

## Environmental Resource Management

Environmental resource management is a purposeful activity with the goal to maintain and improve the state of an environmental resource affected by human activities. It is not just, as the phrase says, the management of the environment. Rather, it is the management of the interaction and impact of human societies on the environment. Environmental resources management aims to ensure that ecosystem services are protected and maintained for equitable use by future human generations, and also, maintain ecosystem integrity as an end in itself by taking into consideration ethical, economic, and scientific variables.

It is interlinked with environmental protection, sustainability, integrated landscape management, natural resource management, fisheries management, forest management, and wildlife management, and others. covers many areas in science, including geography, biology, social sciences, political sciences, public policy, ecology, physics, chemistry, sociology, psychology, and physiology.

### Importance of Environmental Resource Management

- Environmental resource management ensures resource security and sustainability along with best quality services to humans.
- Environmental resource management reduces the chances of risks of environmental incidents like oil spills in oceans or forest fires, or the blowing up of coal mines, thereby ensuring environmental protection.
- It helps improve public health and the overall health of the ecosystem by minimizing the harm done due to the negligence of people.
- Environmental management and protection help in the reduction of waste.
- It helps with new business ideas using waste by-products to create new products and business. The by-products of petroleum are used to manufacture Vaseline, LPG, gasoline, paraffin wax petrochemicals, etc. Eco restaurants are new for of business.
- It will help us to combat all main types of pollution i.e., air, water, land, thermal, radiation, and noise pollution.

## Impacts of Resource on Culture and Society

- Environmental resources influence the culture or lifestyles.
- People in coastal areas are dependent on the oceanic resources.
- With the usage of resources, cultures get changed as well.
- Places like parks, lakes, zoo can be tourist attractions and therefore promote social aspects being environmental resources.



## Impacts of Resource on Economy

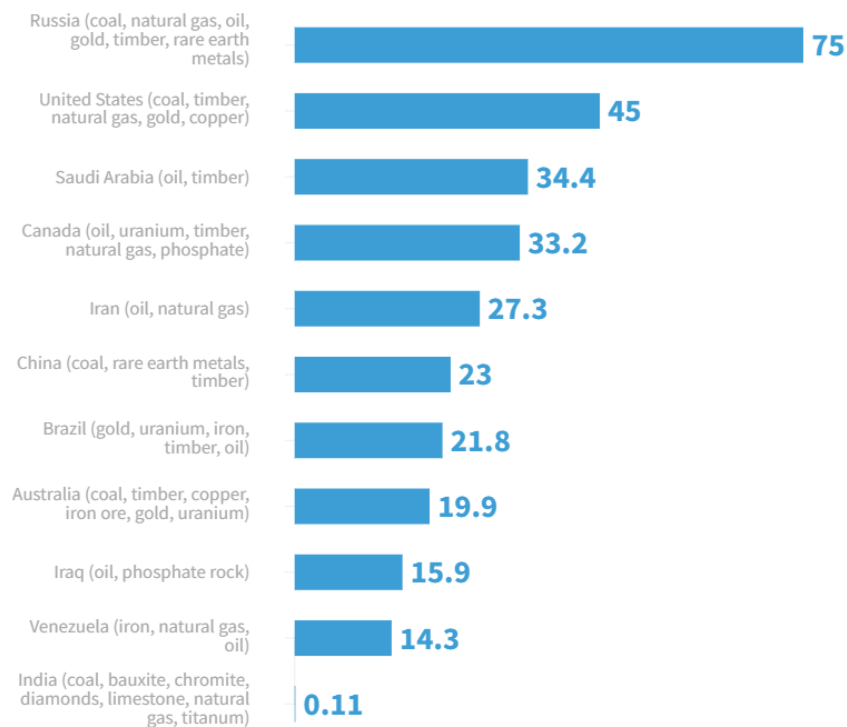
- Most of the resources that are useful somehow possesses economic values.
- Diamonds, Rocks and other Minerals, Mountain stones, Mines, Energy can be good examples.
- Resource economics is one of the key to their management.

Human well-being is dependent on natural resources. Our survival without clean air, plants, and drinkable water is simply impossible. At the same time, some natural resources that are not vital in the way that water is, are still highly important for our survival. Oil, coal, and copper are just a few of the commodities that planet Earth offers us.

As these resources are unevenly spread across the planet, some states have plenty, while their neighbors have less or even lack them completely. If we had lived a thousand years ago, we would probably need to conquer those neighbors in order to access the desired commodity but thanks to the ability to trade, we can avoid such wars (in most cases).

However, the economic development of states that are rich in resources and those who lack these differs greatly. Surprisingly, lacking resources is not a precursor to poverty or stagnation. In this article, you will find how natural resources may both offer a competitive advantage and be a limiting factor at the same time.

### Countries with the most natural resources (2021)



The impact of natural resources on economic progress is still a hotly debated topic in scientific circles. The significance of the political regime plays an important role in the link between economic development and the use of natural resources. Many researchers believe that natural resource dependence, in the long term, will harm a nation's economic development. Such a phenomenon has its own name – the “paradox of plenty” (aka the “resource curse”).

Natural resource dependency has a detrimental impact in many resource-rich nations and the average growth rates in those countries are slower than in countries with poor resources.

However, if the resource-rich countries created strong regulatory institutions, they could then better administer their resources and invest more in other sectors such as education.

## Resource and Culture

Humans are dependent on environment in terms of resources.

Variety of lifestyles put variable effects on environment or resources.

Three period can be exemplified-

- Hunting
- Agricultural
- Industrial

## Hunting Gathering Period

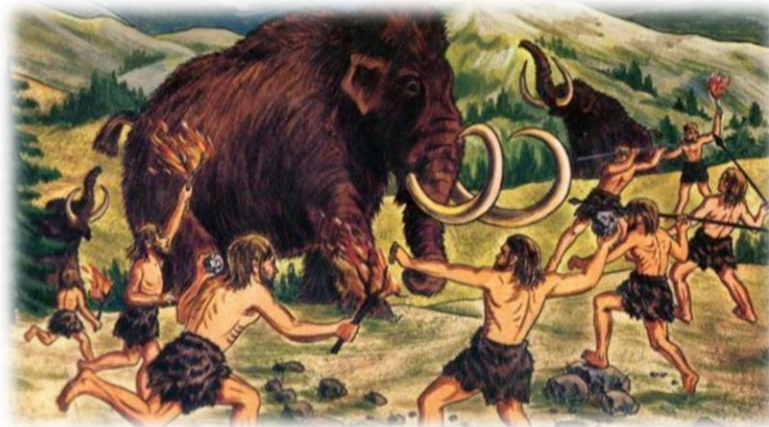
Hunter-gatherer culture was the way of life for early humans until around 11,000 to 12,000 years ago. The lifestyle of hunter-gatherers was based on hunting animals and foraging for food.

Hunter-gatherer culture is a type of subsistence lifestyle that relies on hunting and fishing animals and foraging for wild vegetation and other nutrients like honey, for food. Until approximately 12,000 years ago, all humans practiced hunting-gathering.

Anthropologists have discovered evidence for the practice of hunter-gatherer culture by modern humans (*Homo sapiens*) and their distant ancestors dating as far back as two million years. Before the emergence of hunter-gatherer cultures, earlier groups relied on the practice of scavenging animal remains that predators left behind.

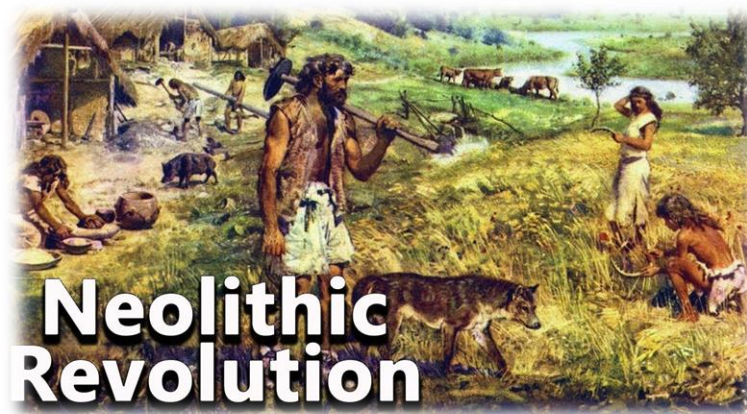
Because hunter-gatherers did not rely on agriculture, they used mobility as a survival strategy. Indeed, the hunter-gatherer lifestyle required access to large areas of land, between seven and 500 square miles, to find the food they needed to

survive. This made establishing long-term settlements impractical, and most hunter-gatherers were nomadic. Hunter-gatherer groups tended to range in size from an extended family to a larger band of no more than about 100 people.



## Agricultural Period

With the beginnings of the Neolithic Revolution about 12,000 years ago, when agricultural practices were first developed, some groups abandoned hunter-gatherer practices to establish permanent settlements that could provide for much larger populations. However, many hunter-gatherer behaviors persisted until modern times. As recently as 1500 C.E., there were still hunter-gatherers in parts of Europe and throughout the Americas. Over the last 500 years, the population of hunter-gatherers has declined dramatically. Today very few exist, with the Hadza people of Tanzania being one of the last groups to live in this tradition.





## Industrial Revolution

The Industrial Revolution was a period of scientific and technological development in the 18th century that transformed largely rural, agrarian societies especially in Europe and North America into industrialized, urban ones. Goods that had once been painstakingly crafted by hand started to be produced in mass quantities by machines in factories, thanks to the introduction of new machines and techniques in textiles, iron making and other industries.

Though a few innovations were developed as early as the 1700s, the Industrial Revolution began in earnest by the 1830s and 1840s in Britain, and soon spread to the rest of the world, including the United States.

Modern historians often refer to this period as the First Industrial Revolution, to set it apart from a second period of industrialization that took place from the late 19th to early 20th centuries and saw rapid advances in the steel, electric and automobile industries.

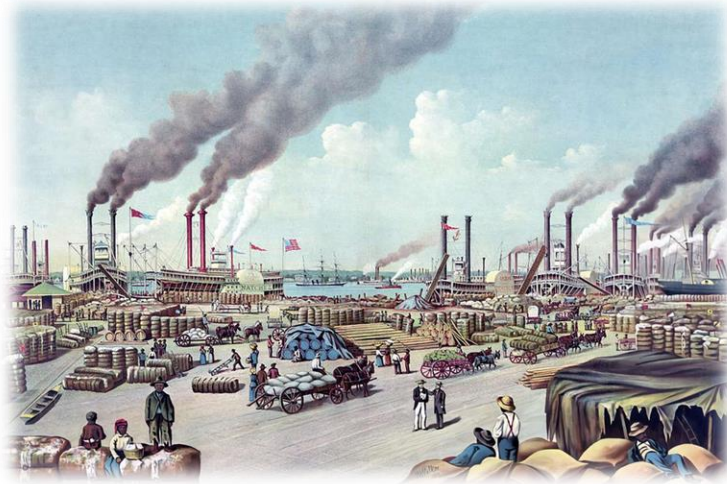
### Impact of Steam Power

An icon of the Industrial Revolution broke onto the scene in the early 1700s, when Thomas Newcomen designed the prototype for the first modern steam engine. Called the “atmospheric steam engine,” Newcomen’s invention was originally applied to power the machines used to pump water out of mine shafts.

In the 1760s, Scottish engineer James Watt began tinkering with one of Newcomen’s models, adding a separate water condenser that made it far more efficient. Watt later collaborated with Matthew Boulton to invent a steam engine with a rotary motion, a key innovation that would allow steam power to spread across British industries, including flour, paper, and cotton mills, iron works, distilleries, waterworks and canals.

Just as steam engines needed coal, steam power allowed miners to go deeper and extract more of this relatively cheap energy source. The demand for coal skyrocketed throughout the Industrial Revolution and beyond, as it would be

needed to run not only the factories used to produce manufactured goods, but also the railroads and steamships used for transporting them.



## Effects of the Industrial Revolution

Historians continue to debate many aspects of industrialization, including its exact timeline, why it began in Britain as opposed to other parts of the world and the idea that it was actually more of a gradual evolution than a revolution. The positives and negatives of the Industrial Revolution are complex.

On one hand, unsafe working conditions were rife and environmental pollution from coal and gas are legacies we still struggle with today. On the other, the move to cities and ingenious inventions that made clothing, communication and transportation more affordable and accessible to the masses changed the course of world history.

Regardless of these questions, the Industrial Revolution had a transformative economic, social and cultural impact, and played an integral role in laying the foundations for modern society.