

The Study On Sustainable Relationship Of Human Behavior And Environment: A Special Review

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Abstract: Sustainability demands changes in human behavior. To this end, priority areas include reforming formal institutions, strengthening the institutions of civil society, improving citizen engagement, curbing consumption and population growth, addressing social justice issues, and reflecting on value and belief systems. We review existing knowledge across these areas and conclude that the global sustainability deficit is not primarily the result of a lack of academic knowledge. Rather, unsustainable behaviors result from a vicious cycle, where traditional market and state institutions reinforce disincentives for more sustainable behaviors while, at the same time, the institutions of civil society lack momentum to effectively promote fundamental reforms of those institutions. Achieving more sustainable behaviors requires this cycle to be broken. The study explored how human act as a valuable environment resources for development of human daily life. This is completely between human behavior and environment and its sustainability. Human environment interaction also explains about what are the threats of human life. It also proposed losses of natural environment, diseases, population growth, migration and ecosystem, climate change ect., This paper delineated the affective of human behavior and also daily life of human in nature. The human to help them in making different strategies of retaining natural environment and using them as a valuable resources to achieve sustainable relationship of human and environment development.

Key words: human behavior, environment retention, human life, sustainable relationship of human and environment.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Human environment is very broad concept. In many cases , humans daily life are affected by environmental changes. The relation of human and environment is extremely inter related. It can be interactions between Human social-system and ecosystem. The main features of human social system are population size , social organization, values, technology, wealthy, education, knowledge ect., The interaction between humans and the environment is a very important .The environment has been a key factor in human activity throughout history. The fact that people have to operate within the limits of the natural world has helped shape their actions. It has affected how and where people live and how they support themselves. At the same time, human actions have also changed the environment in many ways. Human and environment interaction also involves:

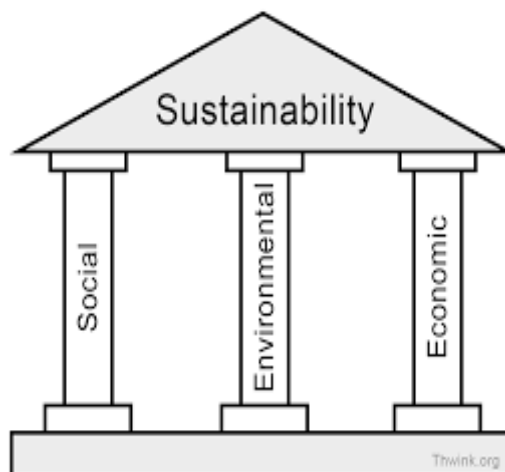
- Disease
- Population growth

- Migration
- Patterns of human settlement

Climatic change, population change and rapid urbanization belong to the main challenges of the present time. the main interactions between humans and environment in case of “building a house” will be described. People living in mountain areas face challenges day by day. The habitability of mountain areas depends on the given climate zone, the elevation and ruggedness of the mountain and bio- geographical domain.

2. OBJECTIVES:

- To explain future threats of human environment.
- To explain the concept of human behavior.
- To help social groups and individual to acquire a set of values for environmental protection.



3. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Coleman developed a framework that describes the interaction between micro and macro levels for social systems. The same framework can also be applied to land change models. Land change assessments made at the regional level, using remote sensing and geographic data, are often explained by specifying a micro-level mechanism. (1)

Common environmental research that highly relate to well-being and human interaction with the environment are environmental economics and environmentally responsible behavior or pro-environmental behavior. According to Rolling and jiggins (1998) and 'O' Hara (2001) environmental economic approaches which often based on neo-classical theory attempted to reveal human related values that associated with environment by aggregating and single and uninterrupted statement.

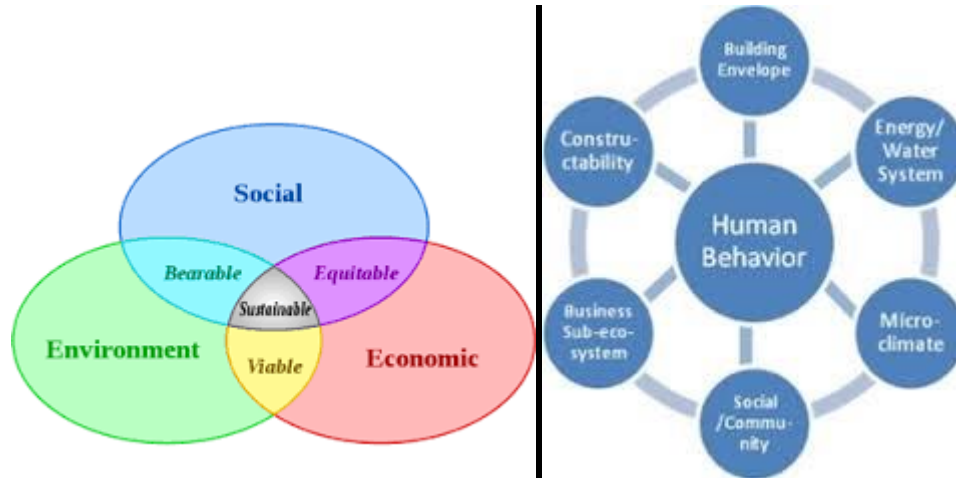
Concomitant with present day concerns with climate change, the drought hypothesis for the Maya collapse has received significant attention in recent years. A strong case has been made for climate change and drought as the main contributing factors towards the collapse of the Lowland Classic Maya; however, single-factor explanations of the collapse can misrepresent the underlying complexities of the Maya socio-environmental system, which shows a wide range of diverse features over space and time(Aimers, 2007; Dunning et al., 2012; Turner and Sabloff, 2012 Braun 2004 takes a similar approach, but focuses on disciplinary divisions of cultural ecology, political ecology, cultural studies of the environment, and actor network theory. Each of these reviews addresses the big questions and debates about the relationship between humans and the environment that has driven

research in landscape studies and fields such as geography and anthropology more broadly.

The traditional landuse management, which is the most typical in the Apuseni Mts for centuries, is characterized by a harmonic balance between grazing, complex agriculture around the houses and forest management. Notwithstanding some smaller, sporadic settlements, the human occupation of the mountainous area could probably begin in the Middle Ages due to the overpopulation and wars in the neighbouring basin territories. First, people settled at the bottom of valleys, then moved to higher terrains in the 18th-19th century(Ruşdea et al. 2005; Surd and Turnock 2010)

Horton and Kraftl 2014 provide an accessible overview and introduction to landscape studies in cultural geography. The authors categorize the scholarship along the themes of landscape as material shaped by physical and cultural processes, landscape as text that can be read as a display of representations of power, and landscape as performance/feeling that addresses which activities occur in certain landscapes and what emotions or experiences landscapes produce.

Maria Lopez has a very interesting chapter examining how differing levels of environmental regulation have very different environmental outcomes. The somewhat counterintuitive finding is that smaller fines improve environmental outcomes versus larger penalties, as the greater punishment drove increased public dissatisfaction with regulations in Colombia. Small fines with frequent public and private reminders of the importance of environmental protection had the largest positive experimental impact on local compliance with environmental regulations.



Pros of human environment interaction:

- Natural environments provide wonderful services to human beings, some more obvious than others.
- Rivers and lakes provide drinking water, as does rainfall that replenishes surface and underground water supplies.
- Energy conservation can result in increased financial capital, environmental quality, national security, personal security, and human comforts.
- improves indoor air quality.
- Longer life span to appliances

Contra of human environment interaction:

- A human losses natural environment : oxygen depletion , mobilizing toxic elements
- Unmanageable complexity. Medical infection
- Extraction ,processing ,burning of non renewable natural environmental resources.

4. CONCLUSION:

The sections above support the view that a full understanding of human environment interactions., human activities and earth processes, and importantly their interactions, at all locations and at all scales. Human in our life daily they commitment with environment like by natural resources : Air, water, solar power, land etc., In this study the literature explains about land change assessments, environmental economic approaches, climate changes, socio-environmental system, physical and cultural

processes, cultural ecology etC., It defines the subject matters because of using this study to development of environmental resources.

The study explored about the human and environment interaction. In this study I try to explain utilizing a natural resources without blemish. Human behavior affects by environment, but also people are not giving any consequences to the natural resources. Thus creating a win-win situation for both human and environment.

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