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HUMAN AND ENVIRONMENT RELATIONSHIP IN GEOGRAPHICAL RESEARCH

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ABSTRACT:

The study of human-environment relationships in various geographic dimensions is becoming increasingly popular. Human-environmental relations studies environmental change, the interactions between social and physical systems, human pressure on biogeochemical processes, and social effects on the environment. This research work discusses the main areas of concern in people's relationships with the environment, emphasizing the topic's inclusiveness. The authors then propose these analytical methods for evaluating the effects of environmental change on society. The expertise gained from theoretical and observational studies of human-environmental interactions was ultimately used to establish a general anthropogenic pressure indicator system. Population, economic growth, resource use, and urbanization are three types of anthropogenic indicators identified. The article concludes with a brief description of future research avenues in human-environment research.

1. INTRODUCTION:

It is commonly accepted that there is a correlation between human behavior and environmental changes. The findings were addressed continuously during GEC initiatives, research projects, and the Global Environmental Change Programme. The latest studies concentrate on increasing human-nature interaction and go further than earlier environmental and ecological studies. In the

1990s, social and environmental science models and methods, including space applications, climate change studies, and better results, took a prominent position. Methods related to social and biophysical science should be incorporated in research into global environmental change between 2015 and 2020. Rapid data generation and data accessibility is a focus of global environmental change with pluralist social sciences viewpoints [1]. In addition, social awareness of emerging environmental issues that have helped to grow the research agenda will partly lead to the success of these new approaches. In recent developments in natural systems, the UN has carried out systemic analyzes and social impacts. Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2015) highlights significant health and improvements and the need to protect the climate sustainably for the next 50 years [2]. Human/environmental relations are the subject of social and geophysical processes. World trade began in 1500 when industrial development in Europe increased, and the New World was discovered. The major impacts of human activity on the climate occurred first in the area and farther away. As a result, human actions have had a significant effect on environmental functions and infrastructure over the past 50 years. The term "Anthropocene" was coincided with the geological period by Paul Crutzen and Eugene Stoermer. Since World War II, the environmental impact of humans has increased and exceeded the ability of natural systems to recover. Over these last years, there have been local, regional, and international public-environmental meetings [3]. Land losses in many of its ecosystems are responsible for similar changes. Cross-scale issues related to changes in the environment and the delivery of information and methods would be highly emphasized in this context because of their spatial characteristics. The relationship between people and the environment is outlined in this article. Identifying ongoing core concepts and problems, key values and guidelines, systematizing drivers, and environmental scales; methodological aspects illustrate the methodology required to highlight science's integration qualities. Anthropogenic pressure indicating population, economic development/resource use, and urbanization are represented by a three-dimensional framework with major coordinates. People and the world interact in various ways in the present and the future [2 & 3].

According to a clear understanding of past human-environmental research, an acceptable approach and methodology for current research should be developed. There are two facets to this chapter. The various philosophical views on the connections between human beings and the universe are identified and discussed. In particular, in the North Atlantic, these recent ideas can be extended to research on human climate [3].

Social and geophysical interactions are therefore referred to as environmental relations. In discussing human-environmental interactions, we use a variety of principles and concepts. Climate change, input, and effects; reactions to public policy; community responses. Different schools have proposed alternative philosophies of human-environmental interaction:

1.1. A deterministic approach:

The relationship between humans and the climate in geographical history has been explored in various ways. Geographers take the first approach in deterministic ways to generalize the human occupations of the Planet. Decisions and acts of men are confined to casual law only [4]. All human activities are believed to be triggered by causes or forces beforehand. In the theory of human relationships and the environment, determinists consider all activities, including human actions, predetermined and other think that free will is essential. The root of D theory is determinism. The theory of determinism is one of the key philosophies of the 20th century.

Man's action is the world's duty. The physical world is influenced by history, culture, the way of life, and social progress [3 & 4].

1.2. Determinism of the environment:

The hypothesis that the natural world determines human behavior is environmental determinism. The physical world has an impact on human behavior. In essence, changes in the natural world can clarify human behavior. The deterministic school of thinking notes that the majority of elements of history, culture, and living practices have environmental circumstances predetermined. In this regard, climate influences actions leading to the conduct of individuals and cultures. People with many changes in the weather are often described as inspired. This theory affirms that societies are rising and dropping as nature shifts and people migrate. Climate change was linked to the attack by Central Asian nomads on other communities. In the 13th century, climate change drove them to change [5].

The Roman and Greek scientists were the first to demonstrate the impact on human beings and the culture of climate. Aristotle claims that people in cold countries are courageous but lack a political structure that prevents them from ruling their neighbors. People in Asia are also enslaved. Inverse, in Greeks of the middle class who hold the most equidistant position, the world's rulers are found. Slope, relief, and climate affect people's lives, says Strabo, the Roman geographer [6]. Most geographers of Arab countries subscribed to determinism in room. The water-rich is positive, while the water-less are tested. People living in open environments have more strength and intellect, both physical and mental. The people from the north are lean and often aggressive, living in less hot and cooling areas. In their property are waters and coldness that hinder faith. With our 64th parallel north and south of the equator, our population density varies. With a lower population density of the equator, the temperate areas are less heavily populated. Colorful cold weather is deteriorating in population density. Geography is a compilation of facts regarding the Earth's natural characteristics. In 1815, for the first time, Alfred Ritter was a geographer. Dr. Ritter wanted to see if men had different physical constitutions in different environments [6 & 7]. Flatlanders live in different forms in mountainous countries. He also included a segment on human activities and the relationship with nature. Friedrich Ratzel was championing "Modern" determinism. His new theory demanded the use of social Darwinism and organic geography in place of conventional geographical determinism. Similar places result in similar ways of life. As insular countries, he used the UK and Japanese examples to argue that both have natural protection against invaders. The results were really good. As human geography, Simple has called it "the study of the developing relationship between humans and a changing climate." She also believes that humans are the surface of the world, that the bones, tissues, minds, and souls of nature are now gone. She also noticed a surprising "environmentalization" or "determinism," which contributed to man's prestige. Ernest L. Henderson, the American geographer, advocated natural world determinism. It is focused on the biases of race and climate. Huntington's central hypothesis is that great human achievements occur with unique weather. Following geographers, social change is deterministic [7].

1.3. Neospecification:

Griffith Taylor proposed neo-determinism that describes an alternate path from determinism and choice to climate. The geographer says that the best economic policy decides a country to pursue

by default. According to him, man is like traffic control. He can speed up, slow, or stop traffic, but he cannot change direction. We should then assume that there is either a fully determined situation or an absolutely human condition. By loving nature, man triumphed. Men can only respond to red signals and advance if changes are safe. This means that possibilities that do not affect the environment can be generated within natural limits. In reality, there is no free event without the potential for injury [7 & 8]. Another example of this has been that of free-market capitalistic countries in developing world countries, which is why those countries are confronted with issues such as global warming, ozone depletion, ice moltenness, land, and environmental pollution. The rules of nature are not compatible. Neo-determinism is an attempt to put environmental determinism into line with opportunity. According to Taylor, geography's principal aim is to examine and not to solve human or cultural issues and their impact on people in the physical world. Natural ecosystems are studied, but human centrism is too emphasized in geography [9].

1.4. Ecology of Culture:

The idea of an effective collective response to its environment requires cultural ecology. It only affects certain key environmental aspects and defines certain social and cultural aspects. In the 1950s, Steward described the idea of cultural ecology as an approach aimed at studying the presence of similar social and cultural adaptations in similar places. Cultural ecology has several major advantages: culture is seen as discrete occurrences rather than as cycles of social growth, and culture as adaptive momentum. Nature gives or limits these choices, but society does not determine. He explained that human behavior is based on cultural principles rather than environmental or rational criteria [8 & 9]. A new approach has now been embraced by anthropologists who cannot be satisfied with the static theory of cultural change, although they also realize the influence of the local environment. Julian Stewart argues: "Cultural ecology is a process analysis that adapts the society to their environment. The emergence of cultural ecology is an important innovation in the conceptualization of cultural/climate interaction. Aspects of cultural ecology were questioned in this new interpretation of human-environmental interactions. Steward found that the environmental determinism paradigm was too universal and had no understanding of relationships between culture and climate [9].

1.5. Deterministic approach to structuralism:

The writing by "realistic" theorists and structuralism in a geographical context is being examined in order to understand how the political and economic system affects the adaptation of the human environment in the Third World locations. Wisner urged its readers to take account of economic vulnerability while contemplating political and economic structure. He states that the most vulnerable in poorly developed Third World economies live in less stable and less protected regions. As rural development impoverishes farmers in areas where risks and security are worse, more resources for income or services are sought. 'Marginality' was born from this approach. This describes how the poor are more vulnerable to tragic events [10]. Even after a tragedy, the vulnerable suffer from financial aid and "natural" growth since the rich benefit more from financial aid. Revenue and access to or cares for themselves following a tragedy are highly interrelated. The determinism of systems was questioned as there were no measurable effects expected by structuralism that could not be managed [9 & 10].

1.5.1. Human-environmental science approaches:

The relationship between people and their surroundings is long and complex. In environmental science, constant attention was centered on determining what human and natural factors contributed to environmental changes. Many intellectual movements regarded nature a few years ago as a limiting force in human culture and potential. Early theory typically describes human-ground interactions with one-way, directional, and stage-based expectations (Moran 1982). For this reason, ecological, cultural theories were established in the '50s but were not sufficient to explain certain aspects of interactions between humans and the climate [11].

1.5.2. Nature's social and cultural impact: environmental determinism:

The environmental determinism is a basic model of the relationship between nature and society (Figure.1.1). It focuses on spatial research.

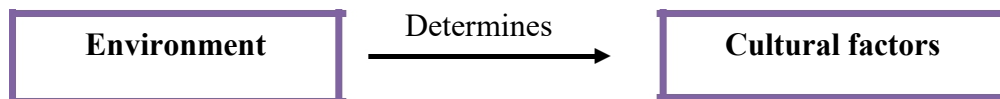


Figure.1.1. environmental determinism framework

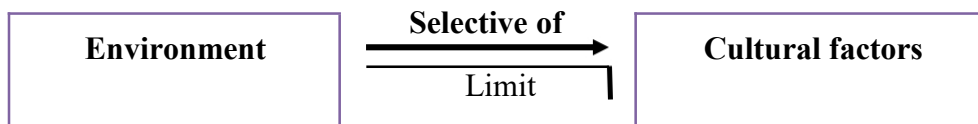


Figure.1.2. environment and people in a possibilism framework

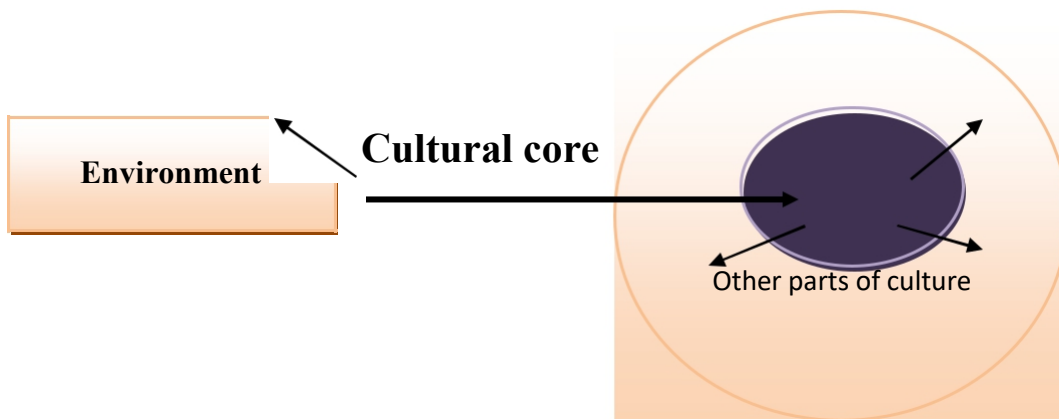


Figure.1.3. Model for the connection between environment and people

For the first time ever, the fusion of persons and physicality is possible. Determinism can be broadly defined as single factor supremacy for the entire system. Environmental determinism, in particular, implies the influence of the natural world on society. With the set conditions of the environment, people can only have one of the two scenarios possible [10 & 11].

Environmental determinism began in the 19th century when Darwin explained the impacts of natural conditions on species and became widespread among geographic scientists between 1870 and 1940. Aerodynamically organized is the right wind flowing across a flow. There are no known aerodynamic requirements for downstream air, and even upward air can be detrimental. For example, Ellen Churchill Semple noted that environmental and climate influence might explain cultural variations. By varying weather and cool temperatures, Huntington proposed to contribute to advanced civilizations; the argument is that environmental determinists' claims are not only offensive to different cultures but are based on speculation. Environmentally deterministic individuals have conducted several cases to support their theories, ignoring conflicting proof that their theory can kill. Early geographers have been investigating causal mechanisms through selective sampling, archiving data, and inductive reasoning using environmental determinism [12].

2. RELATED WORK:

Laszlo MARI et al. (2015). The relationship between human and natural components, the interactions between social and geophysical systems, and therefore their response. There are a number of principles and ideas in the field of human-environmental relations. These applications include environmental changes, population inputs and impacts, policy makers' reactions, and so on.

Lambin et al. (2005). Initiatives to research human-environmental interactions address complex, inclusive and current social concerns in particular. These features lead to a regular and in line with international corporations and the global process of climate change including the Science Collaboration on the Earth System (ESSP). In other words, the common research base should be developed in order to achieve the required consensus to guide the decision-making process to a sustainable approach.

Husain, Majid (2011). An important purpose of future research in the field of relationships between the human environments is to minimize knowledge gaps on the status factors of natural systems, economic evaluation and utilization of ecosystem resources, where system changes in thresholds, environmental gaps arising from population concentration and economic activities, etc. The causal drivers of transition are stressed and the functional existence of natural systems dictates anthropogenic levels of strain.

Ju Naiqi and Ju Yajie. (2008). This advice is included in one or more topics of the human condition analysis and may also be consistent with Lambin's management of general resources and details in this regard. Environmental assessment, awareness of natural systems' variability and anthropogenic dynamism, precise diagnosis of environmental change causes and remedies, immediate contact and deformation of environmental evidence from local to senior policymakers.

GiuliAnim.V., Scopelliti m., (2009). Theoretic which have in the past contributed to human environments as a result of environmental determinism, opportunities, and cultural ecology and to establish today's historical paradigm. Since human-environmental interactions were seen as one-sided linear processes until the middle of the past century, current human/environmental research prefers an approach that shows retroactive loops as opposed to the linear trigger. In addition, theory ideas were developed that informed the current vision of human-environmental

science, including change rates and thresholds, environmental sensitivity, tolerance, and human adaptation. The North Atlantic concept of a solution will then be addressed in this report.

OuYanglin. (2008). In light of global climate change, the latest study has reviewed debates on human-environmental relationships. Many scientists have established the risks and non-scientific lives of classical determinism. However, green and archeological approaches provide an option that highlights how people are involved in addressing, influencing, and making climate change a complex world.

Maurya, SD (2012). Geographical topics will continue to play an important role in schools in addressing disputed problems relating to human and environmental interactions with society in the future. The design of theoretical learning environments that foster better understanding and learning is essential for future efforts in geographical growth. Learning environments may provide up-to-date information about infancy, thought, and geographical learning on different social, cognitive, and geographical theories.

Adamo, S.B. (2009). It is important that we study space-time trends on Earth's surface. The world should be referred to as the human birthplace. Human geography has grown with the passing of time with shifts in paradigms and viewpoints. The human geographers focus on spatial organizations and processes that form human lives and activities, as well as their links to locations and the environment. The situation, distribution, space, region, movement, spread, and interpersonal-environment relations are key issues for human geography; the empirical study of the location and distribution of people and events on the Earth explains contemporary people's geography.

3. RESEARCH ON THE DIVERSITY OF HUMAN-ENVIRONMENT RELATIONSHIPS

There are different definitions and concepts in the field of human-environmental relations. We are addressing the causes, feedback, and social implications, political reactions, etc. Table 3.1 indicates the main ones [13].

Table.3.1. Study on concepts and problems in human-environment relations

S.No.	Concepts/Challenges	Brief description
1.	Population's	The consequences of change include population mobility, human activity, capital use, and use. Cities affect the environment, but rural areas are affected by the climate. Rural communities require agri-bioeconomic services that are distinct from urban populations on their primary goods. Studying the ties between humans and the environment can also address problems like climate and quality of life [14].
2.	Modification of land/land cover	Literature covers changes in land use and interactions between humans and the environment. Smaller land-use changes are a local concern. They have a combined effect and recent rises in fertilizer, power, water, and expansion [13].
3	Dependence of path	It provides advice and historical legacies. Previous constraints have in the future limited or reinforced the choices. Cautionary flags should be noted if a contemporary culture is

		not equivalent to the effects of the Planet and the implications of the biogeochemical cycles. However, such assessments show implicit stereotypes that can be used to direct future action.
4	Environmental, socioeconomic vulnerability	Vulnerability is related to exposure and vulnerability to human and environmental threats. Sensitivity is proportional to the sensitivity of the device. Who you are doesn't matter; everything is important [14].
5	Coupled environmental systems adaptation to change	In order to avoid negative consequences or to enjoy new choices, social responses are necessary. When making proposals for adaptation, a number of interlinked variables should be considered. Many causal connections are intended to foster government growth and policy [15].
6	The nonlinearity of interactions between humans and the environment	Incremental changes in ecosystem services. There are no fully predictable two systems. The interactions of the system are causing nonlinearity. Nonlinearity is why feedback exists between different components of the system. Based on anthropogenic interventions and biogeochemical cycles, major shifts occurred in the late 1970s. It is difficult to perform such predictions. Where the change is noticed is almost impossible to predict. Methods of prediction foresee a change [16].
7	Environmental change management	In general, humanity has a huge impact on the Earth's ecosystem at various levels. Sustainable resource management requires multi-scale collaboration and coordination. The response to changes in the environment depends on institutional and governmental frameworks. Information about various change mechanisms and specific responses to environmental changes for different agents should be provided in anticipation of the increasing rate of environmental change.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE AND SPATIAL SCALES AND TYPES OF DRIVER:

The research subject and the forecast results both affect the analysis of human-environmental interactions. Increased trials would also boost the rate of improvement in the human condition. The population can also be affected by growing global and broader forces or local or regional influences. In addition, transition will take some time [15 & 16]. A driver can have an impact in some cases, but not in others. However, the impacts of global climate change are less important at the local level. The climate thus deeply affects the relations between humans and the environment and, in particular, the scope of research [17]. All we do and have in society are resource usage and use. Take this into account when assessing research. Anthropogenic forces can be open or indirect. Manager variables affect the device's output, while indirect drivers affect one or more direct drivers. Direct drivers rely on land use trends, biogeochemical cycles, and climate change, and so on. Demographic, capital use, socioeconomic, cultural, and scientific developments are indirect factors. Many countries are in government directly and indirectly. In a smaller context, the research concentrates on global climate change and local policy on land use.

The atmosphere of the Tandem and/or anthropogenic features is also examined. Sensing Remote GIS Space and predictive models [18].

4.1. General methodological perspectives on the human-environment relationship:

The September 2010 meeting of the European Alliance for Global Change demonstrated climate change in which various fields come together. This approach only focuses on empirical distortions, excluding the theoretical and conceptual trends previously formed. In the context of human-environmental problems, several factors were considered. The convergence of social and economic demands is at stake. There are big problems when using models. Traditional regression models are popular in complex simulations [19]. The patterns are based on theory, data, and sound perception. Human environment models use parameters for testing or predicting changes. The anthropogenic pressure indexes are based on the following. Three fundamental dimensions of the human environment model: time, space, and decision-making. Further anthropic processes can be used in the decision-making process [20]. Space and time are the scales of the model. It is not as brief as phase, time, and length to decide. The human and environment model extends to all levels, municipalities, districts, and national decision-making [21]. The human environment model can be related to all these agents. In addition, in institutions or territories, human-environmental models transmit spatially transparent border maps or GIS layers of particular relevance. The large numbers of approaches to human-world relations are the subject of a range of topic-based interventions. In the case of time series and correspondence variables, human-environment methods address inadequate results. Two aspects of the output model are the structure of the model and data accessibility. Furthermore, contextual factors and processes that influence interactions between humans and the environment are also important to remember [22 & 23].

4.2. Anthropogenic pressure indicators:

The state or progress of the système is normally defined by indicators. The types and intensities of the different links among the different components of the system are also highlighted, and policymakers are also familiar with how certain variables influence environmental processes and can recognize lasting scenarios and solutions [24]. In addition to tracking the effects of these factors on the environment and thus considering current system status, the use of metrics can be drawn from the analysis on mitigation and adaptation to the different types of impacts by decision-makers. Combined metric implementation in this regard would play a significant role in decision-making in recognizing high spots, supporting them, and in monitoring the effects of decision-making [25 & 26]. Hot spots are usually associated with serious environmental deterioration and impacts on local populations. Various forms of natural and technical hazards impact many hot spot areas. In reality, for example, Romania has sustained serious damage as a result of regular flash floods, landslides, heavy rain, and severe drought [27]. The Bend Subcarpathians is an exceptionally slippery propensity. Urban infrastructural losses are common in severe precipitation (Dragota, 2006). Drought continually plagues vast agricultural areas in the south and south-east Romania. Technological hazard in Romania is equally linked to active mining and its related cross-border effects; pollution of water and sediment from active and former mines causes environmental degradation and helps to degrade the livelihoods of the local communities along with structural socioeconomic changes; The aim of the anthropic stress indicators is to quantify the drivers' strength and magnitude so that changes that influence the functioning of the natural systems are taken into account quantitatively. The selection of

indicators should pursue the theoretical and research questions closely without neglecting the intent of the research, which are specifically associated with the concepts of anthropogenic pressure and human and environmental relations in general. Summary findings, studies, and/or composite indices should be concluded at the end. As discussed above, global, regional, or local analysis can be the driving forces for change directly or indirectly [25 & 26]. The main factors include the assessment of climate change, biogeochemical changes, changes in land cover, and legislation on the river. This involves land-use shifts, the most obvious anthropic ways of control, and the best path towards the human climate. In addition, different forms of human activity include direct forms of environmental interventions which affect the condition and functionality of natural systems [27]. The degradation of habitat, the effects on ecosystem services of climate change, over-use of energy, insufficient use of renewable resources, etc.

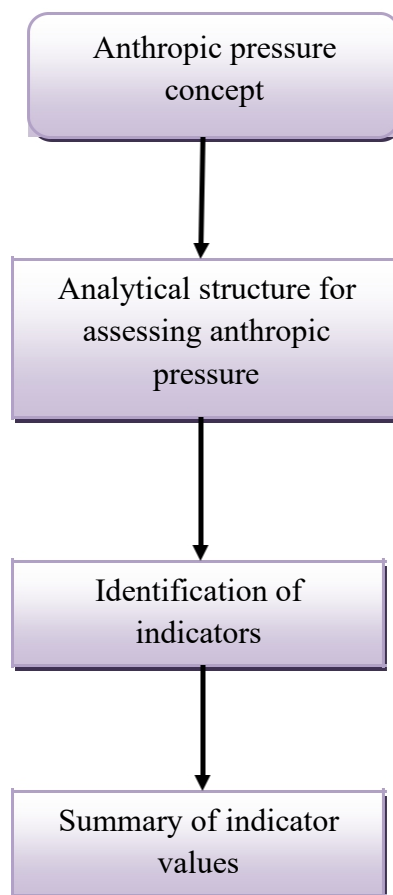


Figure.4.1. scheme of indicator development

The anthropogenic pressure metrics are supplied with three main categories focusing on factor-based change and different empirical research on anthropogenic influence and environmental impacts.

1. resident,
2. manufacture of economic resources and
3. Banishment.

Several issues have caused increased pressure on ecosystems and their resources, such as population growth, energy usage, and increased land use. Approximately 13% of the urban population of the world resides in heavily concentrated coastal areas extremely susceptible to global climate impact. In addition to social-political and cultural factors, demographic processes influence the utilization of capital and production sustainability. This can also indirectly affect changes [28].

There has been increased demand for services and uses in the region. But growth is inextricably related to socioeconomic policies, advancement in technology, and resource use. As economic growth programs, food and/or consumer products are also used. The distribution of income and related imbalances is another critical factor. In this context, many types of land use, finance, taxation, and services are present in the different cycles of socioeconomic change, and different product flows, knowledge, and resources [29]. Urbanization is a crucial instrument for atmospheric greenhouse gas levels, waste management, and urban land use. By 2100 the United Nations plans to generate 25% of world emissions of carbon in urban areas. There was a dramatic increase in the number of employees in demographic situations that would have a significant impact on economic development. The connections between product creation, environment resource application, and globalization and their effect on ecosystem services have been created. As globalization occurs, demand for each commodity is increasing in order to minimize the production and consumption of resources required for a healthy environment. Speaking of human wellbeing and ecosystem services ensures that its elements are recognized and understood. They also demonstrate the indirect forces driving environmental change, particularly land use and land cover. A list of anthropogenic stresses may be used in many applications divided into three components. The study goal, size, and regional specificity can influence the findings, even when it comes to the selection of indicators [30].

5. CONCLUSION& FUTURE SCOPES:

The interactions between people and the environment reflect the connection between the biophysical components and the anthropogenic. Their investigation is both a methodological challenge that needs to incorporate biophysical and socioeconomic metrics into viable models, as it is a question of the idea of how the drivers of change are linked to the social impacts of environmental change.

Human-environment-related research projects answer nuanced, inclusive, and evolving social questions directly. The Earth System Science Partnership ESSP, the European Global Change Alliance, the International Scientific Council of the ISCU, and the Social Science Council, etc., all contribute to the need for the systematic examination of the mainstream and processes for the global environment changes. Such an analysis must be performed. That is, to achieve the required consensus to direct decision-making processes in sustainable action, a common research foundation must be established. Future human-environmental research focuses on resolving the knowledge gap on the condition of natural systems causes, the economic evaluation and usage of ecological resources, shifting system thresholds, impacts of population, and economic concentration on the environment. The main aim is to detect and emphasize the anthropogenic levels of pressures on the functioning of natural systems that are the cause of change. The community of human-environmental ties is also interested in the political analysis of environmental change. The main emphasis is on examining the impact of decisions on the dynamics of processes. The key subjects of these studies subsequently include systemic change

monitoring, resource management, and adaptation choices. The role of formal and informal institutions in managing complex interactions between biophysical and social processes and improving the system's sensitivity to environmental change has therefore been given special emphasis. In order to recognize and manage sustainable main anthropogenic stresses in various ecological resources, climate, land, and demographic scenarios are also created and brought together. In this context, the development of multi-level adaptive models and scenarios is conditional, as policymakers touchpoints between the natural sciences, economic and demographic semiquantitative fields, and visionary elements for building and improved current databases, including geographic and remote sensing databases. This guidance can be fully incorporated into one or more topics of study in the human environment and conforms to Lambin's general management scheme (2005). Facts inspired by the scheme to monitor the adaptability of the environment for sustainable change are the three main elements of sustainable resource management.

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