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Programme: M.A., HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Course Title : Natural Resource Management

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Unit-II

**Introduction to Livelihoods and Relation with
Natural Resource Management**

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Introduction to Livelihoods and NRM

Agenda

- Concepts and Scope of Livelihood
- Livelihood Framework Analysis
- Indigenous Communities and Traditional Livelihoods
- Natural Resources and Local Dependencies
- Natural Resource Crisis and Livelihood Impacts
- Globalization and Livelihood Threats
- Climate Change Impacts
- Afforestation and Social Forestry

Concepts of Livelihood

- Definition: Means of securing the necessities of life
- Components: Human, natural, financial, physical, and social capital
- Importance: Sustainable development and poverty alleviation

Scope of Livelihood

- Broader than income generation
- Encompasses well-being, security, and sustainability
- Interconnected with environmental and social systems

Livelihood Framework Analysis

- Focuses on: People, resources, and strategies
- Key Elements:
 - Livelihood assets
 - Vulnerability context
 - Transforming structures and processes
 - Livelihood outcomes

Indigenous Communities and Livelihoods

- Traditional Practices:
- Fishing, farming, foraging
- Resource Management:
- Sacred groves, rotational farming
- Challenges:
- Modernization and policy conflicts

Forms of Natural Resources

- Renewable Resources:
- Forests, water, fisheries
- Non-Renewable Resources:
- Minerals, fossil fuels
- Local Dependencies:
- Subsistence farming, craft industries

Dependencies on Natural Resources

- Subsistence Needs:
 - Food, water, shelter
- Economic Activities:
 - Agriculture, fishing, forestry
- Cultural Importance:
 - Sacred landscapes, rituals

Natural Resource Crisis and Livelihood

- Impacts:
- Loss of biodiversity, reduced agricultural yield
- Causes:
- Overexploitation, pollution, deforestation
- Examples:
- Droughts, depleted fisheries

Globalization and Livelihood Threats

- Threats to Traditional Livelihoods:
- Loss of market access
- Economic Displacement:
- Global trade policies
- Cultural Erosion:
- Homogenization of practices

Urbanization and Livelihood Threats

- Migration to Cities:
- Loss of rural workforce
- Pressure on Urban Infrastructure:
- Increased demand for housing, services
- Impact on Rural Economies:
- Decline in agricultural output

Privatization and Livelihood Threats

- Restricted Access:
- Privatized water sources, forests
- Market-Driven Policies:
- Monetization of traditional resources
- Loss of Community Rights:
- Exclusion of indigenous groups

Liberalization and Livelihood Threats

- Market Volatility:
- Fluctuating commodity prices
- Competition with Global Players:
- Displacement of local producers
- Policy Reforms:
- Impact on small-scale enterprises

Climate Change Impacts on Livelihoods

- Effects:
- Rising temperatures, erratic rainfall
- Vulnerable Communities:
- Farmers, fishers, forest dwellers
- Adaptation Strategies:
- Drought-resistant crops, sustainable practices

Afforestation

- Definition: Establishing forests on non-forest lands
- Benefits:
 - Carbon sequestration, soil conservation
- Programs:
 - Government-led and community-based efforts

Social Forestry

- Definition: Tree planting for societal benefit
- Types:
 - Agroforestry, community forestry
- Goals:
 - Employment generation, resource replenishment

Case Study: Afforestation Program

- Example: Green Belt Movement, Kenya
- Leader: Wangari Maathai
- Achievements:
- Restored ecosystems, empowered women

Case Study: Social Forestry in India

- Example: Joint Forest Management (JFM)
- Collaboration: Communities and government
- Outcomes:
- Improved forest cover, community livelihoods

Challenges in Sustainable Livelihoods

- Resource Scarcity:
- Overuse and degradation
- Policy Gaps:
- Inconsistent enforcement
- Socioeconomic Inequalities:
- Marginalized groups affected disproportionately

Conclusion

- Summary:
- Livelihoods depend on sustainable natural resource management
- Call to Action:
- Strengthen policies, empower communities