

Environment: Its meaning and significance

History reveals that human race was once afraid of nature and the natural forces. Human beings worshiped nature and considered nature as superior to human race. Enormous increase in human population raised the demand for development and increased the consumption of various natural resources resulting in environmental deterioration. The term environment describes the sum total of physical and biotic conditions influencing the responses organisms. More specifically, the sum of those portions of the hydrosphere, lithosphere, and atmosphere into which life penetrates is the biosphere. There are no characteristics of permanent inhabitants of the atmosphere, although the air is traversed by many kinds of animals and plant propagules of the hydrosphere, there are two major bicycles, marine and fresh water, of the lithosphere there is one land. A-habitat is a specific set of physical and chemical conditions (for example, space, substratum, and climate) that surrounds a single species, a group of species or a large community. The ultimate division of the biosphere is microhabitat, the most intimately local and immediately set of conditions surrounding an organism, the burrow of a rodent, for instance, or a decaying log. Other individuals. The term environment describes the sum total of physical and biotic conditions influencing the responses organisms. More specifically, the sum of those portions of the hydrosphere, lithosphere, and atmosphere into which life penetrates is the biosphere. There are no characteristics of permanent inhabitants of the atmosphere, although the air is traversed by many kinds of animals and plant propagules. Of the hydrosphere, there are two major bicycles, marine and fresh water, of the lithosphere there is one land. A-habitat is a specific set of physical and chemical conditions (for example, space, substratum, and climate) that surrounds a single species, a group of species or a large community. The ultimate division of the biosphere is microhabitat, the most intimately local and immediately set of conditions surrounding an

organism, the burrow of a rodent, for instance, or a decaying log. Other individuals or species are considered as a part of the community to which the organisms belong and not part of its habitat. The term biotope defines a spatial or topographic unit with a characteristic set both of physical and chemical conditions and of plant and animal life. In order for organisms to exist they must respond or adjust to the conditions of their environment. The first living organisms probably evolved in the sea and must have possessed much generalised adjustments to this relatively uniform and favourable habitat. However, these early organisms are inherent in them the potential for expansion, as they later spread into other and more rigorous habitats, particularly fresh water and land. As evolution proceeded, organisms became more and more limited in the range of their ability to respond as they became specialised in their adjustment to particular habitats. This led to the great diversification of species that we see at the present time, with each species restricted to its particular microhabitat and place in the community.

References

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