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THE STUDY ON SOCIO-ENVIRONMENT SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE.

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ABSTRACT:

The transformation of sustainable management and governance for a natural resource can be organized as social learning involving all types of social workers like experts, political leaders, scientist, and local actors and their corresponding scientific and nonscientific 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 be directly used to design government institutions that are legitimate and transparent, inclusive and fair. The main areas highlight a 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 the assessment system planes with human activities and preventing damage to the environment. This paper analysis of analyzes the sustainable management and governance of natural resources. It provides raw materials and space for social production but serves the needs of human life. It recognizes in that people and their livelihoods rely on the health production of our landscape and play critical roles in maintaining their wealth and productivity. For improving natural resources, securing rights, and sharing power and responsibility for understanding, accessing, and improving natural resource governments including all sharing power and responsibilities. To understand accessing improving natural resources government the realize that values and conserve nature. The extent to which 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 Resources, sustainability, socio-economical condition.

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INTRODUCTION:

Natural gas and the Environment is an 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 on exploring how poor rural people can craft and sustain an instructional arrangement for the management of common sources. Natural sources are often viewed as key assets that drive development and wealth development. The concept of natural resources refers to naturally occurring living and nonliving elements all over the world. It includes fishes, plants, fungi and also water, stones, minerals soil, etc. Plants and trees are renewable resources because. It is easily generated quickly but copper and oil are nonrenewable resources. It takes much time to form. Natural resources are often viewed as driving development and wealth creation. United Nations conferences and on Environmental issues. The human environment in Stockholm adopting sustainable and fundamental principles of our world. Forest ecosystems, in restricted areas, provide arrays of ecosystem services to different groups of our world. The United Nations Conference on Environment and Sustainable Development was held in Rio de Janeiro in June 2012. This paper focused on the environmental sustainability and challenges of natural resources, management, and Governments. Environment and climate change in the food and agriculture sector including crops fishing, forestry, and technical assistance of our countries. This framework is designed as a knowledge resource basis for a range of applications in Governance to critically determine social equity and the effectiveness and sustainability of natural resources. Used the improving in environmental sustainability Governance structure and process means that prevent, mitigate and respond of environmental problem and analysis in various scales.

DEFINITION OF NATURAL RESOURCE:

Natural resources are those that surround the Organisms and influence life so many always. Natural resources are usually not made by human beings. It includes the earth's natural elements and forces. It includes physical and biological components. Physical components are soil, water, air, light temperature, etc. Plants and animals are biotic /biological components. All these elements work together, interact, and modify the effect of others.

Natural resources cannot be defined easily. In simple words, natural resources are occurring in nature. It's used for economical production or consumption. It refers to any source of wealth that occurs naturally such as soil, water, plant, animal, and minerals. We know natural resources provide for the basis of the earth. Mainly natural resources are based on the principle of economical management. Natural resources are naturally occurring mineral materials that are useful to maintain or could be useful under economic or social circumstances. Natural resources are gifts of nature that can be used or can potentially create wealth, and existence and increase the welfare of our society. The raw materials supplied by the earth and its process include things in the physical environment and used for housing as well as natural resources. Human resource development developed his skill, and he

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developed another resource by adding value to physical materials. Natural resources are available anytime, anywhere without any effort from human beings. All living organisms depend on these natural resources. So it's duly consumed as we need 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 the use of natural resources for a 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 is 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. 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 needs 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 evidence-based approaches. Socio-intercultural natural resource systems coexist with natural resource management and co-management systems aimed to challenge the socio-intercultural competencies to resolve claims from local communities and the state. Co-management systems emerged

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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 the responsibilities and values of indigenous and local governments and does not always accept co-management or partnership 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 has scientific, economic, and democratic assumptions. A collaborative approach to governance involves mutual engagement of all-inclusive governing actors and stakeholders, with access to 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 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 culture 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 competencies and capabilities in 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 based 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 national, local, and community institutions more democratic, decentralized, and mutually 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 the sustainable systemic resolution of competing local communities and the state claims to socio-intercultural nature resource management systems requires solving 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–nature relationships Organizational

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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 are always perceived as lacking of poor management, mismanagement and good governance. The management and use of sustainable natural resources require normative support and demand new governance principles and arrangements that need to be applied to specific situations despite that they had been developed for diverse contexts. However, sustainable natural resources governance may be more difficult to apply framed by governance principles developed at 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 affect the capacity deficits of processes, institutions, and knowledge systems and 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 need 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 at negotiating 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 because 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 dysfunctionalities. The issue of governance has become increasingly familiar since the 1990s to relate to 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

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be guaranteed by planning and designing although the strategic objectives for urban intercultural can be set giving space to the emergence of a 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 by 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 the 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 ensure their right to preserve their traditional system of governance, secure their natural resource care 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 perpetuate a sustainable intercultural governance system. The nature of this socio-intercultural governance system should be based on 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 local leadership 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, 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 are related to material and social resources, and capabilities of the participating social actors. The institutionalized forms of competitiveness of communities and organizations taking strategic governance roles for the 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 widening or narrowing 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

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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 centers 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 partnership 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 a networked governance model structured around a hub to maintain valued relationships and 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 good sustainable governance. Deliberate initiatives for long-term socio-intercultural contacts require a network of sustainable communities where residents of diverse backgrounds can meet together, developing inclusive social and cultural ties. The design of governance principles for common property of natural resources institutions set the starting point for Ostrom's developed 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 the development and transfer of 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 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 involve state governments' understanding of the complex system of values playing in the socio-intercultural spaces. Local sustainable socio-intercultural governance is at the intersection of 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-

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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 at the tasks of caring for government, society, and culture crucial to socio-intercultural sustainable natural resources management. Building the socio-intercultural capacity of the natural resource management system is implicated in the coexistence and co-management of local cultures, communities, institutions, and 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 in 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 are framed in postcolonial socio-intercultural in which the state overarches sovereign power and limits 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 the creation of knowledge, learning, and experimentation aimed at improving 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 has 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 rulemaking for example in transnational natural resource management and governance. Governance theory has limitations on the existing concepts for the analysis of 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 to provide better service delivery functions, sustainable management of indigenous community-owned resources, and management to ensure

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adaptive systems in spaces for self-management, self-determination, and accountability. To foster emerging hybrid socio-intercultural systems is 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 the 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 implementation 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 de 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 imposes a loss of sustainable socio-intercultural governance measured by an impact assessment on rights, property, and natural resources management that results in marginalization and exclusion.

THE MANAGEMENT USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT:

All things that we use and consume are obtained from natural resources. Rapidly increasing in population, industrialization, and urbanization. The demand for natural resources is increasing and their limited availability Judicious use of natural resources and avoiding wastages of natural resources Long-term planning of using natural resources so last not only present but also for future generations While experiencing and using resources we should also plan for safe disposal of waste management. A Long-term perspective of these will be for generations to come will not merely exploited to the hill for short-term gain. Natural resources are naturally occurring assets to sustain their daily needs. The use of natural resources to meet these needs is for consumptive use no consumptive use and non-consumptive use. Natural resources like air(wind) are required for all living things to breathe and are used to produce wind energy and other energy consumption. For manufacturing in Constantin, the materials, we use, furniture and sports require using wood from trees Sustainable management and natural resources are overused and destroyed by human beings to help protect them. The sustainable use of natural resources and ecosystems to enhance the community in changing climate and

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mechanism. To promote sustainable use of resources and ecosystem service in uncertain climate change.

CONCLUSION:

The extent to which ecosystems contribute to human well-being and long-term prospects for successive conservation of nature determines process by governance. The governments of natural resources strengthen and assess a 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 supports the actual cost of natural sources. The responsibility governance of tenure is key for the realization of the right of food or natural resources are crucial for achieving food and nutrition. As such the governance of resources remains one of the important areas are food security and human rights are the main roles to consider and enable the environment for realization to protect our natural resources. The policy approaches promote the sustainable use of natural resources and ecosystem services.

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