



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: XII	Department: Commerce
	Topic: EMPLOYMENT: GROWTH, INFORMALIZATION AND OTHER ISSUES

1 Mark Question:

Name the following:

1. A movement to prevent cutting of trees
A: CHIPCO
2. Renewable resources
3. Non-renewable resources
4. Carrying capacity of the environment
5. Absorptive capacity of the environment
6. Bio-composting
7. Two major environmental issues facing the world today
A: Global warming and Ozone depletion.

REFER TO NOTES FOR THE ANSWERS OF THE QNs FROM Qn 2-6

3/4 Marks Question:

8. What is Pollution Control Board? What is its function?

A: * Pollution Control Boards

To address two major environmental concerns in India; water, air and land pollution, the government set up the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in 1974. This was followed by states establishing their own state level boards to address all the environmental concerns.

Pollution control boards collect, collate and disseminate technical and statistical data relating to water pollution. They monitor the quality of water in 125 rivers (including the tributaries), wells, lakes, ponds, tanks, drains and canals.

9. What is ppollution? How does it manifest itself?

A: It refers to those activities of production and consumption which challenge purity of air and water and serenity of the environment.

Pollution unfolds itself in three ways

- Air Pollution: Pollution of air implies pollution of an essential element of life.
- Water Pollution: Water is an equally important element of life and its pollution is equally serious. Polluted water is the principal cause of diseases like diarrhea and hepatitis.
- Noise Pollution: Excessive noise causes irritation and unnecessarily fatigues the body and the mind.

5/6 Marks Question:

10. (a) State any four pressing environmental concerns of India.

(b) Correction for environmental damages involves opportunity costs — explain.

Answer. (a) Pressing environmental concerns of India:

1. Global Warming. Global warming is a gradual increase in the average temperature of the earth's lower atmosphere as a result of the increase in greenhouse gases due to industrialisation in recent times.
2. Ozone Depletion. The depletion of ozone layer has been caused by high levels of chlorine and bromine compounds in the stratosphere. It causes skin cancer, and lowers the production of aquatic organisms.
3. Environmental Crisis. The rising population of the developing countries and the affluent • , consumption and production standards of the developed world have put a great stress on the environment in terms of its functions of supplying resources and assimilating waste.
4. Massive Overuse and Misuse of Environmental Resources. There is massive overuse and misuse of environmental resources which results in deforestation, land degradation, ozone depletion and global warming. .

(b) The correction of environmental damages involves huge opportunity cost. It is the cost of alternative opportunity given up. The country has to pay huge amount for damages done to human health. The health cost due to degraded environmental quality have resulted in diseases like asthma, cholera, etc. Huge expenditure is incurred on treating the diseases.

11. Explain the strategies for sustainable development in India.

1. Use of Non-conventional Sources of Energy India heavily depends on thermal and hydro power plants to meet its power needs. Both of these have adverse environmental impacts. Thermal power plants emit large quantities of carbon dioxide, which is a greenhouse gas. If it is not used properly, it may cause land and water pollution.
2. LPG, Gobar Gas in Rural Areas Rural households in India generally use wood, dungcake (upla) or other biomass as fuel. This practice has several adverse implications like deforestation, reduction in green cover and air pollution.

To rectify the situation, subsidised LPG is being provided. Besides it, gobar gas plants are being encouraged through easy loans and subsidy. LPG is the clean fuel. It does not create any household

pollution and also wastage is minimised. For gobar gas plants, cattle dung is fed in the plant to function which produces gas and slurry is used as organic soil fertiliser.

3. CNG in Urban Areas In Delhi, the use of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) as fuel in public transport system has significantly lowered air pollution and the air has become cleaner in the last few years.

4. Wind Power In areas, where speed of wind is usually high, wind mills can provide electricity without any adverse impact on the environment. The turbines moves with wind and electricity gets generated. Its initial cost' remain high but it can be recovered easily.

5. Solar Power Through Photovoltaic Cells In India, solar energy is used in different forms for agriculture products, daily use products and even to warm ourselves in winters. Through photovoltaic cells, solar energy can be converted into electricity. This technology is extremely useful for remote areas and for places where supply of power lines is either not possible or proves very costly. This technique is also totally free from pollution.

MCQ:

1. Which of the following is not a component of environment?
 - a. air
 - b. electricity**
 - c. land
 - d. water

2. Which of the following is a reason of noise pollution?
 - a. Domestic sewerage
 - b. Industrial machines
 - c. Emission of gases
 - d. Industrial wastes

3. _____ is a cause of environmental degradation.
 - a. Population explosion
 - b. Increasing urbanization
 - c. Rapid industrialization
 - d. All of these**

4. Sustainable development satisfies the needs of _____.
- a. Present generation only.
 - b. Future generation only
 - c. Both a and b**
 - d. None of these
5. An increase in real income along with an increase in economic welfare is called_____:
- a. Economic growth
 - b. Economic development**
 - c. Sustainable development
 - d. Technological development
6. Consistent rise in atmospheric temperature is called:
- a. Global Warming**
 - b. Environmental upgradation
 - c. Air erosion
 - d. Land degradation