

Human Ecological Adaptations Prav80818

- Root cause of all ecological imbalance is how man adapts & how man lives in natural Ecosystem unlike other living things evolve & adjust with the Ecosystem man has extraordinary ability to modify ecosystem & sometime dramatically alter the nature to suit his needs

◦ Man's Ecological Adaptation has 2 components ÷

Biological Adaptation

- Man's evolution as species & Man's changing Anatomy & physiology
- Biped locomotion
- S-shaped spine
- Opp hands were free & opposable thumb
Man can operate tools
- Stereoscopic vision

Socio-Cultural Adaptation

- Ⓐ Man operates in groups
- Ⓑ Man's ability to use fire
- Ⓒ Agriculture and Domestication (produce surplus, store food, grow what you need)

◦ Dental structure
[change of food
Preference, omnivore]

◦ Man's Enlarged Capacity

◦ Man's ability to reproduce
in any circumstances.
(Reproductⁿ - sustain the
species)

Ⓐ, Ⓑ, Ⓒ part of
Neolithic Revolution
≈ 10,000 years ago

◦ The above 2 adaptation & evolution became
the basis of ^{Pravir 0813} advantage that man has in
how man dominates natural ecosystem. This
gives man an edge in the Ecological hierarchy
∴ It helps man modify the ecosystems more
drastically.

Human Ecology -

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• Study of Man as a part of the earth and natural Ecosystem like any other biotic component that lives & interacts with other components of Earth was defined as scope of Geography.

• This approach of studying Man within the systems of Earth is called as science of Human Ecology. This concept was given by

Haulem Barrows Prav80818

in his book Human

Ecology

o The approach to Human Ecology studies

both -

a] How Earth's physical system impact man

b] How in return impacts the components of Natural Earth.

o The Ecological imbalances & impact of Man on Ecosystem is \therefore part of Human Ecology.

o This approach of Geography was also

defined by Jean Brunhes. He was very influen-

tial possibilist who included the study of

Man's activities like Agriculture, Urbanisation,

Infrastructure development & destructive acts

like Deforestation within the scope of

geographical study.

b] Man is the most potent / powerful agent of all env. problem - loss of R.D, depletion etc.

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c] Man's interest, Man's growth aspiration cannot be ignored in dealing with env. issues

••• Environmental problems are not restricted to the solutions around env. conservation & preservation alone.

• Env. Management is ∴ a higher concept & it has a larger concerns & is not limited to just the issues of depletion

of resources.

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◦ Envi. Management is a more holistic concept

It includes -

Ⓐ Not merely ^{limiting} use of resources but more about regulating the use of resource

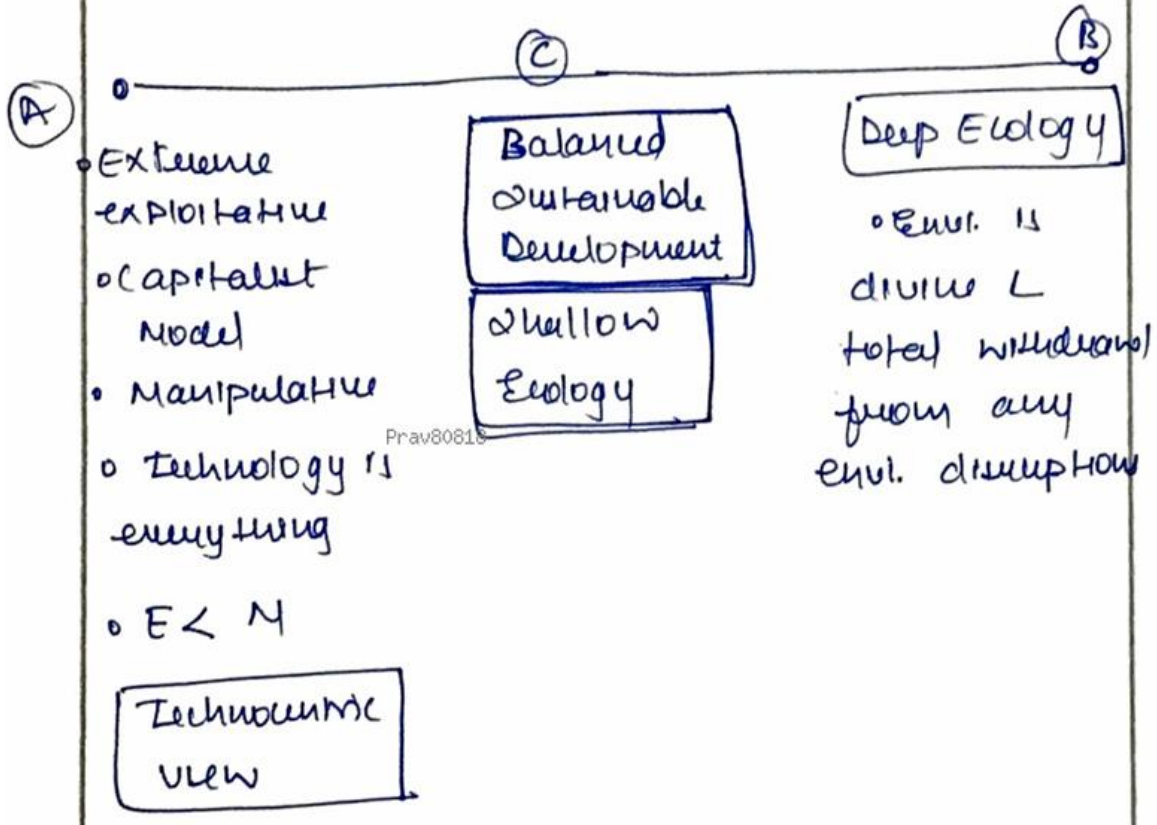
Ⓑ It is about appreciating Envi. Limits so that more than resource exhaustion we address the concerns of Envi. capacity to regenerate & rectify on its own and for the Ecosystem to remain stable

Ⓒ It is about ensuring benefits of resources are equitably distributed across regions, population & across generations

◦ In this concept of Envi. Management, Development as an objective include Environ-mental objectives also because without envi. concerns being addressed within the above objective there are always concerns

of Disaster, Conflicts & Ecosystems collapse

It is the idea which has matured into the concept of Sustainable development



Environmental Management Pravansh

o There are 3 matters which we face in Man-Env. relationships. ÷

a) Reality that Earth's life support systems of air, forest, water are imp. & critical to Man & his survival.