

### Preface

You all have learnt about environment in primary and middle classes. Here, we intend to view environment from societal point of view. We have learnt in earlier chapters that sociology is a social science, associated with different aspects of social life. Human societies, communities or institutions link the environment in their culture in a very unique way. For instance, you have learnt words such as *Surajdada* (sun, the grandfather), *Chandamama* (moon, the maternal uncle), *Prithvimata* (earth, the mother) and *Dariyadev* (ocean, the deity) from your childhood.

Environment is linked with human social life and order in an inseparable way. We link environmental stuffs with our vows, fasts, penance, festivals, and socio-cultural occasions in a very meaningful way.

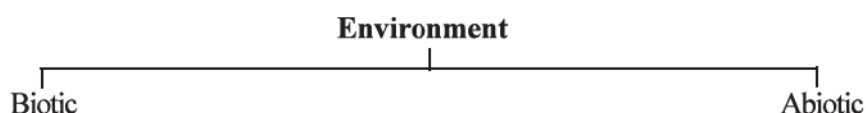
Generally, the geographical condition surrounding us is known as environment and it includes both animate and inanimate elements. The human society, since the beginning, is intimately related with environment. Our strength and development, our institutions and traditions, our socio-cultural life, etc. are all associated with environment.

In the present chapter we will study in detail the effects of environment on human life and vice versa after understanding the meaning of environment. It is also important to obtain knowledge about how the environmental problems of pollution and global warming are affecting the social life. The aim of the present chapter is that we understand the environment from the scientific perspective and its relation with human social life. We should also learn about environment related movements as well.

It is necessary for the human society to learn about nature, trees, mountains, rivers, etc. Human society is required to take care of nature the way nature takes care of human society. This is an important issue in relation to environment. Friends, let us understand the meaning of environment.

The term environment has been derived from a French word "Environia" which denotes surround i.e. the layer surrounding the earth. This layer includes air, land, forests, mountains, water, rivers, ponds, oceans, wild and other animals, birds, humans, etc. A well composed mechanism of all these components is known as environment. We have learnt about social mechanism in earlier chapters. Similarly, all components of nature are mutually linked and therefore change in any component leads to the change in the whole structure of components. The major responsibility of maintaining all these components rests with intellectuals. The nature surrounding human beings is their environment.

Environment can be divided into two parts:



### Biotic elements

Biotic elements include plants and trees, living creatures (animals, birds, and human beings) and molds and insects. The interpretation of the word GOD in environmental parlance is thus : G-Generator: plants and trees which produce oxygen, leaves, grass, fruits, food grains on which living creatures sustain. O-Operator: excreta etc. of creatures on which molds and insects sustain. D-Decomposer: molds and insects which make the land fertile (in form of manure) on which plants and trees sustain. Only through this kind of interdependence natural equilibrium is maintained.

## **Abiotic elements**

This includes five elements, namely, fire, water, air, land (earth) and space. Symmetry of these *panchmahabhoot* is essential for sustenance of ecosystem.

These five abiotic elements (fire, water, air, land and space) are interdependently related to biotic elements (plants and trees, living creatures and molds and insects) of environment. Any disorder in any of the above five elements will affect the ecosystem. Therefore, natural equilibrium is very important for the continuation of society. According to Hindu culture also, human body is made of *panchmahabhoot*.

After defining environment on the basis of above discussion, we can say that the geographical condition surrounding us is environment.

## **According to Environment Protection Act, 1986**

Environment includes water, air and land and inter-relationship. It exists among and between water, air and land, and human beings, other living creatures, plants, micro-organisms and property.

On the basis of what environmentalists have said, environment can be defined as conditions that surround someone or something and which are linked to each other and affect the human life.

Thus, environment can be termed as a cover of natural forces.

## **Components of environment**

There are mainly four components of environment and they are closely linked with each other: (1) Atmosphere, (2) Lithosphere, (3) Hydrosphere and (4) Biosphere.

**(1) Atmosphere :** Atmosphere creates a protection shield surrounding the earth which includes air and its components, sunlight, temperature and humidity. The atmosphere does not get hot equally by the sun and therefore we find changes in climate, temperature and rainfall in different parts of the earth. Atmosphere is a mechanism made of various complex and dynamic components and any damage in it affects the whole ecosystem.

**(2) Lithosphere :** Lithosphere includes hard surface of earth and shape/type of land and it is created by dissolution of rocks. Lithosphere has mainly two components, carbonic and non-carbonic. When rocks dissolve they become soil on which humans do cultivation. Cultivable lithosphere contains 5 percent carbonic and 95 percent non-carbonic matter. Minerals in the soil are used in different industries as raw materials. According to the arrangement of the lithic particles, land types are formed. The upper layer of lithosphere is known as humus. Lithosphere contains air and water according to geographical condition.

**(3) Hydrosphere :** It is the sphere of water. Hydrosphere is spread in three-fourth parts of the earth and it includes oceans, gulfs, rivers, ponds, streams and underground water. About 97 per cent of the hydrosphere is in oceans, 2 per cent is in form of ice caps and only 1 per cent is in rivers, lakes and as underground water on which ecosystem is sustained. Therefore, there have been intensive efforts to purify ocean water to sustain the ecosystem.

**(4) Biosphere :** It is a thinner layer as compared to other layers of earth and where life is possible in a natural way. It includes air, water, rocks, soil and all living organisms. From the lowest

sea level to the highest point of atmosphere this is a biotic cover of about 24 kms. It is a large and dynamic habitat that includes many other small habitats such as nations, states, districts, mountains, rivers, lakes, and all those habitats which are easily visible and identifiable. In other words, biosphere provides uniqueness to any land or water body according to its stratum.

Above mentioned four spheres of environment are closely and mutually linked in a cyclic form.

### Types of environment

Student friends, we obtained information about environment from geographical viewpoint.

Geographical environment is natural while social environment is man-made.

From sociological viewpoint, Landis has mentioned three types of environment :

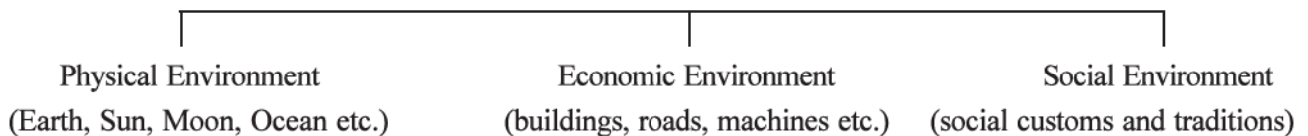
**(1) Natural environment :** It includes substances such as sun, moon, earth, water, air etc. and it remains unaffected from human strength or intellect.

**(2) Social environment :** It is created by men and they remain linked with it for their whole life.

**(3) Cultural environment :** It comprises of customs and traditions. It teaches human beings the ways of behaving during the process of socialization.

Ogburn and Nimkoff have divided environment into two parts, natural and manmade.

MacIver divides environment into three parts :



From the societal point of view, environment has its social and cultural value which is linked with its actions and reactions. For instance, soil or rainfall is not as useful for an industrialist as it is useful for a farmer. Similarly, rural and urban environment affect human life in a different manner.

Different elements of environment, being mutually linked, affect each other and besides, they differently and also collectively affect the human life. Collective effects of the elements of environment and the result of their interactions are visible on social, economic and cultural life of humans. Student friends, here we will try to understand the effects of environment on human life and vice versa.

Let us first see the impacts of environment on human life.

### Impact of environment on human life

Human life and elements of environment are intensively linked with each other.

**(1) Location linked relation :** This plays an important role in social, economic, political and cultural development of any society and mainly involves location of situation, size and shape.

Development of any nation or society depends on its location and the environmental conditions that prevail in that part of the earth. For example, longitude (which determines time) and latitude (which determines climate, natural assets, animal life, human life, culture, etc. of a given nation or society).



**(2) Land and human life :** Nature of land of any region affects the life of people who live there. In high hilly areas big industries or towns do not develop and therefore people living there can remain free from the problems of congestion and pollution. Natural environment of any region affects the daily diet of its people. In India, for example, the appearance, diet and life style of the people of North and South show their relation with the land.

**(3) Water and human life:** Water is life. Apart from purified water required for drinking, water is also needed for routine work, cultivation, industries, animal husbandry etc. Water leads to prosperity in the region where seas, streams, rivers, ponds, wells exist and farmers have access to irrigation. Different cultures develop surrounding oceans. Fishing industry, navigation and foreign trade have become possible only because of water. Thus, water linked with human life in an inseparable way affects social life and economy.

**(4) Soil, minerals and human life :** Soil and minerals also have many effects on human life and activities. Cropping pattern of any region depends on its type of soil. For example, in black and loamy lands crops suitable to them are cultivated. Fertile land is very useful for cultivation. In India, industries such as jute, coconut, cotton etc. are linked with the type of soil. Stone age, Copper age, Iron age, etc. have been linked with mineral elements. They have also been useful in the present day industrial development, such as limestone, bauxite, manganese, etc. Precious minerals such as gold, silver, diamond, platinum, on the other hand, play an important role in the development of the region where they are found. Thus, soil and minerals are linked with human life.

Besides, natural plants and trees affect the respiratory system of humans. Natural assets are being affected by the geographical conditions (cold, hot, temperate) of the region. Similarly, since the origin of the human life, influence of animals is visible. Animals are used in many ways, such as in transportation of goods, riding, in diet, in leather and dairy industries, in defense etc.

### **Impact of human life on environment**

Natural elements have contributed significantly to the development of human culture. Similarly human beings hold an important place in the biosphere of environment. Environment plays a crucial role in important occasions of human life such as birth, death, health, etc. Human beings have influenced the environment through their wisdom and technology in a significant manner, leading to notable changes in the environment globally, which in turn have their social impact.

Both natural and human induced processes have been responsible for environmental changes. Processes, such as earthquake, volcano and land slide etc. are natural. However, in the present time, environmental changes seem to be more associated with human activities. For example, rapid development of technology, industries, transportation, construction, increase in population, urbanization, recreation, etc. have far reaching impacts on environment. This is frequently discussed by environmentalists. Such human activities have led to scarcity of natural resources. For example, pollution and disruption in ozone layer have their immediate and long-term impacts.

Man has been able to lift up his social status after being prosperous through environmental elements. Through the invention and use of fan, TV, washing machine, AC, etc. he has been able to obtain control over nature to some extent. However, on the other hand, this has led to emergence of many problems. We will now try to understand this issue on the basis of what is described below:

**(1) Impact on land :** Human activities have been resulting in increased pressure on land. Following increase in population, humans cut mountains and built roads. They destroyed natural elements and made residences according to their needs. As a result, pressure on land has reduced the quality of land.

**(2) Impact on habitat :** When man destroys bio resources, migration of other resources at that place does not occur easily. Waste dumped in sea, polluted water, sub-marine and other vehicles which operate in sea lead to the destruction of microbes and thus restrict their growth.

**(3) Impact on seasons :** The processes of industrialization and urbanization, encouraged by industrial revolution, have impacted the atmosphere of the earth. A variety of economic activities has caused the problem of pollution. Increase in carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, and other gases in the air have affected plants and trees and fruits and flowers. All these have led to changes in the laws of nature. With changes in the cycle of seasons, rainfall occurs in summer season and hotness is felt in midwinter.

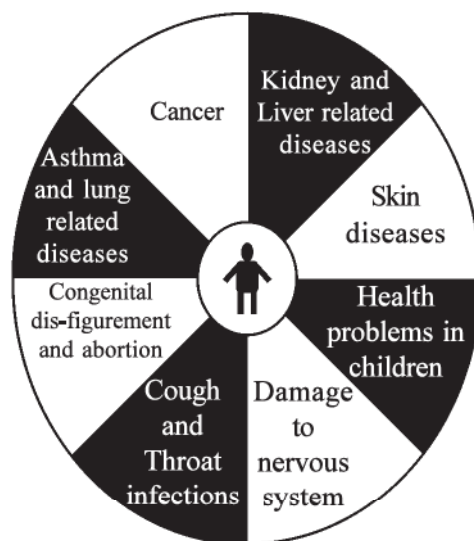
**(4) Impact on atmosphere :** There have been various impacts of human activities on atmosphere, such as air pollution, hole in the ozone layer, greenhouse effect, etc. Glaciers have started melting at global level. Innumerable islands have drowned in the water. In industrial field, black clouds have been lethal. Sometimes, acid rain occurs which is harmful for human life.

**(5) Impact on water bodies :** Modern man has changed the natural flow of water bodies by using them in different ways and has created artificial water bodies to satisfy his needs. The changed flow of water bodies caused their erosion and resulted in water logging in many coastal villages (for example, villages of Tithal taluka of Valsad district). This has led to the serious problem of rehabilitation of these villages and their economy. Over time, in such villages, poverty and unemployment increase and villagers are compelled to migrate. Economic disparity leads to many crimes.

**(6) Impact on health :** The concept of health is mainly linked with bio-physical issues. It is differently viewed in relation to environment. On the one hand, man has achieved a lot in the field of medicine through scientific investigations but on the other hand, by causing harm to the environment, he has caused harm to his health. Today, many people suffer from the problem of respiratory system, skin diseases and ill-health. People living in urban areas suffer from physical and mental diseases due to pollution and environmental imbalance. This results in weakening of their competence and concentration.

**(7) Impact on social relations :** Environmental changes cause natural calamities, such as tsunami, cyclone, excessive rainfall, drought, earthquake etc. Besides loss of lives, these calamities have far reaching impacts on different aspects of human life. Changes occur in man's behaviour and relations. Crimes increase in urban areas.

**(8) Impact on plants and trees :** Man has been destroying plants and trees to meet his requirements. These activities have lethal effect on plants and trees, fruits and flowers and animals and birds. Destruction of trees to meet the requirements of growing population, urbanization, etc. has raised many environmental issues.



**Effects on health**



**(9) Impact on animal life :** Humans and animals are closely related from earliest time. Earlier, we learnt about the utility of animals. As humans are causing harm to the environment, certain species of animals and birds are vanishing.

Moreover, environmental imbalances have come up with some unexpected results which are important from qualitative and numerical point of view. For example, a new Kachchh was constructed in Gujarat after the earthquake of 2001, the cyclone in Kandla led to increase in national and international contacts. Many inventions took place to get protection from sudden natural disasters and more awareness was created through print and electronic media. Thus, it can be said that human life and environment are two sides of a coin.

In social science, there was no sociology of environment before 1972. First 'earth summit' was held at Belgium in 1972 at the end of which a commission was appointed. The commission's report, namely, Our Common Future, was published in 1988. The second Earth Summit was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992 which was named as 'Environment and Development Conference'. In this summit, issues like balance in environment and human well-being were more emphasized. With gradual increase in awareness about environmental issues many movements aimed at protecting environment occurred which are known as environmental movements.

### **Environmental movements in India**

**(1) Chipko movement :** This movement belongs to a north-east area of India. The word 'chipko' means embracing or hugging. It is a word used in hilly areas. This movement was against the government's policies which were inimical for tribal people living there. The government was not allowing the local people to cut trees for their livelihood and suddenly a company was given the contract for cutting of trees. The local people got themselves organized and decided not to allow the company to cut trees. Each of them decided to hug a tree to protect it from being cut. The message was, 'If you want to cut the tree you have to cut us first'. Other people also joined and protested and the movement took a form of 'Satyagraha'. With the help of Sarvodaya workers, women agitators formed 'gram swaraj', and a cooperative and unanimously decided to take the management of forest produce in their hands. Thus, they stopped destruction of forest property. Women's leadership increased with the commitment of protesting against forest officials and contractors. The movement witnessed the effective leadership of Gauri Devi. As a result of this movement, the government decided not to cut a single tree in 1050 square kms of area for ten years.



**Chipko movement**

**(2) Narmada Bachao Andolan :** Narmada Bachao Andolan was initiated against the Narmada Dam, which is known as 'Narmada Bachao Andolan'.

### **Sound of Nature**

This movement was initiated in 1978 in Kerala when Morarji Desai was the prime minister.

Environmentalists had protested against a hydroelectric project and the movement was known as 'save silent valley'.

Other known movements are Bishnoi Movement in Rajasthan, Appiko movement in Kannada, the movement initiated by farmers of Mahuva in relation to cement industry in Gujarat.

### **Meaning of pollution and its social impacts**

**Meaning of pollution :** Impurity is pollution. In other words, one that destroys purity is pollution. It has become a serious concern in the present time. Along with humans, though to a limited extent, the nature also contributes to pollution through volcanic eruptions, wild fire, excessive rainfall, drought, humid air, mercury etc. Pollution becomes a matter of concern when environment is not suitable for the existence and spread of ecosystem.

Human activities such as development of big cities, factories, lethal weapons, investigation of other planets lead to the imbalance in environmental elements such as air, water, land etc., and as a result existence of ecosystem is put at risk.

Pollution can also be defined as an action of polluting the elements necessary for the survival of organisms, resulting from anti-environmental activities of nature or humans.

In other words, entrance of any unwanted material in natural or man-made environment or any perverse effect on environment can be termed as pollution. Various reasons of environmental pollution can be divided into two parts: (1) Natural factors, and (2) Man-made factors.

### **Social impacts of pollution**

Pollution affects the society. Let us understand social impacts of air, water, land and noise pollution.

**(1) Air pollution :** Equilibrium in elements of air is essential for the survival of social life. Destruction of trees has increased the proportion of carbon dioxide leading to increase in the temperature. Unbearable heat is harmful to humans and the ecosystem, resulting sometimes in death. Emissions from vehicles, industries, air-planes, etc. and other poisonous materials which merge with air make breathing difficult and cause harm to health.

Prolonged habit of smoking and long-term contact with air pollutants put pressure on natural system of resistance. Children, pregnant women and old not only suffer from respiratory problem but also asthma and heart related diseases. Smokers and those living with them have problem of increased proportion of carbon monoxide and hemoglobin in their blood which makes flow of oxygen difficult. As a result, they suffer from acute respiratory and other diseases. This affects their personal and familial life.

Air pollution also causes damage to historical buildings and the basic form of natural beauty.

Damage to ozone layer of the earth has led to problems of burning of skin, cataract, skin-cancer



**Air pollution**



etc. With weakening of immunity, body becomes victim to many diseases. Motes with increased amount of pollutants such as sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxide in the air have caused increased amount of acid in rainwater. This acid rain has a detrimental effect on the whole ecosystem.

**(2) Water Pollution :** Clean water is indispensable for survival of ecosystem. Disposal of chemical-laden poisonous water by industries into rivers, ponds, wells and oceans pollute the clean water and make it unsuitable even for daily use, let alone for drinking. Besides, it also destroys aquatic creatures. Consumption of food grains and vegetables grown in polluted water causes diseases. Moreover, ships, steamers, bridges and dams also cause damage to aquatic creatures.

**(3) Soil pollution :** Any change in the formation of layer on the surface of earth or in its nutrient elements is known as soil pollution.

Natural disasters such as excessive rainfall, drought, flood, and earthquake are responsible for soil pollution. Such events are catastrophic for the life of the whole ecosystem connected with land. Soil erosion declines its fertility. Reduction in cultivable land or pasture leads to the scarcity of food. Besides, in absence of land-based livelihoods, human life gets tensed with deterioration in health.

Destruction of trees causes severe damage to fertility of land which was protected by the roots of trees. Poisonous waste and polluted water disposed by industries lead to decline in fertile land.

Unnecessary use of chemical fertilizers and insecticides, by increasing barren land, obstructs the journey of development of human society.

**(4) Noise pollution :** The unit, by which sound is measured, is known as decibel. According to environmental research, the accepted level of sound is 125 decibels. All sounds are not noise. Noise is an undesirable sound. Noise is not a substance of environment but is a problem of pollution which harms the health of the ecosystem. Noise pollution produced by factory machines, vehicles, loudspeakers played at the time of festivals etc., electronic items played with larger sound such as radio, TV, weakens hearing power, damages ear drums and may lead to the state of deafness. Moreover, unbearable sound or noise can increase blood pressure and by changing the pace of the pulse, restricts blood circulation, eventually leading to ill health. Noisy environment causes increase in mental stress and thus increase in number of psychopaths. The end result is decline in the qualitative aspect of population.

**(5) Radioactive pollution :** In the current time, various uses of nuclear power have increased man-made radiation in the environment, side effects of which are visible in social life.

The ozone layer in the space protects the earth from ultraviolet rays and allows only required rays to fall so that the ecosystem can sustain. However, human activities have depleted the ozone layer and as a result global temperature is increasing day by day, making the sustenance of ecosystem difficult. More radiation can be harmful for the nervous system as well as ecosystem; man feels shivering and becomes unconscious in half an hour. Harm to respiratory and nervous system can result in death. High degree of radiation and defects in chromosome being harmful to health, have far reaching impacts extending to the next generations. Continuity of the society with quality is obstructed.

Thus, air, water, land, noise pollution and the unhealthy conditions created by radioactive pollution have deadly impacts on the ecosystem. Man loses the capacity to work which leads to decline in productivity. Important endeavors of the society are not accomplished. Declined status of individual and public health obstructs the development of individual, family and the nation. Therefore, it is essential to take steps towards removal of side effects of pollution.



**(6) Other impact :** With the spread of industrialization, urbanization and materialistic view, effects of pollution have been increasing. Environmental imbalance and increased pollution have raised many social problems. Increased marine pollution is destroying the marine life. It has also adversely affected the availability of herbs. Destruction of sea food has badly affected fishermen who now need to go to distant places for fishing. Insufficient fish catch has made them victim of hidden unemployment. Over time, this leads to poverty and unemployment.

There have been severe impacts on different facets of social life caused by natural calamities and global warming. Regional migration resulted in increase in number of big towns. Increased pollution led to economic inequality and the latter led to increase in thefts and crimes which can be termed responsible for social disorganization. Besides, increase in air pollution and noise pollution in cities has caused harm to public health. Increased medical expenses have badly affected the economy of people.

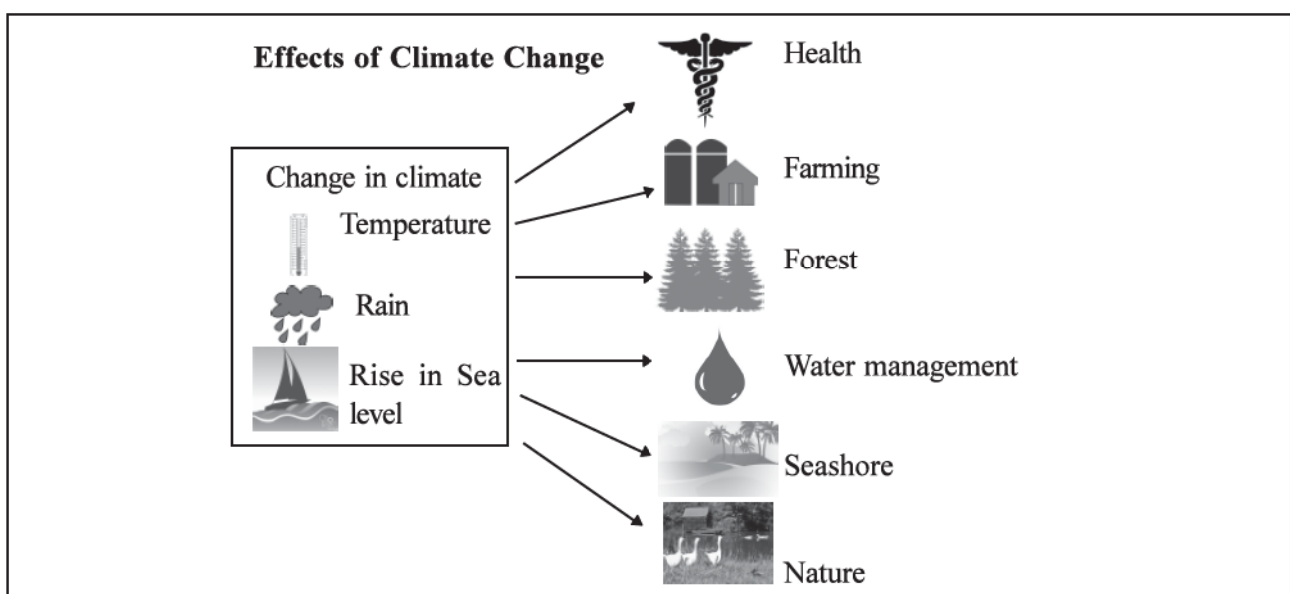
The noise pollution created by various devices owned by humans for their physical comfort and for rapid production is harming mental and physical health. Man feels depressed due to increased blood pressure, headache and mental stress which affect his individual, married and family life. This is also reflecting in increased incidences of suicides and divorces, particularly in urban areas.

Corruption occurs through escapes of pollution related acts. Incidences of acquisition of land for industry through illegal means, tax evasion, adulteration in food items, etc. are increasing.

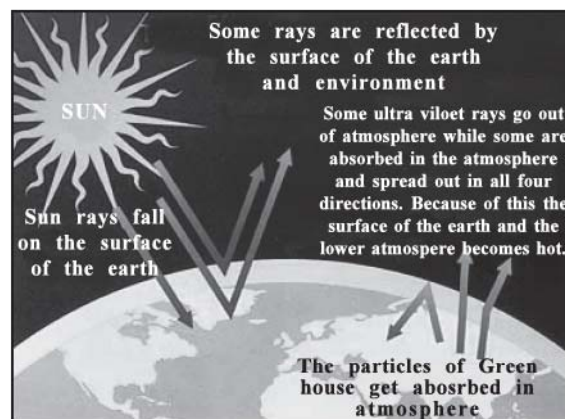
### Meaning of global warming and its effects

**Meaning of global warming :** All countries of the world feel concerned about global warming. Constant increase in the temperature of earth is known as global warming. Air pollution has increased due to big industries and increased use of petrol and diesel-powered vehicles. Ozone layer, as mentioned above, protects the earth from UV rays. However, depletion in ozone layer has caused direct fall of sunrays on earth and because of which global temperature is constantly increasing. Due to this global warming there have been drastic changes in climate and temperature.

**Effects of Global Warming :** Let's examine the side effects of the Global warming.



**(1) Melting of ice caps and increase in sea level :** Rapid increase in air pollution has led to increase in green house gases lying in the lower level of atmosphere and because of this the atmosphere of the earth is obtaining the form of greenhouse. This is leading to increase in atmospheric temperature. Global warming is causing ice melt and if its pace increases, coastal lands and numerous islands will be submerged. According to a scientific estimation, by the end of the 21st century global temperature could increase by 1 to 3 degree Celsius. This increased temperature, by melting ice of



**Green house Effect**

Polar Regions, may create upheaval in the sea level to the extent of one meter. According to a report of an international institute, namely, World Wide Fund, ice sheets are melting at the rate of 9.6% every 10 years and if this pace continues, entire ice of the Polar Regions will melt by the end of this century and as a result, coastal areas will be submerged.

**(2) Climate change :** At global level, there is a likelihood of change in seasons and climate due to global warming. Global warming may result in hot waves in some region or cyclones at some other place. Somewhere it may create the situation of drought/famine and somewhere it can lead to floods caused by excessive rains. Climate change can turn green land into desert or through rainfall it can turn deserts into lush ones. This can lead to a great upheaval in the distribution of biological life.

**(3) Decline in farm-production :** Crop production will be negatively affected by climate change. Increase in temperature will increase the rate of evaporation from the soil which will lead to decline in groundwater level and fertility of land and scarcity of groundwater for irrigation. All these will affect crop production. Then, dry cultivation will be more effective. There may be considerable decline in the production of oilseeds and pulses.

**(4) Crisis in biological life :** According to Mark New, scientist at Oxford University who prepared the report of WWF, if the temperature increases at the current rate, during 2026 to 2060, global temperature will increase by 2 degree Celsius. The ice in Polar Regions will melt speedily. It has come to the knowledge that ice and ice caps reflect solar radiation back to the space abundantly. If the temperature of Polar Regions increases by three times compared to other regions, climate and vegetation in their Tundra regions will be affected and alongwith bears of these regions other creatures will be under threat. It is possible that they will become non-existent and the coming generation will be able to know about them only through the books of history.

Thus, global warming may cause severe harm to the ecosystem.

Student friends, from this chapter you must have learnt that environment and society are closely related. Environmental changes lead to changes in social life. For the continuity of society we all need to take care of our environment. Therefore, we and the whole world celebrate 5th June as World Environment Day, 21st March as World Forest Day, 22nd March as World Water Day, 23rd March as World Climate Day and 22nd April as World Earth Day. Maintenance of clean environment is our duty and we should not forget this. Right ?



Student friends, in coming academic years you will learn about different aspects of society through study of different branches of sociology.

### **Exercises**

**1. Answer the following questions in detail :**

- (1) Explain the meaning of environment and describe its elements.
- (2) Describe the components of environment.
- (3) Describe the impacts of environment on human life.
- (4) Describe the impacts of human life on environment.

**2. Answer the following questions concisely :**

- (1) Give details about inanimate elements.
- (2) Explain the types of environment.
- (3) Explain any two types of pollution.
- (4) Discuss the impacts of global warming.

**3. Answer the following questions in brief :**

- (1) What is environment ?
- (2) What is animate element ?
- (3) In how many sections has MacIver divided the environment ? which are they ?
- (4) Which three things are mainly included in location linked relation ?
- (5) Write about types of pollution.
- (6) What is global warming ?
- (7) What is Greenhouse effect ?

**4. Answer the following questions in one sentence :**

- (1) What is social environment?
- (2) What is known as cultural environment?
- (3) What is known as natural environment?
- (4) What is determined by longitude?
- (5) Which two processes are responsible for environmental changes ?
- (6) Which layer of the air exists in the sky ?
- (7) Give full form of W.W.F.

**5. Choose the right option from the following :**

- (1) Which of the following is not an inanimate element of environment ?  
(a) Fire (b) Satellite (c) Air (d) Earth
- (2) In which type of environment are social customs included ?  
(a) Natural environment (b) Geographical environment  
(c) Economic environment (d) Cultural environment
- (3) Which of the following industry is not associated with clay ?  
(a) Jute (b) Coconut (c) Cotton (d) Dairy
- (4) When is World Environment Day celebrated ?  
(a) 22nd April (b) 21st March (c) 22nd March (d) 5th June
- (5) When is World Forest Day celebrated ?  
(a) 23rd March (b) 22nd March (c) 21st March (d) 22nd April
- (6) What day is celebrated on 22nd April ?  
(a) World Climate day (b) World Water Day  
(c) World Forest Day (d) World Earth Day

**Activity**

- Prepare a chart of environmental elements prevailing surrounding human beings.
- Organize an essay competition on relation of environment with social life.
- Write a note on celebration of world environment day.
- Plant trees and preserve them.
- Carry out public awareness programmes to restrict pollution.
- Visit a place of environmental importance.
- Carry out group discussion on global warming.
- Form an Eco club in your school for the preservation of environment.

