1. Differentiate between Natural environment and Man-mode environment and state that in what way social environment is different as compared to natural and man-made environment.

Ans: The natural environment encompasses all living and non-living things occurring naturally, meaning in this case not artificial. The term is most often applied to the Earth or some parts of Earth. This environment encompasses the interaction of all living species, climate, weather, and natural resources that affect human survival and economic activity. The concept of the natural environment can be distinguished as components: Complete ecological units that function as natural systems without massive civilized human intervention, including all vegetation, microorganisms, soil, rocks, atmosphere, and natural phenomena that occur within their boundaries and their nature. Universal natural resources and physical phenomena that lack clear-cut boundaries, such as air, water, and climate, as well as energy, radiation, electric charge, and magnetism, not originating from civilized human actions. In contrast to the natural environment is the built environment. In such areas where man has fundamentally transformed landscapes such as urban settings and agricultural land conversion, the natural environment is greatly modified into a simplified human environment. Even acts which seem less extreme, such as building a mud hut or a photovoltaic system in the desert, modify the natural environment into an artificial one. Though many animals build things to provide a better environment for themselves, they are not human, hence beaver dams and the works of Mound-building termites are thought of as natural. Man made environment Man has made many contributions to environment. These are earlier results of our scientific and development strategies. In this section, we discuss about dams, environmental health issues, habitat, people and environment, parks, pollution and traffic issues and more.

Man Made Environment comprises of the environment, which has been created by man himself for the purpose of fulfilling his needs and in order to make his life more convenient and easy.

Effect of man-made environment on human behavior:

The most historic example of a man made disaster would include the technological disasters such as the Three Mile Island (1979), Chernobyl (1986), and Bhopal MIC Disaster (1984), etc., have intense and long-term adverse effects on the lives of people. In the Bhopal disaster the death toll was more than 3000 and over 2,00,000 were left physically injured. Studies indicate that such persons continue to suffer from psychological problems such as:
a) Anxiety
b) Withdrawal Symptoms
c) Depression
d) Stress
e) Anger
f) Nightmares

Effects of air pollution: air pollution leads to various physiological problems such as reduced visibility, eye irritation, headache, nausea, insomnia and various respiratory and related diseases. Along with which it is seen that psychological problems are on the rise during periods of high level of air pollution. For e.g.:
1) There are more emergency visits to the specialists for depression on days, which are viewed by individuals as cloudy and humid.
2) Along with particulate and poisonous substances, odour is also involved in our response to impure air. In general, bad smell evokes negative feelings and thus an environment, in contrast, which has pleasant smell, works in the opposite way leading to positive and friendly behavior.

The social environment, social context, sociocultural context or milieu refers to the immediate physical and social setting in which people live or in which something happens or develops. It includes the culture that the individual was educated or lives in, and the people and institutions with whom they interact. The interaction may be in person or through communication media, even anonymous or one-way, and may not imply equality of social status. Therefore, the social environment is a broader concept than that of social class or social circle.

In order to enrich their lives, people have used natural resources and in the process have brought about many changes in the natural environment. Human settlements, roads, farmlands, dams and many other things have all developed through this. All these man-made components are included in our cultural environment. Erving Goffman in particular stressing the deeply social nature of the individual environment.

2. What is interspecific relationship? Explain the various kinds of interspecific relationship.

Ans: The Interspecific relationships are the relationships that show the interactions between the organisms belonging to different species. Belong to this are Commensalism, Mutualism, Parasitism, Competition, Predation, Amensalism, Neutralism and Proto cooperation. Commensalism is a relationship between species in which one of the organisms benefit from the relationship while the other organism is neither benefited nor harmed. Mutualism is a relationship between organisms in which both species benefit from the relationship they are in to. Parasitism is a relationship in which one organism benefit from the relationship while the other is harmed.