

# ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

## STUDY NOTES

### Environmental Concerns in Global Politics

- There have been many environmental issues that are concerns of the global politics.
- There is a decline in the availability of cultivable land and a substantial portion of existing agricultural land is losing fertility.
- Around 1.2 billion people in developing countries have no access to safe water and 2.6 billion have no access to sanitation according to the Human Development Report, 2006.
- The loss of biodiversity continues due to destruction of habitat in areas which are rich in species. The act of deforestation takes place for personal gains, removing the natural inhabitants.
- Another danger to ecosystems and human health is a steady decline in the total amount of ozone in the Earth's stratosphere. Even the coastal waters are becoming increasingly polluted due to land-based activities.
- The environmental consequences of economic growth acquired an increasingly political character from the 1960s onwards.
- International agencies like the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), started holding international conferences to deal with environment issues.
- Earth summit or Rio summit was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June 1992 which produced conventions dealing with climate change, biodiversity, forestry and recommended a list of development practices called 'Agenda 21'.

### The Protection of Global 'Commons'

- 'Commons' are the resources shared by the community as a whole not individually.
- In the world, there are some areas which are located outside the sovereign jurisdiction of any one state and hence require common governance by the international community. This is known as Global Commons. They include Earth's atmosphere, Antarctica, the ocean floor, and the outer space.
- A number of agreements were signed which includes the Antarctic Treaty (1959), the Montreal Protocol (1987) and the Antarctic Environmental Protocol (1991).
- The history of outer space as a global commons shows that the management of these areas is thoroughly influenced by North-South inequalities.

### Common but Differentiated Responsibilities

- There were differences between the countries of the North and the South over environmental issues.
- The Northern countries want everyone to be equally responsible for ecological conservation.
- The developing countries of the South believes that the ecological degradation is the product of industrial development undertaken by the developed countries.
- In the Rio Summit, 1992, it was accepted that special needs of the developing countries must be taken into account in the development and interpretation of rules of international environmental law.
- The 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) also provides that the parties should act on the basis of equity.

- It was accepted that a large amount of greenhouse gas emission has originated in developed countries and per capita emissions in developing countries are relatively low.
- Developing countries like India and China were exempted from the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol.
- The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement setting targets for industrialised countries to cut their greenhouse gas emissions.

### **Commons Property Resources**

- It represents common property for the group but with a rule that members of the group have both rights and duties with respect to the nature, levels of use of a given resource.
- But issues like privatisation, agricultural intensification, population growth and ecosystem degradation have caused common property to dwindle in size.

### **India's Stand on Environmental Issues**

- India has signed and ratified Kyoto Protocol (1997) in August 2002. Developing countries like India and China were exempt from the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol.
- At the G-8 meeting in June 2005, India pointed out that the per capita emission rates of the developing countries are a tiny fraction of those in the developed world.
- The Indian Government is already participating in global efforts through a number of programmes like Energy Conservation Act (2011), Electricity Act of 2003 and so on.
- In 1997, a review of the implementation of the agreements at the Earth summit in Rio was undertaken by India.
- India suggested that the developing countries must get financial resources and clean technologies from the developed countries in order to meet UNFCCC commitments.

### **Environmental Movements**

- Some of the most significant responses to the challenge of environmental degradation has come from groups of environmentally conscious volunteers working in different parts of the world.
- The forest movements in Mexico, Chile, Brazil, Malaysia, Indonesia, Continental Africa and India are faced with enormous pressures regarding forest clearing.
- Another example is of the group which is working against mineral extraction company as it leads to displacement of communities, etc.
- Another groups of movements are those involved in struggles against mega-dams. In India, Narmada Bachao Aandolan is one of the best known of these movements.

### **Resource Geopolitics**

- Resource geopolitics means who gets what, when, where and how.
- Throughout the cold war the industrialised countries of the North adopted a number of methods to ensure a steady flow of resources.
- Oil countries to be the most important resource in global strategy. The immense wealth associated with oil generates political struggles to control it.
- West Asia, specifically the Gulf region, accounts for about 30 per cent of global oil production.
- Another important resource relevant to global politics is water. Regional variations and scarcity of freshwater in some parts of the world is a leading source of conflicts in the 21st century.

### **The Indigenous People and Their Rights**

- As per the United Nations, indigenous population comprises the descendants of peoples who inhabited the present territory of a country at the time.
- When persons of a different culture arrived there from other parts of the world.
- Indigenous people voices in world politics to treat them equally with other communities.

- The areas occupied by indigenous people include Central and South America, Africa, India and South-East Asia.
- The indigenous people appeal to governments to come to terms with the continuing existence of indigenous nations as enduring communities with an identity of their own.
- In India, indigenous people applies to the scheduled tribes who constitute nearly 8 per cent of the population of the country.
- Issues related to the rights of the indigenous communities have been neglected in domestic and international politics for very long.
- Environmental concerns in Global politics cover losing fertility of agricultural land, and grazing, depletion of water resources as well as loss of bio-diversity, real danger to eco-system and coastal pollution, deteriorating of marine environment,
- Environmental consequences of economic growth acquired a political shape from 1960s onwards, following a book published in 1972 namely Limits To Growth and Initiatives taken by United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to promote co-ordination and effective response on environment at global level.
- The Earth Summit held in Rio-de-Janerio, Brazil in 1992 revealed different views i.e. global north (the first world countries) and global south (the third world countries). Global North was concerned with the issues of ozone depletion and global warming and global south focused on economic development and environment management by Agenda 21.
- Global commons refer to the areas or regions which require common governance by international community on major problems of ecological issues i.e. discovery of ozone hole over Antarctic, earth's atmosphere and ocean floor associated with technology and industrial development.
- The Rio Declaration at the Earth Summit in 1992 adopted the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities 'referring special needs of developing countries in the fields as development, application and interpretation of rules of international environmental law to protect environment by both developing nations in a responsible manner.
- The 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) also emphasised to protect the climate system on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and capabilities.
- Example-Largest and current global emissions of greenhouse gases originated in developed nations, hence low emissioned developing countries like India and China have been exempted from Kyoto Protocol held in Japan in 1997.
- Common property resources refer to a group who have both rights and duties with respect to nature, levels of use and the maintenance of a given resource with mutual understanding and practices i.e. management of sacred groves on state owned forest land.
- India plays a dominating role on the environmental issues as it signed and ratified 1997 Kyoto Protocol in August 2002 to follow common but differentiated responsibilities and India is a wary of recent discussions with UNFCCC about introducing binding commitments. India participated in global efforts by introducing National Autofuel Policy, Electricity Act, 2003 and National Mission on Biodiesel. Besides, India supports to adopt a common position by SAARC countries on major environmental issue to have a greater say regionwise.
- Environmental movements are the movements of groups which are environmentally conscious to challenge environmental degradation at national or international level aiming at raising new ideas and long term vision i.e. in Mexico, Chile, Brazil, Malaysia, Indonesia, India faced enormous pressure.
- Environmental movements are categorised as forest movements, movements against mining and mineral industry for creating Water Pollution and Anti Dam Movement.
- 'Resources Geopolitics' is all about who gets what, when, where and how? The practices of neo-colonialism spread on a large scale and throughout a cold war, industrialised countries adopted methods to ensure a steady flow of resources by deployment of military forces near exploitation sites and sea-lanes of communications, the stock piling of strategic resources and efforts to prop up friendly governments.

- The global economy relied on oil as a portable and essential fuel. The history of petroleum is the history of war and struggle. Water is another important resource relevant to global politics. Regional variations and increasing scaring of fresh water may also lead to conflicts in the world to play politics.
- Indigenous people bring the issues of environment, resources and politics together. Indigenous people live with their social, economic, cultural customs in particular areas who speak of their struggle, agenda, and rights to have equal status i.e. Island states in ocean region, Central and South America, Africa, India and South East Asia.
- The issues related to rights of indigenous communities have been neglected in domestic and international politics for long. The World Council of Indigenous People was formed in 1975 which became first of 11 indigenous NGOs to receive consultative status in the UN.

## QUESTION BANK

### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- The example of global common is**  
 (a) Gasoline pumps      (b) Giant oil refineries      (c) The ocean floor      (d) Chain of hotels
- According to Kyoto Protocol, the major nations abide to reduce concentration of greenhouse gases was by**  
 (a) 2008      (b) 2010      (c) 2012      (d) 2018
- Progress that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs is:**  
 (a) The tragedy of global commons      (b) Sustainable development  
 (c) Development without Destruction      (d) The politics of the developed nations
- Smog is a combination of**  
 (a) Air and water vapours      (b) Water and smoke      (c) Fire and water      (d) Smoke and fog
- The multinational company Western Mining Corporation (WMC) belongs to**  
 (a) USA      (b) Australia      (c) UK      (d) New Zealand
- WWF stands for**  
 (a) World Wild Foundation      (b) World Wildlife Federation  
 (c) World Wide Wildlife      (d) World Wildlife Fund
- The Constitution of India provides for the safeguard of cultural and educational rights of minorities under fundamental rights of Article**  
 (a) 20      (b) 23      (c) 28      (d) 29
- The Government of India refers indigenous people as**  
 (a) Scheduled tribes      (b) Refugee people      (c) Prisoners of war      (d) Outclass people
- The animal that is the symbol of the World Wide Wildlife Fund is:**  
 (a) Tiger      (b) Panda      (c) Hornbill      (d) White Bear
- Main cause of extinction of species from tropics is**  
 (a) Soil erosion      (b) Pollution      (c) Deforestation      (d) Afforestation
- What was the other name for the 1987 Brundtland Report?**  
 (a) Our Common Present      (b) Our Common Future      (c) Our Common Past      (d) None of these
- Expand UNFCCC**  
 (a) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change  
 (b) United Nations Framework Counter on Climate Change  
 (c) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Call  
 (d) United Nations Fast Convention on Climate Change

- 13. India signed and ratified the 1997 Kyoto Protocol in:**  
 (a) July 2002                      (b) August 2002                      (c) September 2002                      (d) October 2002
- 14. The World Council of Indigenous Peoples was formed in:**  
 (a) 1973                      (b) 1974                      (c) 1975                      (d) 1976
- 15. Which one of the following is the best way to protect environment by individuals?**  
 (a) By simply talking about environment  
 (b) By killing organisms and cutting trees  
 (c) By joining NGOs and involve themselves in environmental protection works  
 (d) By simply sitting in a home
- 16. Sardar Sarovar Dam was built on the river:**  
 (a) Ganga                      (b) Narmada                      (c) Godavari                      (d) Satluj
- 17. Floods can be prevented by**  
 (a) Afforestation                      (b) Removing top soil                      (c) Deforestation                      (d) Agriculture
- 18. Where can we see State Department of Environment?**  
 (a) State where there is no danger for environment                      (b) State where there is danger for environment  
 (c) State where there is no adequate environment                      (d) In all States of India
- 19. Animal adopt a similar state like sleep to reduce their metabolic rate, it is called:**  
 (a) Migration                      (b) Transpiration                      (c) Hibernating                      (d) None of these
- 20. Which of the following is an inexhaustible natural resource?**  
 (a) Forest                      (b) Minerals                      (c) Coal                      (d) Water
- 21. The reason of soil pollution is \_\_\_\_\_.**  
 (a) Ozone                      (b) Aerosol                      (c) PAN                      (d) Acid rain
- 22. The green colour of plants is due to the presence of:**  
 (a) Chlorophyll                      (b) Carotene                      (c) Cellulose                      (d) Biennial
- 23. Which is/are the abiotic components of an ecosystem?**  
 (a) Soil                      (b) Protein                      (c) Carbon                      (d) All of these
- 24. Main cause of extinction of species from tropics is**  
 (a) Soil erosion                      (b) Pollution                      (c) Deforestation                      (d) Afforestation
- 25. Ecological imbalance in the biosphere is created by:**  
 (a) Cutting of forest                      (b) Conservation of forest  
 (c) Production of more paper                      (d) Both (a) and (c)
- 26. Which of the following is the 'biodiversity hot spots'?**  
 (a) Rivers                      (b) Forests                      (c) Deserts                      (d) Oceans
- 27. In our country, vast tracts of forests are cleared and a single species of plant is cultivated. This practice promotes**  
 (a) biodiversity in the area                      (b) monoculture in the area  
 (c) growth of natural forest                      (d) preserves the natural ecosystem in the area
- 28. Which among the following best explains the reason for growing concerns about the environment?**  
 (a) The developed countries are concerned about protecting nature  
 (b) Protection of the environment is vital for indigenous people and natural habitats  
 (c) The environmental degradation caused by human activities has become pervasive and has reached a dangerous level  
 (d) None of the above

**29. Which among the following are True about the Global Commons?**

- (a) The earth's atmosphere, Antarctica ocean floor and outer space are considered as part of the global commons
- (b) The global commons are outside the sovereign jurisdiction
- (c) The question of managing the global commons reflected the North-South divide
- (d) The countries of the North are more concerned about the protection of the global common than the countries of the South

**30. Earth Summit was attended by:**

- (a) 170 states
- (b) 59 states
- (c) 191 states
- (d) 184 states

**31. World Environment Day is celebrated each year on:**

- (a) 5 March
- (b) 5 June
- (c) 5 January
- (d) 7 June

**32. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was held in:**

- (a) 2004
- (b) 1997
- (c) 2001
- (d) 1992

**33. The poor and developing countries of the third world are called as \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Global North
- (b) Global East
- (c) Global South
- (d) Global West

**34. International Ozone Day is celebrated on :**

- (a) December 16
- (b) October 16
- (c) November 16
- (d) September 16

**35. Water harvesting is a method which**

- (a) increases groundwater level
- (b) is not practised in modern days
- (c) has no relation with groundwater
- (d) decreases groundwater level

**36. The Earth Summit was held at:**

- (a) London
- (b) New York
- (c) New Delhi
- (d) Rio-de-Janeiro

**37. Natural Forests –**

- (a) help stabilise the climate
- (b) moderate water supplies
- (c) harbour a majority of the planet's bio diversity on the Land
- (d) All the above

**38. Depletion of the amount of ozone poses a real danger to –**

- (a) Ecosystems
- (b) human health
- (c) Ecosystems and human health
- (d) none of these

**39. The earth summit was held in –**

- (a) May 1991
- (b) June 1991
- (c) May 1992
- (d) June 1992

**40. The Earth Summit which was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil focused on .....**

- (a) Terrorism
- (b) Global Poverty
- (c) Environmental issues
- (d) Health epidemics

**41. India signed and ratified the 1997 Kyoto Protocol in**

- (A) September 2022
- (B) June 2022
- (C) August 2022
- (D) July 2022

**42. Narmada Bachao Andolan was to**

- (a) Clean narmada
- (b) Expand narmada
- (c) Save narmada
- (d) None of these

**43. Which of the following is best method from environment point of view?**

- (a) Reduce
- (b) Recycle
- (c) Reuse
- (d) All of these

**44. The full form of UV rays is**

- (a) Ultraviolet
- (b) Ultra violent
- (c) Ultra valve
- (d) Ultimate violet

45. **Assertion (A): Alluvial soil is ideal for growth of paddy, wheat, cereal and pulse crops.**  
**Reason (R): Alluvial soil is well-known for its capacity to hold moisture.**  
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
46. **Indigenous people are illiterate and poor. They do not know how to protect their \_\_\_\_\_.**  
 (a) Security (b) Rights (c) Dignity (d) Income
47. **What is U.N.E.P.?**  
 (a) United Nations Entry Programme (b) Unit of New Entry Programme  
 (c) United Nations Environment Programme (d) None of these
48. **Capitalists and M.N.C. are draining their natural resources by \_\_\_\_\_ means and sometimes people are also compelled for immigrating from their native places.**  
 (a) illegal (b) legal (c) law (d) Article
49. **Assertion (A): Resources are free gifts of nature.**  
**Reason (R): Resources like soil, air, water are easily available in nature.**  
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
50. **The Energy Conservation Act, passed in \_\_\_\_\_, outlines initiatives to improve energy efficiency.**  
 (a) 2001 (b) 2002 (c) 2003 (d) 2004
51. **\_\_\_\_\_ change of surroundings which take place mainly because of human activities.**  
 (a) Favourable (b) Unfavourable (c) Non peaceful (d) No favour
52. **Implying a colossal loss of \_\_\_\_\_ which are the essential ingredients of soil fertility and essential inputs of crop production.**  
 (a) nitrogen (b) potassium (c) phosphorus (d) All of these
53. **Assertion (A): Processes of soil formation and erosion goes simultaneously and creates a balance between the two.**  
**Reason (R): The denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down is soil erosion.**  
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
54. **Which World Summit Conference was held in Rio in 1992?**  
 (a) UNESCO (b) UNDP (c) UNCED (d) UNICEF
55. **The main functions of U.N.E.P. are to protect the world from pollution by cutting emission of \_\_\_\_\_ gases and secondly, preventing unrestricted exploitation of resources.**  
 (a) methane (b) nitrogen (c) greenhouse (d) none of these
56. **The use of diesel vehicles should be \_\_\_\_\_ in the country.**  
 (a) Increased (b) Decreased (c) Started (d) Stopped

57. **Assertion (A): Resource planning is an easy process in India.**  
**Reason (R): Resource planning involves surveying, mapping, quantitative and qualitative estimation and measurement of the resources.**
- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
58. **India and China were exempted from the requirement of the Kyoto Protocol because their contribution to the emission of greenhouse gases during the industrialisation period was -**
- (a) significant (b) insignificant (c) important (d) unimportant
59. **There is a constant reduction in the total amount of ozone in the Earth's stratosphere posing a risk to ecosystems and \_\_\_\_\_ health.**
- (a) flora (b) fauna (c) human (d) none of these
60. **Coastal pollution is increasing globally. The coastal waters are becoming polluted due to \_\_\_\_\_ activities.**
- (a) land based (b) coastal area based (c) sea coast based (d) all of these
61. **Assertion (A): Controlling on mining activities doesn't control land degradation.**  
**Reason (R): In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, deforestation has occurred due to overgrazing, not minings.**
- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
62. **Kyoto Protocol is an \_\_\_\_\_ setting targets for industrialised countries to cut their greenhouse gas emissions.**
- (a) international agreement (b) national agreement  
 (c) regional agreement (d) all of these
63. **At the \_\_\_\_\_ meeting in June 2005, India pointed out that the per capita emission rates of the developing countries are a tiny fraction of those in the developed world.**
- (a) G-8 (b) ASEAN (c) UN (d) EU
64. **The Rio Summit held in 1992 produced conventions regarding climate change, forestry, biodiversity and recommended a list of plan called**
- (a) Agenda-21 (b) G-8 (c) Agenda-20 (d) Agenda-25
65. **Assertion (A): Terrace cultivation restrict erosion.**  
**Reason (R): Running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels as gullies. This helps to cultivate crops.**
- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
66. **Protecting nature for \_\_\_\_\_ reasons is an ancient practice in many traditional societies.**
- (a) economic (b) religious (c) employment (d) social
67. **The Electricity Act of \_\_\_\_\_ encourages the use of renewable energy.**
- (a) 2000 (b) 2004 (c) 2006 (d) 2008
68. **The global environment is also a Global Common and \_\_\_\_\_.**
- (a) global world (b) world Heritage (c) global nation (d) global warming



69. Assertion (A) : Resources are vital for human survival as well as for maintaining the quality of life.

Reason (R) : It was believed that resources are free gifts of nature.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

70. According to the Human Development Report \_\_\_\_\_ of the United Nations, about 1.2 billion people have no access to safe water.

- (a) 2004
- (b) 2005
- (c) 2006
- (d) 2013

71. How many indigenous people are there in the whole world?

- (a) 20 crore
- (b) 30 crore
- (c) 27 crore
- (d) 25 crore

72. Which country's renewable energy programme is the largest in the world?

- (a) US
- (b) India
- (c) China
- (d) Russia

73. Assertion (A) : India has varied relief features, landforms, climatic realms and vegetation types.

Reason (R) : These have been deposited by three important Himalayan river systems—the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

74. Analyse the information given below, considering one of the following correct options:

- (i) Contour ploughing
- (ii) Terrace farming
- (iii) Strip cropping
- (iv) Afforestation

Option :

- (a) Measures for ploughing
- (b) Measures for soil conservation
- (c) Measures for terrace farming
- (d) Measures for cutting trees

75. Find the incorrect option:

- (a) The cold desert of Ladakh is relatively isolated from rest of the country.
- (b) It has very rich cultural heritage.
- (c) It has sufficiency in water, infrastructure and some vital minerals.
- (d) This calls for balanced resource planning at the national, state, regional and local levels.

76. Find the incorrect option related to alluvial soil:

- (a) It is formed by the deposition of alluvium brought down by the east flowing peninsular rivers.
- (b) It is highly infertile.
- (c) It consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay.
- (d) It is rich in potash, phosphoric acid and lime but deficient in organic matter.

77. Analyse the information given below, considering one of the following correct options:

- (i) It is formed by the deposition of alluvium brought down by the east flowing peninsular rivers.
- (ii) It is highly fertile.
- (iii) It consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay.
- (iv) It is rich in potash, phosphoric acid and lime but deficient in organic matter.

Option :

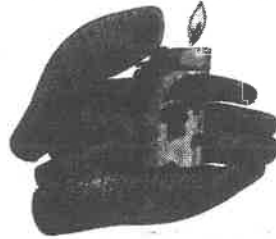
- (a) Main features of alluvial soil
- (b) Main features of black soil
- (c) Main features of arid soil
- (d) Main features of laterite soil.

78. Assertion (A): Soil is the most important renewable natural resource.

Reason (R): Soil supports different types of living organisms on earth.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

79. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the following questions :



I. What does the above picture represent?

- (a) Industrial pollution
- (b) Industrial waste
- (c) Global warming
- (d) Global poverty

II. Why do you think the fingers are designed like chimneys and the world made into a lighter?

- (a) Fingers denote pollution coming out of chimneys from industries
- (b) The lighter represents burning and depleting of natural resources.
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

III. What message does this picture convey?

- (a) Draws the attention of the world towards industrial pollution
- (b) Flora and fauna will be depleted
- (c) Create an imbalance to ecosystem
- (d) All the above

80. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the following questions



I. What does the cartoon represent?

- (a) The methods adopted by industrialised countries
- (b) The methods to fulfil their essentials
- (c) From weaker to richer section
- (d) All of these

**II. Which countries are being shown here?**

- (a) US and Iraq      (b) UK and US      (c) Russia and China      (d) India and Pakistan

**III. What message does this picture convey?**

- (a) Resources are the real strength of a nation      (b) Neo-colonialism plays politics to obtain it  
(c) only (b)      (d) Both (a) and (b)

81. \_\_\_\_\_ gas is released in animal waste, is one of the factors contributing to global warming.  
(a) nitrogen gas      (b) oxygen      (c) methane gas      (d) carbon dioxide gas
82. Air, water, land, etc include non-living elements and are called \_\_\_\_\_ elements of environment.  
(a) Biotic      (b) Abiotic      (c) Non biotic      (d) All of these
83. Discharge of domestic and industrial waste pollutes the water and makes it unfit for use called.  
(a) water contamination      (b) water conservation      (c) water convention      (d) none of these

**Input Text Based MCQ's**

Read the below source carefully and answer the following questions (84 to 86):

*In recent years, awareness of the harmful effect of chemical-based fertilizers and pesticides on our health is on rise. Conventional agriculture relies heavily on chemical fertilizers and toxic pesticides etc which enter the food supply and penetrate the water resources, harm the livestock, deplete the soil and devastate natural eco systems. Efforts in evolving technologies which are ecofriendly, essential for sustainable development and one such technology which is ecofriendly is organic farming. In short, organic agriculture is a whole system of farming which restores, maintains and enhances the ecological balance. There is an increasing demand for organically grown food to enhance food safety throughout the world.*

84. In the context of sustainable development, which of the following is/ are strategies to achieve it?  
(a) use of sustained methods of farming      (b) use of bio pest  
(c) use of natural manure      (d) all of these
85. Green Revolution was a major reason of rise in productivity of farming. What are the advantages of conventional farming methods?  
(a) Higher output      (b) cost effective      (c) wider range      (d) all of these
86. Organic agriculture is a whole system of farming which restores, maintains and enhances the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Ecology      (b) Ecological balance      (c) Ecological Disbalance      (d) Natural balance

Read the below source carefully and answer the following questions (87 to 90):

*Sustainable development is one which is directly concerned with increasing the material standards of living of the poor at the grass-root level. This can be quantitatively measured in terms of increased income, real income, educational services, health care, sanitation, water supply etc. In more specific terms, sustainable development aims at decreasing the absolute poverty of the poor by providing lasting and secure livelihoods that minimise resource depletion, environmental degradation, cultural disruption and social instability.*

87. The concept of sustainable development is related to:  
(a) Rural development      (b) Growth rate of GDP      (c) Human development      (d) Environment
88. The economic development that we have achieved so far has come at a very heavy price that is environment pollution. (true/ false)  
(a) True      (b) False      (c) can't say      (d) none of these
89. The environment fails to perform its third and vital function of life substance and this results in an environmental \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) war      (b) crises      (c) dispute      (d) tension
90. Demand is increasing day by day over environmental resource which is creating \_\_\_\_\_ to the environment.  
(a) pressure      (b) hardness      (c) thickness      (d) none of these

Read the below source carefully and answer the following questions (91 to 92):

*Environment and economy are interdependent and need each other. Hence, development that ignores its repercussions on the environment will destroy the environment that sustains life forms. The concept of sustainable development was emphasised by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), which defined it as: 'Development that meets the need of the present generation without compromising the ability of the future generation to meet their own needs'. The Brundtland Commission emphasises on protecting the future generation. This is in line with the argument of the environmentalists who emphasise that we have a moral obligation to hand over the planet earth in good order to the future generation; that is, the present generation should bequeath a better environment to the future generation.*

91. Following is an advantage of sustainable economic development

- (a) Higher per capita income (b) Rapid industrialisation  
(c) Beneficial to future generations (d) Agricultural development

92. Global warming is caused by:

- (a) Nitrogen (b) Oxygen gas (c) Green house gases (d) Hot climate

Read the below source carefully and answer the following questions (93 to 96):

*In order to address two major environmental concerns in India, viz. water and air pollution, the government set up CPCB. This was followed by states establishing their own state level boards to address all the environmental concerns. They investigate, collect and disseminate information relating to water, air and land pollution, lay down standards for sewage/trade effluent and emissions. These boards provide technical assistance to governments in promoting cleanliness of streams and wells by prevention, control and abatement of water pollution, and improve the quality of air and to prevent, control or abate air pollution in the country.*

93. What is full form of CPCB?

- (a) Central Pollution Control Board (b) Center Power Control Board  
(c) Central Press Control Board (d) Circular Power Control Board

94. When was CPCB established?

- (a) 1956 (b) 1959 (c) 1962 (d) 1974

95. What does environment include?

- (a) Biotic and Abiotic (b) Non biotic (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

96. \_\_\_\_\_ helps in maintaining ecological balance.

- (a) Non-Organic food (b) Organic food (c) Water (d) only (a) and (c)

## ANSWERS

### Multiple Choice Questions

- |                            |         |         |                            |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c)                     | 2. (c)  | 3. (b)  | 4. (d)                     | 5. (b)  | 6. (d)  | 7. (d)  | 8. (a)  | 9. (b)  | 10. (c) |
| 11. (b)                    | 12. (a) | 13. (b) | 14. (c)                    | 15. (c) | 16. (b) | 17. (a) | 18. (d) | 19. (c) | 20. (d) |
| 21. (d)                    | 22. (a) | 23. (d) | 24. (c)                    | 25. (d) | 26. (b) | 27. (b) | 28. (c) | 29. (a) | 30. (a) |
| 31. (b)                    | 32. (d) | 33. (c) | 34. (a)                    | 35. (a) | 36. (d) | 37. (d) | 38. (c) | 39. (d) | 40. (c) |
| 41. (c)                    | 42. (c) | 43. (d) | 44. (a)                    | 45. (a) | 46. (b) | 47. (c) | 48. (a) | 49. (b) | 50. (a) |
| 51. (b)                    | 52. (d) | 53. (c) | 54. (c)                    | 55. (c) | 56. (d) | 57. (d) | 58. (b) | 59. (c) | 60. (a) |
| 61. (d)                    | 62. (a) | 63. (a) | 64. (a)                    | 65. (c) | 66. (b) | 67. (c) | 68. (b) | 69. (c) | 70. (c) |
| 71. (b)                    | 72. (b) | 73. (a) | 74. (b)                    | 75. (c) | 76. (b) | 77. (a) | 78. (a) |         |         |
| 79. I-(a), II-(c), III-(d) |         |         | 80. I-(d), II-(a), III-(d) |         |         | 81. (c) | 82. (b) | 83. (a) |         |

### Input Text Based MCQ's

- |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 84. (d) | 85. (d) | 86. (b) | 87. (d) | 88. (a) | 89. (b) | 90. (a) | 91. (c) | 92. (c) | 93. (a) |
| 94. (d) | 95. (a) | 96. (b) |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |