INTERACTIONS & TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN HUMAN BEINGS & THE ENVIRONMENT

- According to the ecological perspective; the global environment is a macro system that serves as a mold for human behaviour
- Various family life style exist depending upon different geographical locations in the world
- Communication pattern, language, foods, custom, values, ideology etc differ accordingly

1. Globalisation and Human Development

- The DIFFERENCES will always exist; i.e. the geographical borders
- Issues & challenges faced by the people cut across the nations
- We need to be aware of the process & impact of globalization on our lives
- It influences the future of this world

- Economic challenges, disaster, political climate etc that took place in various parts of the world may influence individuals & family all over the world
- Globalism = human’s membership in the global community where interactions between & among the global environment exist; thus impacting individuals & family

- It is a challenge to nurture global awareness – the notion that considers the impact of individual’s decisions & actions
- Any decisions made will determine the extend in which resources will be consumed, hopefully in the direction that preserve & supportive of the environment ecologically

- In the ICT era, 2 l important global resources are knowledge & information which provides POWER
- Using them properly / accordingly will improve Q of life
- VV will create disaster for self & others
2. POWER THAT PROMOTES CHANGE

- Exposure to knowledge & information produces power to change
- 3 types of powers that are interrelated in shaping the world:
  - The fragile environment
  - The balance between power & Control of weapon
  - Population growth

The balance between power & weapon control

- Nuclear weapon usage / production serve as a threat for the world’s wellbeing
- Planning for a peaceful world demands high commitment & responsibilities from the big POWER
  - Abolishing nuclear weapon
  - Identify potentials new area for producing nuclear weapon

The fragile environment

- Overall human’s living environments are fragile
- Many destructive human’s behaviour are uncontrolled
- Environmental pollutions; waste / toxic disposal; logging, neglect all of which are destructive for the natural human environment

Population growth

- Overwhelming / uncontrolled growth will create many problems
- > demands for resources ➔ food, protection, clothing, space & safety
- Creates competition / abuse of power, a threat for safety

- The ecological ethics demand that human beings act within his global environment in such a way that considers the short / medium & long term effects
- Everyone has to be accountable for his/her own deeds

- All 3 powers are interrelated, must be managed properly
- Other issues that may promote changes: biotechnology, health, communication, cultural behaviour, justice, human rights, belief systems, group identity & collective decision making
3. Biotechnology

- Use of high technology (devices etc) Le fiber optic, telecommunication, computer, laser technology, nano technology etc
- Geographically, natural resources that aids in developing techno development are available in tropical & subtropical countries
- However, these countries are left behind in terms of advancement in info & knowledge in developing the biotechnology

4. Health, nutrition & well-being

- Food & nutrition as bases for healthy life/well-being
- Major problems for many underdeveloped (poor) countries: POOR food distribution system; not enough domestic supply

- For some highly developed countries, the advanced medical technology are very costly; many of the people can not afford it
- Health care model for many countries == still deal with treatment/cure (aftermath == SARS/bird flu?)

5. Communication & cultural behavior

- Electronic communication encourages exchange & sharing of info & knowledge; provides opportunities & choices for people
- The people can learn different language, thus communicate verbal & non-verbally across culture
- The goal of global communication is to establish a community that can communicate with each other with the authority focuses on education & well-being of human life

6. Justice & Human rights

- Justice is a function of human rights & development
- The basic gap of justice is between those who have accessibilities to modern knowledge & techno and those who don’t

- A more productive health care system is the one that focuses on healthy lifestyle to prevent diseases & promote balanced & healthy living
- Adequate & quality food intake, stress management, & physical activities are necessary to prevent diseases.
- Globally, sharing of information & knowledge through research, distributions of supply, availability of health care may improve quality of life
7. Belief System / Trust

- Justice demands beliefs; a difficult concept to nurture in a global community
- The interdependence of trading system among countries demand for the belief element from all parties involved to generate an economic status that can benefit all

8. Group identity

- High number of world population may create the feeling of “No IDENTITY” unless they have a group identity
- Knowing one’s own root and cultural identity may nurture the sense belonging within one’s community
- Global technology attracts people to reunite as a homogeneous group, while allowing for individual cultural growth & uniqueness (practices, languages etc)

9. The interrelationships between global issues & problems

- May determine safety & quality of life in general
- Some issues cut across nations; which may attract others to be involved esp when safety & mankind are the main agenda
I.e issues pertinent to civil war, may attract many outsiders to be involved in ensuring human rights are to be preserved; health related services etc

• Memberships in numerous bodies such as the United Nations, Commonwealth, ASEAN, NAM, OIC etc will create concerns of many other members of those bodies on events & issues happening in the member countries.

• Major world problems may dissolve a nation, may impact other countries, families & individuals
  • Ecologically, using preventive approach is highly applaud, more economical in order to manage any problems

• Poverty eradication / improve quality of life
  • Encourage students to obtain actual potential by providing resources for the needy
  • Providing housing facilities especially the needy

⇒ Prevent children from getting infections / malnourishment; provide rehab programs; food & nutrition
⇒ Maintaining healthy environment; clean from pollutions
⇒ Managing any conflict strategically, for the benefit of the world