

A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE MAN AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Lt Kasturi Medhekar,
Asst. Professor, Sathaye College (AUTONOMOUS), Mumbai.

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Abstract:

The research focuses on man and environment relationship and its interdependency. It discusses about the positive and negative aspects of the environment and its changes. The rising issues on the changes in the physical environment is indirectly harming the cultural environment of the man. The concern for the rising environmental problems like, population growth, pollution and its effects, changes in the ecology, deforestation, rise in the sea level, sanitation and its issues, land and its uses etc. needs to be taken into consideration in order to maintain the give and take relationship with the human. Well, changes in the said environmental aspects are created by human itself, but this system requires solutions in order to sustain the human life.

Concepts of sustainable lifestyle, has been discussed and given prime focus to solve the issues of the changing environment. Why and What is the need to adopt such living is been given a prime focus to discuss the issues. Also, methods on utilization of resources, solutions to non-renewable resources, how one needs to conserve the trees, concept of afforestation, urbanization and its methods to maintain a good healthy human life is been analysed in the said research. Various suggestions over rising population and its problems, where family planning and its awareness is necessary is required was felt while researching over the topic. Also the interviewers were been seen discussing the eco-friendly lifestyle, segregation of wastes, limited use of resources and the concept of 3R's – Reuse, Reduce and Recycle is seen to be more known and is been applied by people.

The research primarily focuses on both primary and secondary data collection both, and is been analysed in the context of similar manner. A sample size of 100 interviewees were been interviewed for the same and responses were been analysed with the help of statistical software's.

- **Key Words :** Man, Environment, Relationship, Sustainable lifestyle, Problems and Solutions, Need of an Hour. Etc.

1. Introduction:

Earth is a complex and delicate network of interrelated processes that has evolved slowly over the last 4.5 billion years or so. Structured, dynamic systems of solids, liquids, and gases arose from that freshly created mass of energy and components. Over billions of years, the evolution of this planet unfolded in such a unique way those conditions arose that allowed life to flourish. Everything on Earth shares a common ancestor, from the tiniest microbes to the largest mammals. Everything in the universe is interconnected. Our rapid ascension as a species, on the other hand, has begun to disrupt the natural order. With a population of seven billion people and rising, we have played a significant part in the global economic downturn.

The terms "man" and "environment" are not new to human history, and their interrelationship is well-known. Environmental consciousness goes all the way back to our earlier human ancestors. It was vital to their survival that they were aware of it. Environmental awareness isn't new either. People have emphasized the necessity of conserving it since ancient times.

The worship of trees, rivers, animals, and birds was not superstitious; nonetheless, there was a concealed message of environmental preservation and protection. The air we breathe, the water we drink, the food we eat, and the flow of energy and information are all examples of how nature has an impact on humans. Any change in the environment can have both positive and negative consequences, as well as constitute a threat to humanity.

Humans and the environment are mutually dependent. Our living system is supported by the environment. Likewise, the ecosystem relies on us to change. That environment supplies us with a variety of producing resources, both renewable and non-renewable. Healthy Living Requires a Clean Environment. The less you care about the environment, the more it will be contaminated with chemicals and toxins that are damaging to human health. Air pollution, for example, can cause respiratory problems and cancer, among other issues and diseases.

The study of human-environment interactions in many spatial dimensions is gaining popularity. Environmental change, social-physical system interactions, human pressure on biogeochemical processes, and social influences on the environment are all studied in the context of human-environmental relations.

2. Aim of the Research

To examine the interactions between human and environmental system from all approaches & to understand the importance of preserving the environment.

3. Objective of this study are:

1. To study the inter-relation between man and environment.
2. To analyse the influence of physical environment on man.
3. To understand the conservation methods of sustainability with regards to the natural resources of environment.
4. To observe the role of science and technology the current environmental condition.
5. To obtain the information on how to achieve a balance between environment and development.

4. Hypothesis:

1. The relationship between humans and nature is on-going process of exchange of resources.
2. Advances in science and technology have helped us to exploit the environment for our benefit.
3. The natural environment is a powerful element for contemporary development and behavioural pattern of human growth.

5. Methodology Used

As a result, the quantitative method is more convenient for our investigation. There are different forms of this study method, such as descriptive, experimental, and so on. We employed the descriptive approach to acquire information from a group of respondents by asking various survey questions for our purpose. Descriptive research is designed to characterize a population, circumstance, or phenomenon in an exact and systematic way.

For the research, both primary and secondary data were utilized, with primary data consisting of surveys to acquire participants' opinions on the issue and secondary data consisting of research journals, research papers, thesis, articles and other sources.

The sample decision questionnaire was created using Google Forms. The goal was to collect 100 samples. There are 16 questions in all, four of which are concerning respondents' personal information, eleven of which are closed ended, and one of which is open ended, allowing them to suggest or express their point of view

6. Review of Literature:

1. *Human and environment relationship in geographical research* by: Arun Pallathadka & Harikumar Pallathadka, Published by: Harikumar Pallathadka, March 2021

This research covers a variety of issues, including human-environment relationships, biological processes, the social and cultural impact of nature, and so on. This study employs a secondary data method, since they consult a variety of books and articles to obtain information. This strategy is used by researchers to attain the goal of identifying, analyzing, or interpreting all data in order to answer specific research questions.

People's interactions with the environment reflect the relationship between biophysical and anthropogenic components. Their research is both a methodological issue in that it must include biophysical and socioeconomic indicators into feasible models, as well as a question of how the causes of change are linked to the social consequences of environmental change. Future human-environmental research will concentrate on closing the knowledge gap about the causes of natural system degradation, economic appraisal and use of ecological resources, shifting system thresholds, population impacts, and economic concentration on the environment. The fundamental goal is to identify and emphasize the anthropogenic stresses on natural systems' functioning that are the source of change. This is what we've concluded through our research.

2. *The Human–Nature Relationship and Its Impact on Health: A Critical Review* by: Department of Civil, Environmental and Geometric, Engineering, University College London, London, UK. Published by: *Frontiers, public health*, on 18th November, 2016

This research examines the human-nature relationship and its impact on people's physical, mental, and social well-being. This study uses secondary data because they gathered information from a range of books and publications. This methodology is used by researchers to accomplish the goal of identifying, evaluating, or interpreting all data in order to answer proposed research questions. The data collected by the researchers in this study includes Google Scholar and E-book search results for the keywords human, place, and environment, as well as IPS data.

As a result, this study seeks to redefine the human–nature relationship from an interdisciplinary perspective in order to gain a better understanding of humanity's relationship with the natural environment. Crucial inter-discipline and cross-discipline debates are also been given

some emphasis. The main focus of the topic was on the interrelationships between human–nature relationships and their impact on human health. The current gaps and limits of this link in terms of the several forms of health (physical, mental, and social) as defined by the World Health Organization in 1948 are also discussed. The reorientation of health toward a well-being viewpoint has also been noted as posing new problems to the already complicated research base in terms of concept, measurement, and strategic framework.

3. Relation between man and environment, by Tiyasha M, Published by the page: Environment population

This article discusses how man and the environment are intertwined, as well as the two-way relationship that exists between them. This article was written using the primary method since primary data was obtained to address the issue at hand. The article focuses on the importance of pollution control as well as the importance of preserving samples of the earth's ecological and genetic diversity including its natural beauty. Lighting of fire, agricultural production of food, and the Industrial Revolution, according to this article, are three technological advancements of man that are severely destructive to the environment. And goes on to discuss environmental destruction, human actions that are killing all life on the planet, and so on.

As we near the end of the article, we have come to the conclusion that environmental problems can only be remedied via development, although there are some advantages and disadvantages of technology that affect the environment in both positive and negative ways. As an outcome, we must use this technology in a way that considers not only human profit but also environmental preservation.

4. Environment and Society, by Jackson Jack Department of Sociology & Anthropology, Published by: Mase Perfect Prints

This paper studies what role sociology plays in the study of environmental underlying problems and how sociology can assist us in evaluating policies and initiatives aimed at solving quality issues. This study uses secondary data because they gathered information from a range of books and publications. Researchers employ this method to achieve the goal of finding, studying, or drawing conclusions all data in order to respond to specific research questions.

As a result, a new successful worldwide effort to relieve humanity's burden on the planet would need to directly target three primary drivers of environmental decline: inequitable income distribution, resource-consumptive economic expansion, and rapid population growth. This will undoubtedly reroute technology and trade in order to gain time for this monumental shift to take place.

5. *Human-environment relationships in modern and postmodern geography*, by Laszlo Mari, Content Published by, July 2015 *Hungarian Geographical Bulletin*

They observe human-environment relationships in geographical research from the end of the nineteenth to the beginning of the twenty-first century, and how geography not only needs to renew its philosophical foundation and theoretical context, but also the connections between the two sub – disciplines of geography (physical and human geography). Because they acquired material from a variety of books and journals, this study incorporates both primary and secondary data. This strategy is used by researchers to find or make inferences from all data in order to reply to research objectives and questions.

Finally, the scientific community constantly highlights the necessity of multidisciplinary research, and in the case of geography, this multidisciplinary approach can be done by coordinating physical and human geographic data. The effectiveness of this coordinated study could determine whether or not our discipline survives or thrives. The human-environment creation could play a key role in these efforts. Perhaps it's time for geography to rethink its false hypersensitivity to all forms of determinism.

7. Findings

1. We observed that individuals have a rudimentary understanding of environmental protection and its impact by conducting a poll on the subject.
2. Humans have a beneficial and bad influence on nature, with the negative impact being greater. If we hurt the environment, we will be affected in some manner by the environment. To create a sustainable future, humans must re-evaluate their relationship with the environment.
3. Wastewater from industries should be recycled. Natural resources should be used with caution to provide for both economic progress and environmental protection.

4. Out of ten percent of the population, two or three percent are unaware of the issue. As a result, to maintain in the future, we must educate an increasing number of people about the environment and its influence on us.
5. The following are some of the detrimental behaviours that we believe are harming the environment: The use of fossil fuels and the release of harmful gases are two of the most serious issues facing the world today. The use of plastic in an excessive amount, Overcrowding, and urbanization are two of the most pressing issues facing the world today.
6. Environmental issues can only be solved via progress, yet there are certain benefits and drawbacks to technology that have a beneficial and bad impact on the environment. As a result, we must employ this technology in a way that not only benefits humans but also protects the environment.
7. Inequitable wealth distribution, resource-consumptive economic expansion, and rapid population increase are the three fundamental causes of environmental deterioration that must be actively addressed in any new global effort to alleviate humanity's load on the earth.
8. Ecosystem depletion is caused by changes in land and sea exploitation, climate change, pollution, and the introduction of alien species. Debris strewn in the water has a direct impact on biodiversity. As a result, if we harm the environment, we will be influenced by environmental hazards. To summarize, we can highlight the interconnectivity of man and the environment.

8. Suggestions:

1. Tree planting is essential because it has numerous benefits, including increased spring water, a higher water table, and less soil erosion and flooding.
2. Water, power, and natural resources should all be conserved.
3. Stop using plastic and plastic bags and replace them with a cloth or paper bags.
4. Existing green spaces must be prioritized in growing cities, and new green spaces must be built within existing city boundaries.
5. To maintain or restore bio-diverse places, it will be essential to enforce and enhance environmental rules.
6. A green strategy that helps us rebuild better after the coronavirus can support sustainable development on many levels, not only in terms of mental and physical well-being but also in

terms of ensuring that multiple global goals, such as combating climate change and reducing natural hazard risks, are met.

7. Female education, particularly at the secondary level, has some of the highest development and environmental returns.
8. Control of water contamination. Separate sewer systems and treatment options are available.

9. Conclusion

Ecosystems and human social systems are both complex adaptive systems. Ecosystems and human social systems are complex because they contain many pieces and linkages between them. They're adaptive because they contain feedback systems that help them survive in an ever-changing environment. The essential interaction between humans and nature, from the standpoint of sustainable marketing, is the ongoing interchange and modification of resources, as well as the service that nature and humans provide to each other: We tend to consume as though resources are infinite, but we live in a world of non-renewable resources.

We can safeguard the environment by enforcing strong pollution control rules. It is necessary to establish restrictions on the usage of fossil fuels. Instead, the use of non-conventional energy sources should be promoted. The life of the human is made by the natural environment and the cultural environment helps in shaping the same. As a result, environmental sustainability is critical for our population and economic growth.

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Kasturi Medhekar