Assignment -1 22/11/2017

1. Differentiate b/w renewable and Non-renewable resource with example
2. Mention any two awareness programme of environment an issues to subject
3. By mean of neat sketch explain the characteristic multi disciplinary nature of environmental studie
4. By means of Neat sketch explain the characteristic, functions of eco-system structure
5. write major natural resource explain any three resource
6. what is the use of pyramid of energy and pyramid of number? Explain by mean of sources
7. write characteristics features, structures & function of the following
   a) forest ecosystem b) Grass and ecosystem
   c) Desert ecosystem.

Answer:

1. Renewable resources :-

The resources which cannot be exhausted even after continuous utilisation are termed renewable resources. Examples of renewable resources are the sun, wind and tidal energy.

Non- renewable resources :-

This resources which cannot be immediately replaced once they are depleted are called non- renewable resource Examples of non- renewable resources include. fossil fuel, such as Coal petroleum, natural gas and rare minerals typically found in meteorites.

Difference b/w Renewable & non- renewable resources

Renewable	Non- renewable
* Renewable resources cannot be depleted over time	* Non- renewable resources depleted overtime
* Renewable resources include sunlight, water, wind and also geothermal source such as hot spring, and fumaroles	* Non- renewable resource include fossil fuel such as Coal & petroleum
* most renewable resources have low Carbon emissions and low Carbon foot print	* Non- renewable energy has a Comparatively higher Carbon foot print and carbon emission.
* The Cost of renewable energy is high	* non-renewable energy has a Comparatively lower upfront Cost.
* Infracture for harvesting renewable energy is prohibitively expensive and not easily accesible in most Countries	* Cost effective & accessible infrastructure is available for non-renewable energy across most Countries.
* Requires a large land area especially for wind farm and solar	* Comparatively lower area requirement

2. Environmental awareness activities and programme in schools :-

Students nowadays are quite intensive and always ready with a "why" or "how" when being taught something new it's in the first few years of a person life that we learn most Concepts quickly children can speak a new language more naturally than an adult. A child brain is like a sponge.

It sorks up all the information it recieves school have a responsibility toward future leaders not just teaching them how to read and write, but also education them about environmental awareness should be a part of Curriculum in all school.

students are made aware of the importance of environment and how planting trees play on essential role. They adopt trees on their birthdays and other special days school even invite Catch. foundation to plant trees on their premises

Anti-littering and Anti-plastic bag Campaign including waste minimization and mognement. Clean ganguna Campaign.

→ Anti-fire crackers Campaign on the occasion of Diwali festival.

→ prohibiting burning of leaves Campaign

→ science projects students can work on science projects related to environmental issues

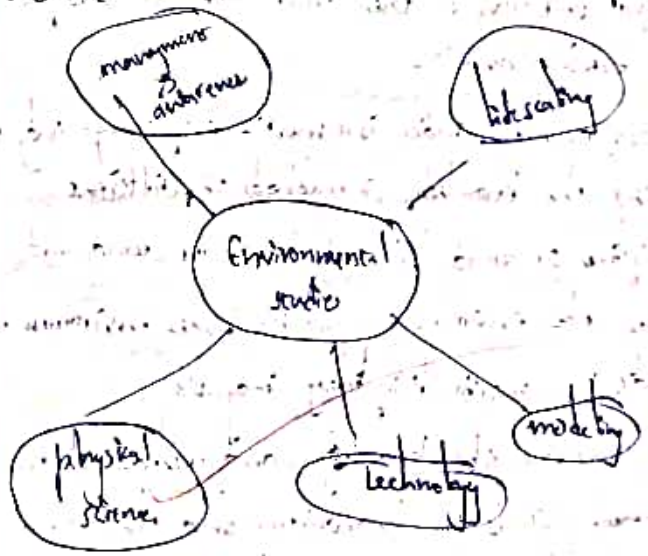
Blog :- students can write blog about environmental issues

Helping younger students can help learn environmental issues

surveys students can conduct surveys to gather information about environmental issues.

3] multidisciplinary nature of environmental studies :-

→ It utilizes information from different streams of science to deal with various environmental problems.



Environmental studies is a multi disciplinary field that integrates knowledge from the natural sciences the humanities, and the social science.

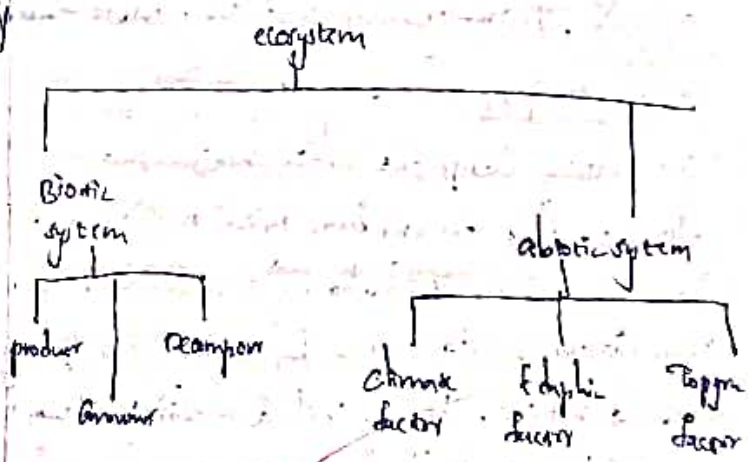
Environmental studies Cover various aspects of physical, biological, social, & economic process that affect the environment and human well being.

Environmental studies Can be defined as the study of the interaction b/w humans and study of the interactions natural environments, and the implications and applications of these interaction for the present & future generations

Environmental studies is a multi-disciplinary study as it uses the knowledge, & methods of different disciplines or fields of study to under stand and solve the environment and its issues environmental studies is a multi disciplinary study as it

→ Combines the knowledge and methods of the natural sciences the humanities and the social sciences the to understand the physical, biological, social, to understand the physical, environment and its issues

→ In Corporate the views and experience of different disciplines or fields of study such as environment science, ethics policy, law, education, Communication, wife, history, sociology, psychology economics, geography environment issues.



A ecosystem is a self-regulation and self-sustaining unit of landscape that includes living & non-living Components

The structure of an ecosystem is characterized by the organization of these biotic and abiotic Components which are interrelated and influence each other's properties

Biotic Components :-

living things that have a direct or indirect influence on other organism man environment such as plants, animals, micro-organism and their waste material

Abiotic Components :-

Non-living Components such as chemical and physical elements, that can vary from region to region and from one ecosystem to another ecosystem can be as small as an Oasis in a desert or as big as an ocean spanning thousands of miles. They can include a variety of ecosystem such as lake, grass lands forests.

Ecosystems have many functions, including purifying air and water, Generating oxygen stabilizing the climate, and decomposing and diversifying detritus

The structure of an ecosystem is related to species diversity more ecosystem has high species diversity.

The function of the ecosystem is related to energy flow and material cycling through and within the system relative amount of energy needed to maintain an ecosystem depends on its structure.

3) write major natural resources explaining three resources.

These are the resources that are found in the environment and are developed without the intervention of humans, Common eg of natural resources include air, sunlight water, soil, stone, plants, animals and fossil fuels.

Natural resources are naturally occurring material that are useful to man or could be useful under Conviable technological economic or social circumstances or supplies drawn from the earth supplies such as

fauna building and clothing materials fertilizers, metals, water

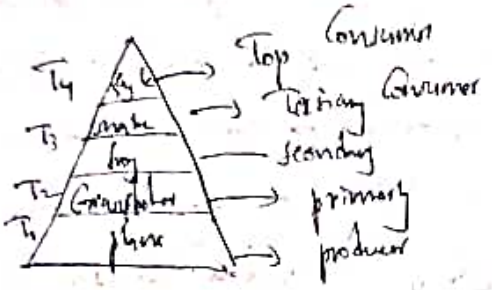
Natural resources are the things present in the environment that can be used by human, three important natural resources are water, fossil fuel, like Coal and petroleum and wildlife we need to manage our Natural resources.

Water :- water resources are natural resources of water that are potentially useful, for human for eg:, as a resource of drinking water supply or irrigation water the resource can be either fresh water from natural sources or water produced artificially from the other sources such as from reclaimed water at 1% of the water on earth.

Soil :- soil is also one of natural resources body comprised of solids (minerals and organic matter) liquid and gas that occurs on the land surface, occupies space and is characterized by one or both of the following horizon or layer that are distinguishable from the initial material as a result soil is the loose surface material that covers most land

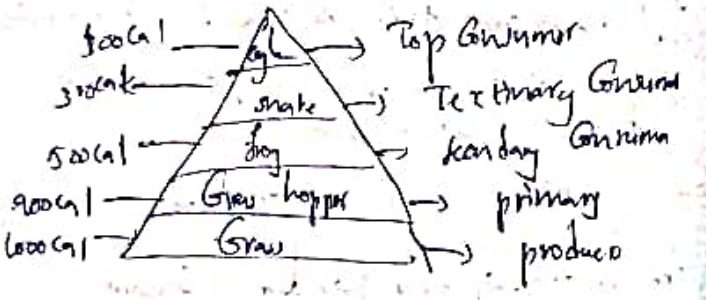
Coal :- Coal is sedimentary deposit composed are dominantly of Carbon that is ready Combustible Coal is Coal is black or brownish - black in and a Composition that consists of more than 50 percent by weight and more that 50 percent by weight and by volume of Carbonaceous material Coal is fossil fuel that comes train the come from the remains of pre christoric plants & animals

6A) pyramid of Number :- The pyramid show the relationship blw producer & Consumer of different level is know pyramid of number



pyramid of energy :- This pramid shows energy accumulation different trophic level is known as.

pyramid energy



7A] forest ecosystem:-

forest ecology is the scientific study of the interrelated pattern, process, flora fauna and ecosystem in forest the mangement of forest is known as forestry silk culture, and forest mangement forest ecosystem are areas of the land scape that are dominated by trees and consist of biological integrated communities of plants, animals and microbes.

Grass and ecosystem:-

Grass land ecosystem is an area where the vegetation is dominated by grasses and other herbaceous plants it is also called transitional landscape because grassland ecosystem are dominated by the grass with few or no enough trees in the area where there is not enough for a forest and too much of a forest

Grassland ecosystem is an area where the vegetation is dominated by grasses and other herbaceous is dominated by grasses and other herbaceous (non-woody plants) it is also called Grass land ecosystem.

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Desert ecosystem :- Desert ecology is the study of interactions b/w both biotic and abiotic Components of desert environment. A desert ecosystem is defined by interactions b/w organism the climate in which they live and any other non-living influence on the habitat

Desert ecosystem are dry ecosystem are dry environment with vegetation harsh temperature, and precipitation of fewer than 10 inches a year

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