NAME: OLOFINTOYE ODUNAYO CHRISTIANAH

MATRIC NO: 17/ MHS02/ 072

COURSE CODE: NSC 314

TITLE: ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

DEPT: NURSING

LEVEL: 300 LVL

TYPES OF ENVIRONMENT

There are two types of environment which are:

1. Geographical environment
2. Man-made environment

1. Geographical environment: This can also be called natural environment because it consists of things provided by nature. It may also be called physical environment because it include the physical conditions of life. The geographical environments exists independently of man’s existence i.e. man has limited or no control over them. This environment includes the surface of the earth, natural resources, land and water, mountains and plains, fertile land and deserts, oceans, storms and cyclones, weather and climatic factors, seasons. It also includes biological conditions such as plants and animals with their complexities. The sustainability of the natural resources is known to contribute towards the economy of the countries.

2. Man-made environment: This is an environment created by man in order to regulate and monitor certain environmental conditions. It can also be called socio-cultural environment. It is divided into two types which are: inner and outer environment.

1. Inner environment: it consists of the society itself. It is the social environment and exists only so long as the society exists. It consists of the organizations and regulations, the traditions and institutions. It includes the folkways, mores and customs which every human group provides for man. This environment is also known as “social heritage” and sometimes referred to as the order of “non-material culture”. The social heritage is the necessary condition for human social life to arise and to continue. It has a profound influence on man’s life. Examples include peer group, cultural group, family, religious groups e.t.c
2. Outer environment: It is as a result of modifications made to alter the conditions of the physical environment. These includes modifications such as modern infrastructures in cities, houses, and the associated amenities, modes of transportation and communication, resorts to conveniences and luxury, different kinds of industry, electrical appliances and so on which ultimately aims at civilization and urbanization. It covers the whole apparatus of civilization. It can also be called material culture e.g. cars, clothes, houses, roads e.t.c

The outer and inner environment are interrelated so they cannot be separated