

Behaviour is the combined effect of individual's characteristics and his environment. The environment around us affects our thoughts, feelings and behaviour. The environment affects the human being and the humans affect the environment. Existing environmental conditions have created many problems for the present as well as for the future.

The physical environment includes forests and other geographical features like natural environment and also man-made environment like cities, residences, markets, offices, roads and railways. Physical environment influences our behaviour in many ways. Particularly climate, seasons, temperature has many effects. Extreme hot, cold, medium temperature, humidity, fog or rainy atmosphere also affect individual's performance and social behaviour. People who live in hot and humid atmosphere are more irritable and aggressive in comparison to people living in cold and dry climate. It has been observed that a cricketer playing in high temperature weather hits the ball more times which is an expression of his aggressive behaviour.

Environmental pollutions for which the humans are partly responsible have adverse effects on human performances. More physical and mental energies are consumed when we work in the noisy situations (conditions). In such conditions we tend to get irritated and fatigued and our reactions also become abnormal. All these facts indicate that natural environment is very helpful to us, therefore we have to make efforts to maintain the quality of the environment.

This chapter will help us to understand issues like the nature of relationship between man and environment, effects of environmental stresses in human, effect of human behaviour on the environment and preservation of environment. Man-Environment relationship and its factors:

Man-Environment Relationship and Its Factor :

1. Man-Environment relationship :

The environmental psychology is concerned with the mutual relationship between the psychological processes and physical environment, in which environment affects human behaviour and human behaviour affects the environment. When we are discussing about the physical world it includes the physical reality as well as socio-cultural phenomena around us. The surrounding physical phenomena consisting of the noise around us, temperature, the quality of air and water, the food which we take and its nutrition value and some other objects and things etc., constitute the physical world around us. The social environment around us includes, the stimuli received from our parents and others, attitudes of the peers, various types of challenges etc. The cultural environment includes man made concrete and abstract items like literary works, pieces of art and craft, special structures like Taj Mahal. The psychological processes include thinking, imagination, feeling, learning, motivation, emotions etc. Thoughts, feelings, perceptions, attitudes and other processes are known as behaviour in broad meaning. Environment is such a theme which is related to many other disciplines like geography, architecture, town planning etc. Thus, environment is multidisciplinary in true sense.

2. Factors Indicating Environment-Behaviour Relationship :

The relationship between environment and behaviour can be described by the main factors shown in the figure :

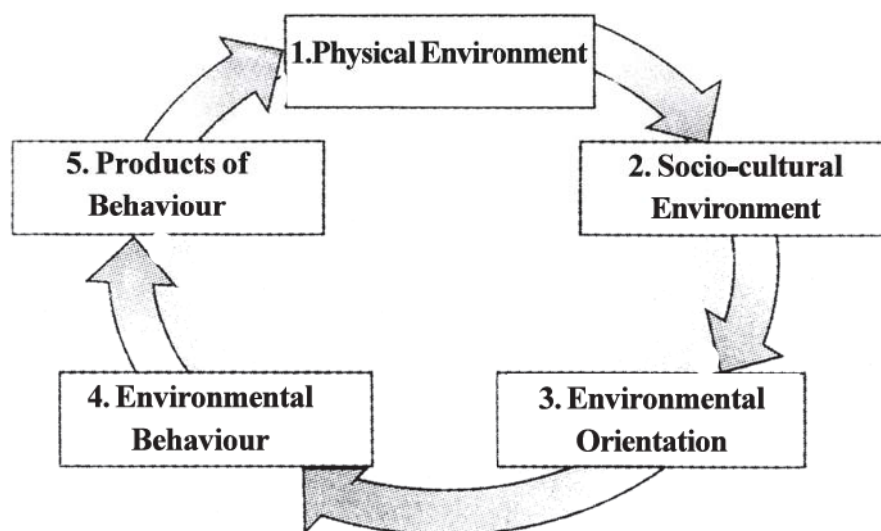


Figure 8.1 Aspects of human environment interface

As shown in the figure the five factors of human environment relation are described under :

(1) Physical Factors :

Physical factors include aspects of natural environment like climate, temperature, rainfall, flora and fauna.

(2) Socio Cultural Factors :

Socio Cultural factors include all aspects of culture such as norms, customs, attitudes, prejudices, beliefs and socialization process.

(3) Environmental Oriented Factors :

It is concerned with the belief that the people hold about their environment and also with the environmental inclination.

(4) Environment Related Behavioural Factors :

Environment related behavioural factors include the use of environment by the people on the course of social interaction.

(5) Products of Behaviour :

These include the outcomes of people's efforts such as homes, cities, dams, climate changes etc.

All these five effects of environment interact and determine the long-term psychological and environmental variables which are as under :

- (1) World view about human environment relationship
- (2) The concept about the environment and perceptions
- (3) The experiences such as personal space, territory, crowding and environmental stresses

These three aspects constitute the field of environmental psychology.

Before we discuss some of these aspects in subsequent sections of this chapter it is important to understand to different views regarding the development of concept about human environment relationship in various cultures. In this context there are three major views:

- (1) Human life is dependent on nature and controlled by the environmental forces.
- (2) Human life is an indivisible part of nature and human life and nature constitutes this universe.
- (3) Human being is above nature and it controls the environment.

In Indian cultural traditions the human environment relationship has been viewed as symbiotic type in which humans are part of the total existence. Its main features are as follows:

- Man is not superior to nature and has no right to exploit or abuse the nature.
- The human-nature relationship and totality of existence are important.
- Concern for everything regarding nature is perceptible in the Indian thought.
- All the life forms and their interconnectedness have been recognized.
- Human life is enveloped by a cosmic, physical order. It presents man, nature and universe in an integrated indivisible form.
- Humans and the rest of the living world are partners.

2. Models of Environment :

(1) Kurt Lewin's Model of environment

Kurt Lewin differentiates between the psychological environment and the physical environment. He has given the concept of life space to explain the nature of relationship between the person and environment. According to Lewin life space is the whole psychological reality which determines the behaviour (B) of the individuals. Life space (L) includes everything present in the environment that influences individual's behaviour. Environment (E) contains everything including physical, psychological and social aspects surrounding the individual. Lewin calls the person (P) in the environment (E) as life space. It can be described as $B=f(L)=f(PE)$ which is shown in figure 8.2.

E = Environment f = Function P = Person

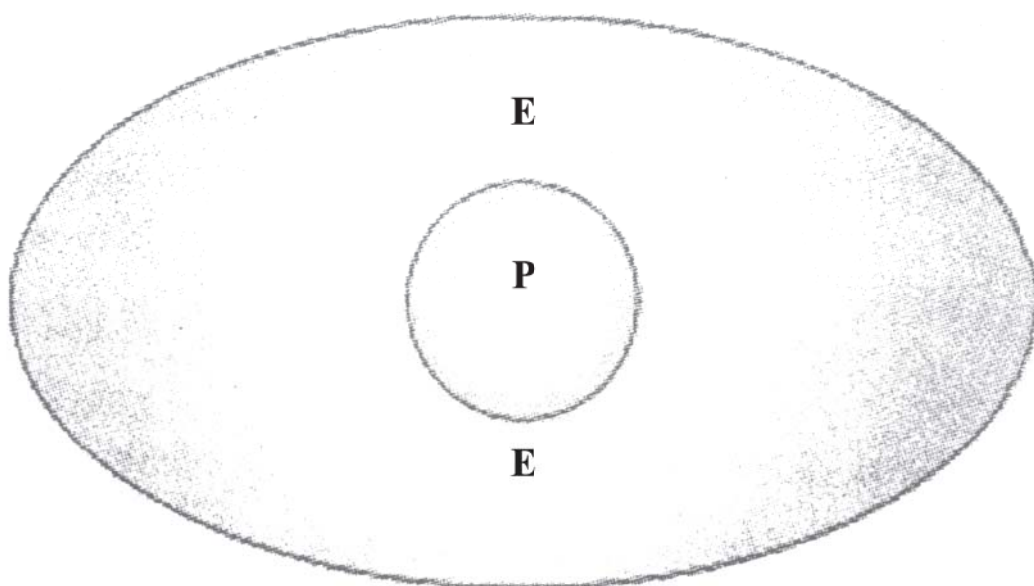


Figure 8.2 Life space according to Kurt Lewin

The physical environment that does not have a direct influence, is called foreign hull (outer area) but this foreign hull can influence the psychological reality of the person. For e.g., when students are in the classroom concentrating on their studies, they get the news of traffic jam in the city. This news does not have different effect on the psychological reality of students and teachers.

(II) Bronfenbrenner's Model of Environment

Bronfenbrenner has a different approach towards environment. He has explained the environment in terms of five systems organized in a hierarchical form which is structured like a bird's nest which can be seen as below :

Bronfenbrenner's explanation about the five systems of environment is as under :

(a) Micro System :

It is composed of the system in which the individual lives. This structure includes units like the person's family, peers, school and neighbourhood. In this system majority of the interactions are with parents, peers and friends.

(b) Meso System :

It is such a system in which various Microsystems are related. e.g., family experiences of the child have effect on his interactions with friends and teachers. The children from broken families experience difficulty in their adjustment with friends.

(c) Exo System :

This system indicates the effects of the experiences of situations that are not in close contacts of a person on the people who are in close contact with that person. e.g., person's experiences in work place influences his interaction with his wife and children. The conflict with the boss in the office finds expression in the form of anger on the wife and children at home.

(d) Macro System :

This system is associated with the culture in which we live. Culture includes beliefs, values, customs etc. which are followed and practiced by majority of the people.

(e) Chrono System :

It refers to patterns of behaviour which are related responses to the change which have occurred in life course in socio historical context. e.g., in a person who is very much optimistic and industrious in young age, with the growing age there is a decline in his activities and ambition.

Environment Effects on Human Behaviour :

Environment has both nourishing as well as destructive effects on human behaviour. Throughout human history it has been observed that people have been threatened by flood, earthquake and other natural calamities. Technological growth and development in recent days have created new threats for us from environment. These threats are man-made. We shall have to devise ways to cope up with these stressors. There are many environmental stressors. We shall discuss here about noise, crowding and natural calamities:

1. Noise Pollution

Industrial and technological advances have led to a considerable increase in noise pollution. Sounds which are unnecessary, unwanted and also having negative effects on persons are known as noise. The effects of noise are not pleasant. Noise is the environmental condition which creates disruption. The disruption created by noise is psychological in nature. The disruption created by noise has emotional aspects. If the noise is very disruptive we may get excited. So the problem of noise can be considered psychological in nature. In

this way any sound which is unpleasant to the person is considered noise. For e.g., pop music or rock music could be noisy for many people.

Sound pollution creates adverse physiological and psychological effects. It may create situations like high level of arousal, stress, disturbance in concentration, reduction in reading ability and performance. The adverse effects of noise largely depend on the intensity of noise, predictability and comprehension of the person. Those who live in the highly noisy atmosphere, they have to utilize a little excessive physical and psychological energy. Those people get tired soon, because of extra expense of energy in doing the work. Evaluation of sound as unpleasant is a major reason of noise. Sadness or unpredictability of sounds is another reason for unfavourable negative reactions to them. We can adapt more easily to a regular, mild, predictable and expected sound like chirping of birds in the morning. When the individual perceives that he has no control over the noise, the negative effects of the noise are reduced. It has been observed that people staying around airport or railway station are constantly exposed to traffic noise of air planes and trains, which cause situations like memory loss, hearing loss, high blood pressure etc.

2. Air Pollution

Air is an important environmental factor for the living beings. For living beings air is more important than food and water. When clean and fresh air is polluted due to any reason, it becomes dangerous for our health.

Mostly the air pollution is created by man-made processes. The smoke coming out from the factories and vehicles of the cities, smoke from burning coal, burning the tobacco create air pollution. As a result of these poisonous gases like carbon monoxide, nitrous oxide and sulphur dioxide enter the body of the people through breathing and leads to the disease like respiratory problems, burning of the skin, cancer and many other diseases.

Once upon a time there were cities that were famous for their clean air. But now these countries are also surrounded by pollution and because of pollution people are admitted in the hospital, many health problems are created and it may cause death for some people. Cities like Buenos Aires the capital of Argentina, Denver the capital of Colorado, Madrid the capital of Spain and Rome the capital of Italy are losing their image of cities with clean air. In India cities like Bhopal, Bengaluru and Chandigarh have become the most polluted cities. Today only two cities like Singapore and Kuala Lumpur, which are still pollution free cities.

3. Pollution of Crowding / Density

Crowding occurs when a large number of people live in a limited space. Early studies on crowding on animals show that there were high incidence of sickness and diseases among animals due to crowding. Studies on human being with regard to density reveal that density not only affects the quality of individual behaviour, but the quality of social behaviour also. e.g., when seven to eight person live in a 10' x 10' room space it has an adverse effect on their interpersonal relations. Their behaviour becomes more aggressive, less altruistic, less helping and regressive. Such negative effects can be seen due to crowding. Crowding itself is a big problem. Many researchers are of the opinion that the term crowding is used in reference to feeling of crampedness or personal subjective feelings. Some people do not perceive or understand crowding in terms of physical density (large number of people in a small place): Therefore, it is necessary to use two different terms, when a large number of people are present in one place that is density and because of the very close contact the feeling of pushing and pummeling one another is known as crowding. Density refers to actual number of people per square foot, while crowding is the subjective feeling of being too close to one another. In density there is a feeling of common belongingness, while in crowding the feeling is much less. Studies conducted in India as well as in other countries show that crowding has a negative effect on task performance,

personality and interpersonal relationship, physical and mental health of the person. When people experience crowding the common effects are obstructions in goal achievement, undesirable interference, mental and physical discomfort. Crowding mostly affects social behaviour. On the railway platform or bridge everyone is busy in looking at their own roads, at that time we don't feel like meeting known or unknown people. In crowding situation we avoid meeting or talking to others. In this type of situation every individual tries to stay away from others and if it is unavoidable to meet then a person will try to shorten the conversation.

Impact of Human Behaviour on Environment

Environmental Psychology has been defined in the context of interaction between our behaviour and the physical world. This interaction is a two way process. There is an effect of environment on our behaviour and our behaviour also affects the environment. We shall discuss here the impact of human activities on environment.

In fact every action of the human being has minute, yet cumulative effects on the environment in which we live. When a person is driving a car, using a spray, cooking food or producing garbage, environment gets affected. Whatever you do individually, have a little but immediate perceptible effect on the environment. Billions of people living on this earth, in some way or the other keep on affecting the environment. Thus the total environment gets significantly polluted. There are adverse effects of pollution on our life, because of which the world would have to face serious dangers in long term. The irreversible and harmful changes in the environment that supports and sustain our life on this earth are produced by our human actions.

The effects of human behaviour on the environment are as under :

1. Misuse of Natural Resources

There are certain limitations of the capital received naturally from the environment. Air, water, food, fuel etc. are most invaluable gifts to humankind from nature. Its judicious use and conservation is extremely necessary for the existence of humankind. Mostly our actions are contrary to what is desirable. We behave without thinking of the consequences of our actions. Our actions which go against the environment create a threat for our own existence on this earth.

2. Waste and Garbage

Through our activities and actions we mostly produce waste material ranging from sewage to garbage. There is a serious problem of management of sewage and garbage for municipal corporations, cooperative units and government. You are aware that sewage water flushed directly into the rivers, which has created a serious problem of polluting water of the rivers. The result is that the river water becomes unfit for human consumption. The problems created by the sewage/garbage produced by us daily are complex. Some waste can be naturally biodegradable or can be destroyed, but things like plastic bags cannot be destroyed.

Collecting and recycling of waste papers, glass, plastic and metals and reusing them is a positive attitude that is necessary for the conservation of environment. Intensive efforts are required to be made for the development of positive attitude of the people that they participate in the pro-environmental activities. But habits of people are responsible for the dirt on the road and public places. e.g., spitting, blowing the nose in open, vomiting, taking bath on the road, washing clothes and utensils, pour out the household garbage on the road and after cleaning the gadgets throwing the dirt coming out of that on the road, throwing paper dishes and peels of the fruits here and there, throwing lot of water on the same place and creating mud, living the animals unattended also spread dirt by passing urine and faeces on the road. While spreading dirt people behave as if it's not their responsibility to maintain cleanliness and health. Some people think that they are very

smart because they keep their courtyard clean by throwing their garbage in the courtyard of their neighbours. But by this they are not able to save themselves by spreading dirt to their neighbours.

If this problem is not tackled in time, this world would not remain worth living for our descendants. This danger has been caused by human population growth, overconsumption of things and lack of conservation of natural resources. Psychologists can play a vital role in saving this world from environmental disasters.

Attempts to save Environment

Problems of environment are quite complex. These problems cannot be solved only on technical basis. The help from the various disciplines like Engineering, Physics, Chemistry is not sufficient for their redressal because majority of the problems are manmade. Therefore social scientists can play a crucial role in modifying and reforming human behaviour.

Since 1970 Social Scientists, Environmental Psychologists and Sociologists are trying to find ways and means to save the environment from further degradation and to encourage Pro-environmental behaviour. To achieve this goal basic changes are required to be made in our lifestyle and social customs. Some changes in this direction have been done. Making reuse after recycling waste items like paper, glass, metal etc., reducing the use of detergents, avoiding littering have very significant impact on the environment. To achieve the objectives of Protection and Conservation of environment we have to make the citizens aware of the problems of the environment we are facing. Moreover, to make them Pro-environmental, it is necessary to bring changes in their attitude and behaviour also.

For environmentalist the need is not only to stop the abuse of the environment, but also to reverse the process. The over use of CFC (Chlorofluorocarbons), for refrigeration has thinned down the ozone layer in the atmosphere, that protects us from the harmful effects of ultraviolet rays of the sun. Because of thinning of the earth's protective ozone layer there is an increase in the incidences of skin cancer. Through international co-operation, 50 nations have stopped the use of CFC. Yet the problem is serious. There is an estimate that ozone layer would take fifty to hundred years to regain its normal thickness.

There is no easy solution for the problem of damage to the environment which can be put into practice. It may be possible to control the situation if we get the co-operation of the people. The efforts of the government alone are not sufficient to tackle this serious problem. It is very much necessary to make the public aware about the seriousness of the problem. Studies in India and foreign countries have indicated that people are not aware of the intensity and extent of the problem. Therefore starting the public awareness programmes will be the first step in the right direction. In India 'Swachhata Abhiyan' is a step taken in that direction to create awareness amongst the public.

There are two ways to save environment :

1. Behavioural solutions

2. Global solutions

1. Behavioural Solutions

We shall discuss the solutions like voluntary simplicity, encourage concrete actions, behavioural norms, and organized group activities:

(I) Voluntary Simplicity

We have an age old saying that ‘A contented man is always happy’ which means that to be happy we should curtail our needs. This should be voluntarily practiced by everyone to make minimum use of technology and natural resources, is a very simple affair. In global contexts all the countries have to make use of earth’s natural resources effectively, wisely and equitably. To live a stable and balanced life, we should avoid use of more than what we require. The environmental problems are the concerns of the whole world. Everybody must think and move in that direction.

(II) Encouraging Concrete Actions

People should be encouraged to curtail the use of devices which consume natural resources and make use of recycled products. To reduce air pollution car pools or public transport system should be used. However, it is not enough to inform the people about some products and services and their usefulness, but they need to be motivated to make appropriate behavioural activities. Participation in the community programmes for curtailing the use of natural wealth, and efficient use of it. Instead of personal approach the collective approach becomes more effective in recycling of things.

(III) Providing Behavioural Norms

It is the responsibility of the government organizations to provide guidance to the people and to motivate them regarding enforcement of environmental regulations and standards. People should be clearly explained the regulations and the norms in that connection. Vehicle owners in the metro cities like Delhi, Surat and Ahmedabad are compulsorily required to get their vehicles checked for the pollution level and get pollution under control (PUC) certificate and stick it on the vehicle. The fuel should be of required quality and without Lead and the emission norms for the control of smoke for vehicle manufactures should be made stricter. In Delhi and Ahmedabad vehicles running on ‘compressed natural gas’ (CNG) are into use. Though burning of waste and dry leaves in open is prohibited, yet it is not strictly observed. Enforcing agencies should be given authority and make it efficient for the strict enforcement of the norms. The production and use of chlorofluorocarbon should be gradually stopped. We should adopt the use of electric cars and other vehicles powered by zero pollution fuel cells.

(IV) Organized Group Activities

The careful use of group activities for monitoring and controlling environment is another important approach. It is very much necessary that the organized activism curb the environmental damage done by power houses, transport corporations, co-operative institutions, powerful industrial, organizations etc. and keep them under control. Powerful and influential organizations like government institutions, corporations and industries ignore individual protest and complaints. In this situation, group activism works as an effective tool for controlling these threats. Sometimes public interest litigation proves to be effective. The Supreme Court of India has issued orders for strict observance of fuel norms, phasing out of old and inefficient vehicles, conversion of commercial vehicles to CNG etc. Supreme Court also has initiated actions to make the rivers pollution free. Similarly mass media are very useful in creating awareness about some issues and for promoting necessary activities towards creation of healthy environment.

2. Global Solutions :

Now we will discuss the global solutions like recycling, energy conservation and greenhouse effect to save environment :

(I) Recycling: Today there is great danger against the human kind because of population growth, indiscriminate use of things and absence of protection to natural resources. We have made irreversible and harmful changes in the environment which sustains our life. If we do not get a speedy solution for this problem,

this world will not remain worth living for our situation, and will have to introduce changes in our lifestyle and cultural customs.

Recycling is such a safe and simple course in which instead of 'use and throw away' policy, that increases the pollution problem, the things are brought into reuse after the process of recycling. The Aluminum cans of cold drinks can be melted and used for manufacturing aluminum and other products. Similarly papers, glass, clothes, metals can also be brought into reuse. Moreover the shortage of water is increasing day by day. The conservation of water becomes very important issue these days. The large quantity of water flowing into the gutter can be reused. The sewage water can be flushed into the river after making it safe by treatment.

(II) Energy Conservation

Misuse and abuse of natural resources is the cause for the rise of environmental problems of this planet. The misuse of petroleum products is the most prominent amongst them. The illustration of America is relevant here. The USA having only five percent of the world's population consumes twenty five percent of the commercial energies on this earth. The outcome of the misuse of resources on this planet of the universe is that the traditional supplies of most of the resources are getting exhausted. Most of the industries in the world run on oil. The shortage of petroleum oil will have a dramatic effect on many aspects of our life. Nations shall have to use the natural resources very carefully and avoid its misuse. Moreover, it needs to make a planning for protection of resources for their use in future and for safe environment.

(III) Green House Effect

Human beings in present days have been indulging in anti-environmental behaviour on a large scale. Abuse of environment includes producing waste, indiscriminate use of petrol or diesel, deforestation, burning coal, fire in the forests, use of chlorofluorocarbon for refrigeration, aerosol cans etc. This is a big threat to the world. The various activities of the humans have long term negative effects on the environment. Cyclone, sudden change in the atmosphere, increase in the temperature and melting of glaciers of the north and south poles and as a result of which the increase in levels of water of the sea are a few of them. These effects have been observed in different ways in different countries of the world. Sea water level is rising at the rate of one inch every five years. It has been noted that three islands of Republic of Maldives have now sunk under water.

This change in the climate is known as 'Green House Effect'. Green House has a glass roof which gets warmer because of the sunlight. But this warm air is prevented from escaping out. Similarly three gases, carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide that are released into atmosphere, stops escape of the sun's heat and turns the earth into a vast 'Green House'. The level of these three gases is increasing from the middle of the eighteenth century and is still continuing to increase. If this process still continues it is estimated that by the year 2100 the temperature on the earth's surface would increase by 3.5 degree Fahrenheit. Even an average increase of 1 to 2 degrees in the regional climate would disrupt agriculture world-wide.

Due to this type of trend the big glaciers will melt and inturn will bring the sea water level high and some coastal areas will have severe floods.

In order to reduce the amount of carbon dioxide in the air we should grow more trees and should put ban on the use of chlorofluorocarbon in the refrigerators. As a result there might be some improvement in the ozone layer. But the damage in the ozone layer is huge and we need at least 50 to 100 years to get back the same thickness of the ozone layer.

Recently a report published by United Nations stated that the pollution has been spread upto 3 km. about the level of the earth in the North Asian countries including India. Due to that we see the change in pattern of climate and its effects on the crops. As a result many people will die due to the respiratory problems.

For the whole world this is a big problem so people will have to continuously try to reduce the smoke coming out of the vehicles and use of energy should be restricted.

From this we can derive that there are three factors of environment: physical, social and cultural. All these factors affect human behaviour. Our sensory system experiences the environment around us and its effects in parallel way. Due to the misuse of the environment, crisis have been created by the serious problems like deforestation, floods, greenhouse effect and misuse of energy. So in order to live healthy and satisfactory life, we should learn the judicious use of the natural resources like water and will have to learn to preserve the environment.

Exercises

Section – A

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

1. In what type of climate people feel more excited and aggressive?
(a) Cool climate (b) Very cold climate
(c) Hot and humid climate (d) Normal climate
2. Which psychologist differentiates between environment and physical environment?
(a) Bronfenbrenner (b) Watson
(c) Kurt Lewin (d) Morgan
3. Which psychologist has explained the model of environment by five systems of environment?
(a) Atkinson (b) Bronfenbrenner
(c) Kurt Lewin (d) Skinner
4. Due to air pollution the ratio of which disease increases?
(a) Cancer (b) Respiratory diseases
(c) High blood pressure (d) Skin diseases
5. Feeling of crowd is more seen in?
(a) Crowding (b) Density
(c) Mob (d) Group
6. Which psychologist played an important role in saving ourselves from the environmental problems?
(a) Clinical psychologist (b) Social psychologist
(c) Counselling psychologist (d) Environmental Psychologist
7. Most of the problems of environment are of which type?
(a) Natural (b) Accidental
(c) Man-made (d) Geographical

8. Which type of diseases has increased due to the thinness of the ozone layer?
(a) Skin cancer (b) Blood cancer
(c) Asthma (d) High blood pressure
9. What should be done to reduce the release of carbon dioxide in the air?
(a) Maintain cleanliness (b) Not spreading litter
(c) Grow more trees (d) Judicious use of natural resources
10. Which gas is being used for the refrigerator?
(a) Oxygen (b) Chlorofluorocarbon
(c) Carbon dioxide (d) Nitrogen

Section – B

Answer the following questions in one line :

1. Which type of behaviour is observed more in the people living in cold climate compared to hot humid climate?
2. What type of behaviour is seen in the noisy situation?
3. Which aspects are included in the socio-cultural environment?
4. Which concept is being given by Kurt Lewin in order to establish relationship between human and environment?
5. What is noise?
6. How is air pollution spread?
7. What steps should be taken to reduce air pollution?
8. What is crowding?
9. Because of what the thinness of the ozone layer of the environment occur?
10. What is 'Green House Effect'?

Section – C

Answer the following questions briefly (about 30 words) :

1. What is included in the physical environment?
2. Explain the effects of physical environment?
3. Explain man-environment relationship in short?
4. Explain environment and behavior.
5. Explain the outcome of the behavior.
6. Explain the concept of 'Life Space' given by Kurt Lewin.

7. Describe in short the Bronfenbrenner's model of environment in short.
8. State the reasons of noise pollution.
9. Explain the reasons for air pollution.
10. Explain how dirt spreads.

Section – D

Answer the following questions in about 50 words :

1. Describe the main five factors of environment and behaviour.
2. Explain the Kurt Lewin's model of environment.
3. Explain the Bronfenbranner's five systems of environment.
4. Explain the effects of noise and air pollution on human behaviour.
5. Explain in details the concept of crowding and density.
6. Explain misuse of natural resources as an impact of human behaviour on environment.
7. Explain voluntary simplicity as an attempt to save environment.
8. Explain behavioural solutions as an attempt to save environment.
9. Explain the concept of recycling and energy conservation.
10. Specify the concept of 'Green House Effect'.

Section – E

Answer the following question in about 80 words :

1. Explain in detail human environment relations.
2. Explain the effect of environment on human behaviour.
3. Describe the effect of human behaviour on environment.
4. Explain the behavioural solutions as an attempt to save environment.
5. Discuss the 'Green House Effect' in detail.

