

Compare and contrast different conceptions of the environment

Where we live in the world, contributes to our perceptions of the world. Different areas of the world have different cultural practices and customs, a different relationship with their part of the world. Euro- American epistemologies are vastly different to the epistemologies of the hunter gatherers of the kalahari desert. The symbiosis with nature and the surrounding material world that we inhabit in the Euro -American world is a contrasting opposite, where we value the 'developed' world and the technologies that have led to the current epoch we find ourselves in - the anthropocene. Where we were all hunter gatherers, domestication and settling of humans began approximately 10'000 BC (History TV, 2019).

Hunter gatherers conceptions of the environment is a deep understanding of the natural world, little need for possession and dominance over each other. A deep connection within the tribe, affords the native people to work as a team with each other and with the group, there is no room for human exceptionalism. Undistracted by technologies and built up concrete jungles, connecting with the material world instead - the water, the sand, the earth and trees. A deep ecology with their surroundings, knowing the land - respecting the land. Even when hunting they give respect to the animals, Colin Turnbull in the forest people, an ethnographic study of the Mbuti pygmies, Colin of a beautiful moment between the hunter and the animal, where the animal will look into the hunters eyes and 'give themselves over' with a knowing look, accepting its fate - making the kill less brutal and quite beautiful. (Turnbull, 1962).

Pastoralism, societies that depend on domestic animals for milk, eggs, meat, clothes and even making use of their manure. These groups of people live seasonally, moving around to suit the needs of the season.

Playing a vital role in feeding the people supplying milk and meat, agricultural production process with a provision of manure and animal traction. Lending help regarding accumulating currency, exporting cattle and products, i.e. leather or hides.

Pastoralism is 80% of the national herd., 'Chad has a total of 94 million heads of cattle. Livestock farming is the second most significant source of income behind oil and contributes 53% of national GDP. It ensures the living of roughly 40% of the population and accounts for 30% of exports. It plays a considerable role in the reduction of poverty and improvement of food security.' (OIE Bulletin, 2019).

The five dominant political systems of the world are; democracy, Republic. Monarchy, Communism and Dictatorship. In these societies we succumb to a different set of rules, democracy being the 'fairest' of all societies, promising every person a voice and a right to an opinion. The Republic, is a system where elected people act as 'advocates' for the general public. Monarchy is a political system is a rule of a single person. A communist society is a term for the desire of a common

world rule. A dictatorship society is one of absolute rules, where either one or a small group of people govern and rule the many.

Comparing and contrasting these different approaches to life and epistemologies of the world, we see a world of differences in the way we and the rest of the world live their life, the disdain of the hunter gatherers by the The Nuer, where they value cattle over hunting and gathering, seen as a sin of wealth to have live stock. The disdain of the Euro - American world, by those of a humbler way of life, where they choose to connect with nature and work with the land not use it for selfish gain. The hunter gatherer way of life fails to be understood by many millenniums, this is unsurprising considering the nature of the way the Euro - American world lives.

We abuse the land and the air and the sea, seeking to embellish our lives with riches and things, when all we are doing is costing future generations the chance of this beautiful world we see slipping away. When considering the problematic issues that is the current state of the world - the age of the Anthropocene, one does wonder whether we should adopt the epistemologies of other ways of life, one of a softer approach to life with a deeper geology of the world, a more respectful symbiosis with the material world. Taking views and cultural practices of the non Euro - American societies is one to be desired, instead of using the land, soil, air and sea, work with the material world where it can revive and one day thrive. The simplicity lifestyle of the indigenous tribes is a beautiful, almost romantic notion that creates a positive relationship between humans and animals and the world we all share, dropping this human exceptionalism chip off our shoulders, recognizing it is not the human world, we are not more important than the natural world or the animals or better than any other humans trying to love a simple life, what right do we have to initiate deforestation? A re think is in order to everything we know and practice. A contribution from all disciplines is needed and a plan to turn the Anthropocene into a positive epoch, where we are not heating up due to greenhouse gases but entering the start of a new ice age, as we should be.

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