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People are influenced by the environment, or the environment is influenced by people...?

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Abstract:

This study investigates the dynamic interaction between people and their environment, examining whether individuals are primarily influenced by their surroundings or if, conversely, human actions exert a significant influence on the environment. The research explores the reciprocal nature of this relationship, recognizing that people both shape and are shaped by their ecological context. The findings contribute to a nuanced understanding of the intricate interplay between human behavior and environmental dynamics.

Keywords: Influence, environment, reciprocity, human behavior, ecological context, dynamic interaction, environmental impact, shaping perspectives, reciprocal relationship.

Introduction: The term environment refers to everything that surrounds us, including living and non-living objects like soil, water, plants, and animals that adapt to their environments. It is a gift from nature that aids in the nourishment of life on the planet. The environment plays a critical role in the survival of life on our planet. Environment is derived from the French word “environment,” which means “environment.” A Biosphere’s basis is an ecosystem, which has an impact on the health of the entire planet Earth. All living and non-living things in the environment are included.

Environment is the complex of physical, chemical, and biotic factors that act upon an organism or an ecological community and ultimately determine its form and survival (Encyclopedia britannica).

What does environment mean? If you mean physical environment, then it is defined as the surrounding conditions and elements with which a living thing interacts with. However, apart from the physical, there are other types of elements that make up an environment. They are the chemical and biological attributes. Thus, an environment contains all biotic and abiotic factors that have a role in the survival, evolution, and development of the organism occupying it. A related term “environ” is defined as “to surround” or “to enclose”. The scope of the environment varies — from the tiniest, “micro” scale to the largest, global scale.

The terms “ecosystem” and “surroundings” are the common synonyms for the word “environment”. However, they differ in such a way that the term “ecosystem” includes the interaction between the organism and its surroundings. The surroundings, in turn, refer to that which surrounds an organism or a population. In this regard, the environment is a rather vast concept whereas the term “surrounding” is relatively more specific.

Another related term is nature. What’s the difference between environment and nature? Similarly, the definition of nature includes all living and nonliving things on Earth but what characterizes nature is that it is a natural entity as opposed to the artificial that implicates an attribute that is not occurring naturally, and by that it is man-made or “built”.

Different branches of science are interested in studying the environment, its components, and the interaction between living organisms and their environment. For example, environmental science is interested in studying and investigating the interaction of organisms with their environment and its outcomes. A branch of environmental science is ecology, which deals with the ecological interactions within ecosystems.

Types of Environment: The environment is divided into two parts which are as follows;

1. Geographical Environment
1. Man-Made Environment
2. Geographical Environment

Geographical environment refers to the terrestrial environment, which is made up of a variety of natural and environmental factors. It is the complement of direct interaction involving nature and human society, even though it developed independently of people. The geographical environment involves geology, the sciences of climatology, and biogeography. They are outward representations of human society’s perceptions of the earth’s landscape. Because it interacts with nature, a geographical environment is often considered a natural environment. The natural environment includes the earth’s surface, mountains, rivers, oceans, deserts, land, water, volcanoes, and so on.

Man-Made Environment

Because man is unable to live in his natural habitat, he creates some environmental circumstances to compensate. A man-made or human-made environment was created by humans. A social environment is considered a man-made environment. There are two types of man-made environments which is as given below;

- a. Inner Environment
- b. Outer Environment

Inner Environment: The inner environment is a social environment that endures for as long as a civilization does. It has to do with rules, traditions, organisations, and institutions. It includes customs and folkways that can be found in any human community. Non-material culture, social heritage, and other terms are used to describe it. This legacy is necessary for human social life to thrive, and it is recognised to have an impact on an individual’s life.

The artificial environment, which is a modified form of the economic and physical environment, is considered two distinct components of the man-made environment.

Outer Environment: Humans have tried to alter the parameters of their physical environment through advancements in science and technology. This outer environment is the result of these changes, which include modern infrastructure in cities, our homes and associated amenities, our modes of communication and transportation, our resorts to conveniences and luxury, various types of electrical appliances, industry manufacturing luxurious commodities, and so on, all of which ultimately aim at civilization and urbanisation.

The inner and outer environments are inextricably linked and so inseparable. Another related term is nature. What's the difference between environment and nature? Similarly, the definition of nature includes all living and nonliving things on Earth but what characterizes nature is that it is a natural entity as opposed to the artificial that implicates an attribute that is not occurring naturally, and by that it is man-made or "built".

Different branches of science are interested in studying the environment, its components, and the interaction between living organisms and their environment. For example, environmental science is interested in studying and investigating the interaction of organisms with their environment and its outcomes. A branch of environmental science is ecology, which deals with the ecological interactions within ecosystems.

Types of Environments: The environment differs from one perspective to another. Let's take a look at the following ways to group or classify environments.

Internal and external: In physiology, the environment may be internal or external. An internal environment would be the internal milieu of a multicellular organism. Maintaining the internal environment of an organism through homeostasis is crucial to the organism's survival. An external environment refers to the environment outside of the organism. The next sections focus on the external environment.

Natural and Built: Environments may be natural or built. A natural environment is a type of environment found in nature. It includes all naturally occurring things, both living and nonliving. It, therefore, involves the complex relationships of weather, climate, living species, and natural resources.

Built environments, unlike natural environments, are made by humans, such as agricultural conversions or urban settings. With the current breadth of human interventions and conversions, many natural environments have acquired some degree or level of being "built".

It is clear that man is a part of the environment; however, the intervention of a man produces a built environment. Humans have developed advanced tools to change components of the environment to meet their needs. Some animal species are also capable of using tools such as raw material to build nests, mounds, dams, and dwellings. However, their tools are relatively primitive and often the impact is not as extensive as that of human

tools and technology. Human technology became widely distributed all over the world affecting all aspects of the environment either directly or indirectly.

Human Impact on environment: Human impact on the environment refers to changes to biophysical environments and to ecosystems, biodiversity, and natural resources caused directly or indirectly by humans. Modifying the environment to fit the needs of society is causing severe effects including global warming, environmental degradation (such as ocean acidification mass extinction and biodiversity loss, ecological crisis, and ecological collapse. Some human activities that cause damage (either directly or indirectly) to the environment on a global scale include population growth, overconsumption, overexploitation, pollution, and deforestation. Some of the problems, including global warming and biodiversity loss, have been proposed as representing catastrophic risks to the survival of the human species.

Environmental Impact: An environmental impact is defined as any change to the environment, whether adverse or beneficial, resulting from a facility's activities, products, or services. In other words it is the effect that people's actions have on the environment. For example, when volatile organic compounds are released into the environment, the effect or impact is pollution in the form of smog, in this case being negative. It can go the other way, as a person picking up litter can have a beneficial impact on the local environment.

Negative Impacts: The primary impacts of concern in an energy dependent society often come as a result of our energy use. Burning hydrocarbons like coal and oil to provide us with useful energy results in the emission of carbon dioxide and other pollutants. Other activities causing harm include improper waste disposal to bodies of water and soil, accidental spills of chemicals, increased demand for resources as populations increase (especially due to consumerism), and much more. The impacts that these have on the environment have become clear and include:

- a) Climate change including Global warming
- b) Acid rain, photochemical smog and other forms of pollution
- c) Ocean acidification, Displacement/extinction of wildlife
- d) Resource depletion - forests, water, food and more

There are many issues in the world that are causing one or more of these effects. The oil sands, for instance, are of great concern to many these days as they essentially contribute to each of the above impacts, see environmental impacts of oil sands. For information on how the average person may be affecting the environment, visit CO2 footprint and anthropogenic effects.

Conclusion: In this context we just say that Environment is nothing but Nature. If we do not Bother nature than it will remain nature, otherwise it will come to us as 'Environment'. "A serious problem". So, it is clear that environment is the natural surroundings that effect on living organism, and we (Human) called it 'Environment.' Now we can say that people influenced the environment not environment influenced the people

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