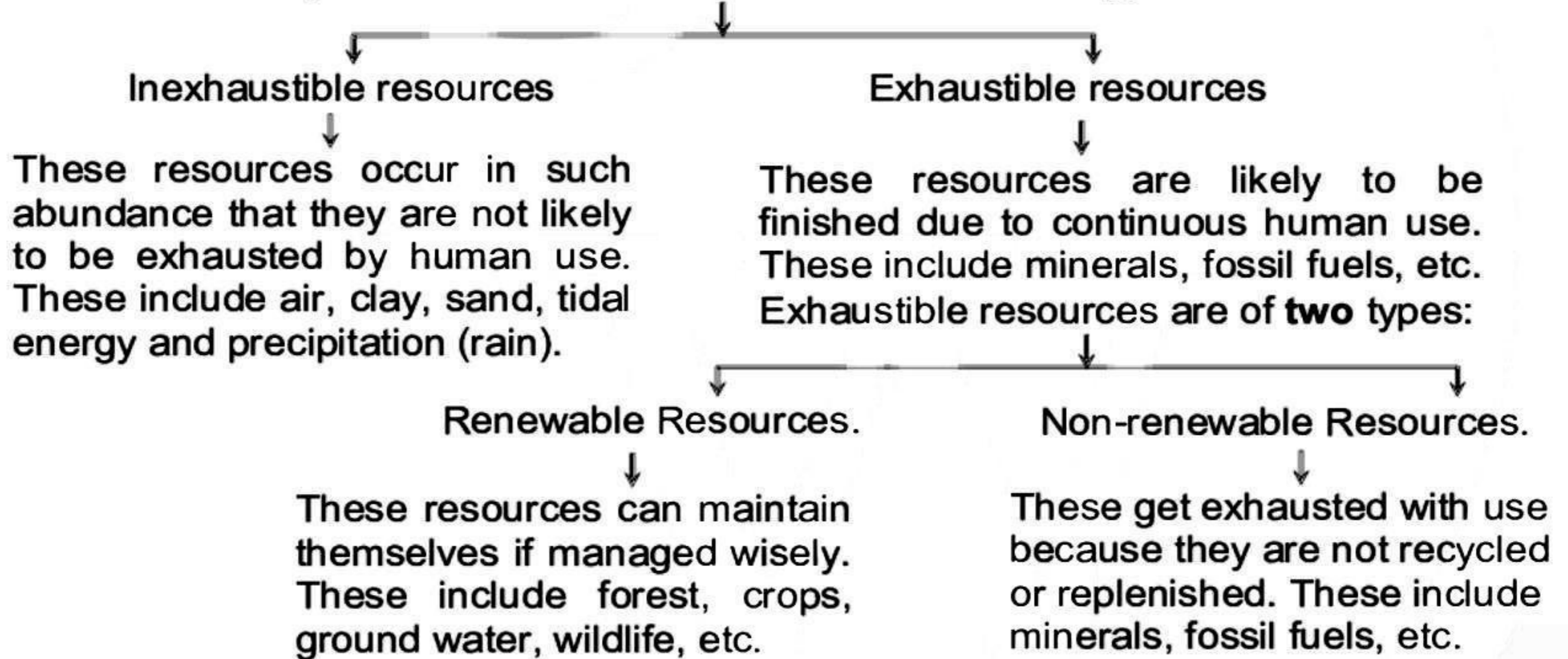
MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Natural resources: Those living or non-living substances available in the normal environment which are being exploited for supporting life and meeting human requirements.

Examples of Natural Resources

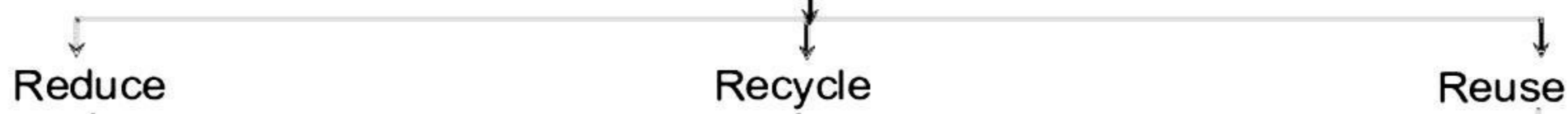


Types of Natural Resources (Based on their abundance and availability)



Conservation: The controlled utilization of natural resources for the benefit of all life so that it may yield sustainable benefit to the present generation as well as the future generations.

Three R's of conservation



Reduce
The best thing that we can do is to use less of it. We can save electricity by switching off unnecessary lights and fans, save water by turning off the tap while brushing, or shaving, use both sides of paper for writing.

Recycle
There are several articles such as plastic, clothes, paper, glass and metal items, in our houses which are not of any use. These are usually thrown in the garbage. This is not a good practice. We should try the practice of recycling.

Reuse
It is the use of already used articles again and again. For example, a plastic container in which you buy various food-items like tea leaves; sweets or pickle can be reused for storing some other thing in the kitchen.

Watershed Management

1. Rain water harvesting: Water harvesting is an age old practice in India. Some of the ancient water harvesting structures used in different rural regions of our country are :

S. No.	Region	Water harvesting structure
1.	Rajasthan	Khadin, Tanks, Nadis
2.	Maharashtra	Bandharas, Tals
3.	M.P. & U.P	Bhundhis
4.	Bihar	Ahars and pynes
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Kulhs
6.	Jammu region	Ponds
7.	Tamil Nadu	Eris (Tanks)
8.	Karnataka	Kattas
9.	Kerela	Surangams

