**Dr. J. J. Magdum Trust’s**

**Dr. J. J. Magdum College of Engineering,**

**Jaysingpur. 416101**

**Department of Information Technology**

**“ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECT REPORT”**

**“A Study of**

**Conservation of natural Resources”**

**Submitted by,**

**1. HULWAN SHANTANU JAYDEEP**

**2. INGOLE RAVIRAJ NAMDEO**

**3. KALEL AVISHKAR BHARAT**

**4. DUDHAL VIJAY SUNIL**

**5.**

**Date: - / /2023 Project Guide**

**Place- JAYSINGPUR Prof. Chougule P. A.**

**Year of Submission**

**2022-23Dr. J. J. Magdum Trust’s**

**Dr. J. J. Magdum College of Engineering,**

**Jaysingpur. 416101**

**Department of Information Technology**

**CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the project report titled “**A study of Conservation of Natural Resources”**

Submitted by,

**1. HULWAN SHANTANU JAYDEEP**

**2.KALEL AVISHKAR BHARAT**

**3. INGOLE RAVIRAJ NAMDEO**

**4. DUDHAL VIJAY SUNIL**

**5.**

In Practical fulfillment of the subject “**Environmental studies**” UGC (university grand commission) compulsory course has been completed under the guidance of Prof. Chougule P.A. The conclusion drawn are based on the data collected by them during their stipulated period of field work to the best of our knowledge and belief the matter included in it is their original work

Project In charge Head of Department Principal

Date:

Place: College seal

**Dr. J. J. Magdum Trust’s**

**Dr. J. J. Magdum College of Engineering,**

**Jaysingpur. 416101**

**DECLARATION**

We the undersigned Students of **S.E. (IT)** declare that the field work report entitled “**A study of Conservation of Natural Resource**” written and submitted under the guidance of **Prof. Chougule P.A.** is our original work. The empirical finding is this report is based on the data collected by us. The matter assimilated in this report is not reproduction from any readymade report.

Date :- / /2023

Place-Jaysingpur.

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| 1 | **HULWAN SHANTANU JAYDEEP** | 21 |  |
| 2 | **DUDHAL VIJAY SUNIL** | 13 |  |
| 3 | **INGOLE RAVIRAJ NAMDEO** | 23 |  |
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**Department of Information Technology**

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**Introduction of Environment, Importance, Public Awareness.**

**AND**

**Various types of Environmental Pollution.**

1. Introduction :The Environment is our basic life support system and is composed of living beings, physical surroundings, and climatic conditions. It is derived from a French word, “Environner”, which means “to surround”. The term environment includes all biotic and abiotic entities around us. Biotic refers to the world of living organisms, whereas Abiotic refers to the world of non-living elements.

--Environmental studies focus on the impact of human activities on the environment and the need for sustainable practices to ensure the long-term health and well-being of the planet. This includes the study of environmental problems such as pollution, climate change, habitat destruction, and resource depletion.

--The field of environmental studies is important for developing solutions to these problems and promoting sustainable development practices. It involves collaboration between scientists, policymakers, and stakeholders to identify problems, develop solutions, and implement strategies for a more sustainable future.

2.Importance :The Environment provides us with the essential elements – air, water, food, and land which are essential for life to flourish on the Earth. Environment not only works to maintain balance in the climate and also provides all the things necessary for life.

The environment is of vital importance to all living beings on Earth. Here are some reasons why the environment is important:

1. Life Support System: The environment provides essential resources such as air, water, food, and shelter that are necessary for the survival of all living beings.
2. Biodiversity: The environment is home to a vast array of plant and animal species, which contribute to the natural balance of ecosystems and support human life through services such as pollination, pest control, and nutrient cycling.
3. Climate Regulation: The environment plays a critical role in regulating the Earth's climate by absorbing and releasing heat, and regulating the carbon cycle.
4. Cultural Significance: The environment holds cultural, spiritual, and historical significance for many societies and indigenous communities, and is often the basis of their identity and way of life.
5. Economic Value: The environment provides numerous economic benefits such as natural resources, tourism, and recreation, which contribute to the livelihoods of millions of people around the world.

3. Public awareness is the public's level of understanding about the importance and implications of a certain programme or an activity. Raising public awareness is not the same as telling the public what to do. It is explaining issues and disseminating knowledge to people so that they can make their own decisions.

It is important to raise public awareness on the environment because it helps people to understand the impact of human activities on the natural world, and to appreciate the value of conserving natural resources and protecting the planet. When people are aware of environmental issues, they are more likely to take action to protect the environment, such as reducing their carbon footprint, conserving water, and supporting environmentally-friendly policies and practices.

4. Various types of Environmental Pollution: Environmental pollution refers to the introduction of harmful substances or contaminants into the natural environment, which can cause adverse effects on living organisms and the natural world. There are several types of environmental pollution, including:

1. Air Pollution: This refers to the release of harmful chemicals and particulate matter into the air, which can lead to respiratory problems, cardiovascular disease, and other health issues.
2. Water Pollution: This refers to the contamination of water bodies such as rivers, lakes, and oceans, due to the release of chemicals, sewage, and other pollutants. Water pollution can harm aquatic life, and also affect human health when contaminated water is consumed or used for daily activities.
3. Soil Pollution: This refers to the contamination of soil with toxic chemicals, pesticides, heavy metals, and other pollutants. Soil pollution can harm plants and animals, and also affect human health when contaminated food is consumed.
4. Noise Pollution: This refers to excessive noise levels that can cause hearing loss, stress, and other health problems.
5. Thermal Pollution: This refers to the release of hot water or air into water bodies or the atmosphere, which can harm aquatic life and affect the Earth's climate.
6. Light Pollution: This refers to the excessive or misdirected artificial light that can disrupt ecosystems, interfere with wildlife behavior, and contribute to energy waste.

**Introduction of Project Report**

**Introduction**: Conservation of natural resources is the protection and sustainable use of natural resources such as water, air, soil, minerals, forests, wildlife, marine resources, biodiversity, and renewable energy resources. The conservation of natural resources is essential for sustainable development, the well-being of current and future generations, and the protection of the environment. In this document, we will explore the importance of conservation of natural resources, the challenges faced in conserving natural resources, and the strategies and approaches used to conserve natural resources.

**Importance of Conservation of Natural Resources**: Natural resources provide essential services such as food, water, air, shelter, and energy. They also support economic development, provide livelihoods, and contribute to cultural and spiritual values. However, the increasing demand for natural resources, population growth, climate change, and environmental degradation have led to the depletion of natural resources and the loss of their services.

**Objective of Subject**

**Aim: A Study of Conservation of Natural Resources**

**Objectives:**

**1.** Maintaining Biodiversity:

Conservation efforts aim to maintain biodiversity by protecting endangered species and preserving the genetic diversity of plant and animal populations. This helps to maintain the natural balance of ecosystems and ensures the survival of species for future generations.

**2**. Ensuring Resource Availability for Future Generations:

Conservation efforts aim to ensure the availability of natural resources for future generations by promoting sustainable use and management practices. This includes efforts to conserve water, reduce energy consumption, and preserve natural habitats

**Actual Methodology**

1. Reducing Waste and Pollution:

One of the most effective ways to conserve natural resources is to reduce waste and pollution. This can be achieved through proper disposal and recycling practices, using energy-efficient appliances, and reducing the use of single-use plastics. Waste reduction and recycling programs can also be implemented by individuals, communities, and businesses to reduce the amount of waste sent to landfills.

1. Sustainable Farming Practices:

Sustainable farming practices can help reduce soil erosion, improve soil health, and preserve biodiversity. Techniques such as crop rotation, cover cropping, and conservation tillage can be used to maintain soil fertility and prevent soil degradation. Additionally, practices such as integrated pest management can reduce the use of harmful pesticides and herbicides.

1. Protecting Forests and Wildlife Habitats:

Forests and wildlife habitats can be protected through conservation programs and policies. These efforts can include protected area management, habitat restoration, and reforestation projects. Sustainable forestry practices can also be implemented to promote the responsible use of forest resources.

1. Use of Renewable Energy Sources:

The use of renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, and hydro power can help reduce the dependence on fossil fuels and decrease greenhouse gas emissions. Governments and businesses can invest in renewable energy infrastructure and promote the use of renewable energy technologies.

1. Water Conservation:

Water conservation can be achieved through efficient use and management practices. Techniques such as drip irrigation and rainwater harvesting can be used to reduce water usage in agriculture. Individuals can also reduce their water usage through actions such as taking shorter showers and fixing leaky faucets.

--Overall, the conservation of natural resources requires a multi-pronged approach that involves the participation of individuals, communities, governments, and businesses. By adopting sustainable practices and promoting conservation efforts, we can ensure the long-term sustainability of our planet's natural resources.

**Observations**

Conservation of natural resources has been observed to have several positive impacts, including:

1. Preservation of Ecosystems: Conservation efforts have led to the preservation of important ecosystems such as rainforests, wetlands, and coral reefs. These ecosystems are home to numerous species of plants and animals and play a vital role in maintaining the balance of the Earth's ecosystem.
2. Protection of Endangered Species: Conservation efforts have helped protect endangered species such as tigers, pandas, elephants, and whales. These efforts have led to an increase in their populations and helped to prevent their extinction.
3. Sustainable Use of Resources: Conservation efforts have promoted the sustainable use of natural resources such as water, air, soil, and energy. This has helped to reduce the depletion of these resources and ensured their availability for future generations.
4. Reduction of Pollution: Conservation efforts have helped to reduce pollution and its harmful effects on the environment and human health. By reducing waste and promoting sustainable practices, conservation efforts have led to cleaner air, water, and soil.

However, challenges remain in the conservation of natural resources. These challenges include the increasing human population and demand for resources, climate change, and habitat loss. Therefore, it is crucial to continue conservation efforts and promote sustainable development practices to ensure the long-term sustainability of our planet.

**Summary and Conclusion**

**Summary:** The conservation of natural resources is a vital concept that emphasizes the need to manage and utilize natural resources sustainably. It involves preserving resources for future generations and preventing depletion due to human activities. Conservation efforts include reducing waste and pollution, reforestation, energy conservation, and sustainable farming practices. The increasing human population and demand for resources pose a significant challenge to conservation efforts. Sustainable development practices are necessary to balance economic growth with environmental protection. Overall, conservation of natural resources is essential to maintain ecological balance and biodiversity and ensure the long-term sustainability of our planet.

**Conclusion:** The conservation of natural resources is essential for sustainable development and the well-being of future generations. Various approaches can be used to conserve natural resources, including sustainable development, integrated natural resource management, environmental education and awareness, legal and policy frameworks, and community-based natural resource management. However, the conservation of natural resources faces various challenges, including the lack of political will, funding, awareness, and education, and conflicts over natural resources. To address these challenges, there is a need for increased political will, funding, and awareness on the importance of natural resource conservation.

The conservation of natural resources is essential for sustainable development, and it is everyone's responsibility to contribute to this effort. By adopting sustainable practices, protecting natural habitats, and promoting conservation initiatives, we can ensure the well-being of current and future generations and protect the environment. It is our duty to conserve natural resources and leave a sustainable world for future generations.

**Bibliography**

1. "Conservation of Natural Resources." National Geographic Society, www.nationalgeographic.org/encyclopedia/conservation-natural-resources/.
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3. "What is Conservation of Natural Resources?" Conserve Energy Future, www.conserve-energy-future.com/conservation-of-natural-resources.php.

**Project Format (Don’t print it) this is for your kind information**

1. **Title(Cover Page)** (1 page)
2. **Certificate** (1 page)
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3. **Objective of Subject (Uddishte)** (1 page)
4. **Actual Methodology ( Pratyaksha karyapadhati)** (10-15 pages)
5. **Observations (Nirikshane)** (1 -2 pages)
6. **Summary and Conclusion (Nishakarsh) (2+1 Pages)**
7. **Bibliography : Review of related Literature (samdhit sahityacha sandrbha)**

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**Use 12 size font in Times New Roman .**

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