John Stuart Mill provided the introduction of the Human-Environment Political Economy and focused on the distribution of wealth between the classes and how economic policies could be used to address this issue. Mill believed that a fair distribution of wealth was essential for the well-being of society.

Mill saw society in terms of a struggle between property and liberty. The class struggle between the wealthy property owners and the working class was a key element in Mill's political economy.

Mill argued that poverty and inequality were not natural conditions that could not be changed. He believed that society could be reformed through the use of reason and education. Mill's ideas were influential in the development of modern welfare state policies.

Mill's ideas were also important in the development of environmental economics. Mill's emphasis on the importance of the environment and the need to consider the long-term consequences of economic policies was a precursor to modern environmental economics. Mill's ideas were also influential in the development of modern human rights and social justice movements.

The Human-Environment Political Economy, as developed by Mill, was a response to the societal and environmental challenges of the time. Mill's ideas were influential in the development of modern human rights and environmental policies.