Indian Economy
Sustainable Economic Development

The concept of Environment- Environment can be described as all those conditions and their effects on human life. It is the sum of the total area and the total number of resources.
According to the Environment Act of 1986, "Nature includes, water, air and the earth and the relationships that exist between aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems with humans and other organisms, plants, micro-organisms and animals".

Environmental Functions

• Includes waste.
• Supports survival by providing genetics and biodiversity.
• It also provides beauty services such as places etc.

The Importance of the Environment

• Environment provides production facilities.
• Nature supports life.
• Environment Improve quality of life.

Two Basic Environmental Problems
1. Pollution problem.
2. The problem of over-exploitation of natural resources.
Pollution Refers to those production and use activities that challenge air and water cleanliness and environmental stability.
Uncleanness manifests itself in three ways
• Air pollution Air pollution means pollution of important living things.
• Water Pollution Water is an important part of life and its pollution is very bad. Dirty water is a major cause of diseases such as diarrhea and liver disease.
• Noise Contamination High noise causes unnecessary irritation and unnecessary tiredness of body and mind.
Causes of Environmental Degradation
• Population explosion
• Widespread poverty
• Increasing urbanization
• Increased use of pesticides, pesticides and chemical fertilizers
• Rapid industrial development
• Quantity of transport vehicles
• Ignoring social norms
How to Conserve the Environment?
The following steps need to be taken to protect the environment
• Public awareness
• Human control
• Enforcement of the Conservation Act
• Forestry campaign
• Controlling industrial and agricultural pollution
• Water management
• Solid waste management
• Housing development

Sustainable development- It is a process of economic development that aims to improve the quality of life of both them and the next generation.

Features of Sustainable Development
• Continued increase in individual income and economic well-being
• Reasonable use of natural resources
• There is no reduction in the ability of future generations to meet their needs
• No increase in pollution
Sustainable Development Strategies
• Effective technology.
• Use of environmentally friendly energy sources.
• Integrated Rural Development.
• Switch to organic farming.
• Manage wastes.
• Strict rules for the disposal of chemical wastewater.
• Awareness of conservation of natural resources for generations to come.
• Public transport.
Factors Contributing to Deforestation
• Growing demand for the timber industry and other forest products.
• Growing demand for firewood due to population explosions.
• River district projects.
The economic development we have achieved so far is at the expense of environmental degradation. The period of globalization promises high economic growth, but on the other hand there have been negative effects on the environment.
In order to understand the path to sustainable development, the importance and contribution of nature to economic development must be understood. With this in mind, we will be able to achieve sustainable development in India.
Nature is defined as the essence of the planet's heritage and the essence of all resources. Includes all living things (e.g. birds, animals, plants, forests, etc.) and abiotic (e.g., water, Sun, earth, mountains, etc.) factors that influence each other.
According to the Environmental Law of 1986, 'Nature includes, water, air and the earth and the relationships that exist between water, air, land and people and other living things, plants, micro-organisms and goods'.

Environmental Functions- Environment forms four important associations, such as these

- Resource resources include both renewable and non-renewable energy sources. Resources that can be used without fear of running out are renewable energy sources, e.g. trees, fish, etc. Non-renewable sources are those that are depleted or depleted. E.g. mineral gasoline, etc.
- Assimilate Waste Production and Recycling It is usually in the form of waste that is absorbed by the environment.
- Supports Health Sun, soil, air, water are important natural ingredients in human life. The absence of this will lead to the end of life on Earth.
- Aesthetic Services Environment provides aesthetic services such as landscapes, including rivers, the sea, mountains and deserts. Enjoying these surroundings adds to the quality of life.

Environmental Problem- The environment performs its functions without interruption as long as the demand for these functions is within its control. This means that if the supply level exceeds the level of their renewal, the environment will fail to perform its functions.
Resources are depleted and waste is generated beyond the capacity of the environment. All of this has led to an environmental crisis, referring to an environmental crisis that occurs when the natural environment of a particular species or population changes and disrupts its life.

The Effect of Environmental Disasters- The points presented below describe the effects of an Environment disaster

• Development has polluted and dried up rivers and other subterranean areas, which has worsened water quality.
• Extensive and extensive excavation of both renewable and non-renewable resources eliminated some of the key resources, forcing huge sums of money on technology and research to test new resources.
• Decreased air and water levels have resulted in an increase in the number of respiratory and water-borne diseases, i.e., health care costs also increase by 70% water data. India is polluted and cannot be used for
• drinking.

Global Environment Issues- Environmental problems affecting the world are called environmental issues such as global warming and ozone depletion. These issues also contribute to the increase in financial obligations to the government.
These issues are discussed below

1. Global warming- The gradual increase in the average temperature of the Earth's atmosphere is called global warming.
Causes / Consequences- It is due to greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide, methane and other gaseous gases) by the burning of fossil fuels (coal and petroleum) and deforestation (increases the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere). Many of the most recent observations and speculations about global warming are man-made.
The atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide and methane has increased by 31 per cent and 149% respectively above the pre-industrial level since 1750.
The various effects of global warming are described below
• Over the past century, the atmosphere has risen by 1.10 ° F (0.60 ° C).
• The melting of tropical ice that leads to rising sea levels (during the last century, sea level has risen by several inches) and the risk of coastal flooding has increased.
• Disruption of the supply of drinking water depends on the melting of the ice.
• Extinction of species.
• The most common tropical storms.
• Increased tropical diseases.
Action Taken- The United Nations Conference on Climate Change, held in Tokyo, Japan, in 1997, concluded with an international agreement to combat global warming that called for a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions in industrialized nations.

2. Ozone depletion- Refers to the depletion of the ozone layer in the stratosphere.
Causes/Consequences- It is caused by high levels of chlorine and bromine compounds in the stratosphere. The source of these compounds is Cholor flurocarbons (CFCs), which are used as cooling agents in air conditioners and refrigerators or as aerosol propellants and bromofluro-carbon (halons) used by fire-fighters.
The various effects of ozone depletion are described below
• Some ultraviolet rays come to Earth causing damage to living organisms, skin cancer in humans, low levels of phytoplankton affecting aquatic organisms.
• It contributes to the growth of earth's vegetation.
Action Taken- Between 1979 and 1990, a 5% decrease in the ozone layer was observed. As the ozone layer prevents ultraviolet radiation from escaping into Earth's atmosphere, so the depletion of the ozone layer is causing worldwide concern, leading to the adoption of a Montreal agreement banning the use of Chlorofluorocarbon (JCFC) compounds and other ozone-reducing chemicals such as ozone. Tetrachloride, tricholoroethane (also known as methyl chloroform) and bromine compounds known as halons.

Environment of India- India has rich natural resources at great cost.
It is clear from the following points

- India has rich soil resources, hundreds of rivers and streams, lush forests, abundant mineral deposits, vast expanses of the Indian Ocean, mountain ranges, etc.
- The black soil of the Deccan Plateau is especially suitable for cotton cultivation. It has led to a focus on the textile industry in the region.
- The Indo Gangetic plain extending from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal is one of the most fertile, cultivated and densely populated regions in the world.
- The forests of India, although evenly distributed, provide a green cover for most of its inhabitants and a natural cover for its wildlife.
- Large deposits of iron-ore, coal and natural gas are found in the country. India alone accounts for about 20 percent of the world's total iron ore.
- Bauxite, copper, chromate, diamonds, gold, lead, lignite, manganese, zinc, uranium, etc. are found in different parts of the country.

A Threat to the Indian Environment

The threat to India's environment is poverty, pollution, a rapidly growing industrial sector. Air pollution, water pollution, soil erosion, deforestation and the extinction of wildlife are some of India's biggest environmental concerns. Development projects in India have resulted in pressure on their limited natural resources, without creating impacts on human health and well-being.
In them are important issues

- Land degradation and solid waste management
- Loss of biodiversity
- Air pollution with a particular focus on traffic pollution in urban areas
- Clean water management Some of these issues are discussed below

Land degradation in India- the Indian subcontinent is plagued by varying degrees and types of deterioration caused mainly by unstable use and improper administrative procedures.
These are the causes of land degradation in India

- Loss of vegetation due to deforestation.
- Uncontrolled firewood and fodder collection.
- Rotational farming.
- Reduction in forest areas.
- Deforestation and overgrazing.
- Inadequacy of adequate soil conservation measures.
- Improper crop rotation.
- The indiscriminate use of agricultural chemicals such as fertilizers and pesticides.
- Improper planning and management of the irrigation system.
- Extrusion of groundwater that is beyond recycling capacity.
- Open an access service.
- Poverty of people who depend on agriculture.

Biodiversity Loss- India owns 2.5% of the world's land area. India owns 17% of the population and 20% of the world's livestock. In order to keep livestock and people in the country, the country needs 0.47 hectares of land to meet basic needs but it has only 0.08 lands which causes deforestation and erosion. 5.3 billion tons of soil erosion every year. As a result the amount of nutrients lost through erosion each year ranges from 5.8 million to 8.4 million tons.

Chipko or Appiko: What's in a Name?

The Chipko Movement aims to protect the forests of the Himalayas. In Karnataka, the same organization adopted a different name, 'Chpiko', meaning hug.

On September 8, 1983, when logging began in the Salkan forest in the Cyrillic region, 160 men, women, and children embraced trees and forced loggers to leave. They remained vigilant in the forest for the next six weeks. It was only after forest officials confirmed that tree volunteers would be scientifically cut down and in line with the regional program, whether they left the trees, where logging by contractors damaged a large number of natural forests, the idea of kissing trees. The trees gave the people hope and confidence that they could protect the forests. In that event, as logging stopped, people saved 12000 trees. Within a few months, the organization spread too many nearby circuits.

Air pollution- In India, air pollution is widespread in urban areas where cars are a major cause and in a few other industrialized areas and thermal power plants.

Pollution from cars and industry is a major source of air pollution.

• Pollution of vehicles the emission of exhaust vehicles is very worrying as these are poor resources and thus, have a significant impact on common pollution. The number of vehicles has increased from 3 lakh in 1957 to 67 crores in 2003.

• In 2003, public transportation (two-wheel-drive and single-vehicle vehicles) accounted for about 80% of the total number of registered vehicles, which contributed significantly to air pollution.

• Industrial Pollution India is one of the ten most industrialized countries in the world. This situation has resulted in unwanted and unintended consequences such as unplanned urbanization, pollution and the dangers of accidents. The CPCB (Central Pollution Control Board) has identified 17 categories of industries (large and medium) as major pollutants.

Management of Fresh Water- Water is a vital part of life and is highly polluted. Water is polluted when chemicals and other waste are dumped into it. Dirty water is a major cause of diseases such as diarrhea and hepatitis. Thus, clean water management is essential to survival.

Pollution Control Boards

Dealing with two major environmental problems in India; In terms of water, air and land pollution, the government established the CPCB in 1974. This was followed by states establishing their own boards at the state level to address all environmental concerns.

Various board pollution control functions exist

- Investigate, collect and disseminate information on water, air and land pollution.
- Setting standards for commercial sanitation / wastewater and emissions.
- Provide technical assistance to government in promoting the cleanliness of streams and resources by preventing, controlling and reducing water pollution.
- Improving air quality and preventing, controlling or reducing air pollution in the country.
- Conduct and support research and research on water and air pollution problems as well as prevention, control and eradication.
- Developing a public awareness program on pollution control.
- Preparing manuals, codes and guidelines regarding treatment and disposal of waste and commercial waste.
- Air quality monitoring by industrial control.
- Regional boards through their district officials, periodically inspect the entire industry under their control to assess the appropriateness of the treatment measures provided to treat pollution and emissions.
- State pollution boards also provide details of the background air needed in the industrial area and town planning.

In short, it can be said that pollution control boards collect, compile and disseminate technical and statistical data related to water pollution. They monitor the water level in 125 rivers (including dams), springs, lakes, ponds, tanks, canals and canals.

How to Conserve the Environment?

The various measures taken by the Department of Environment and centralized state pollution control boards may not be rewarded unless, we make them aware.
The following are the necessary steps to take to save the environment

- Public Awareness There should be public awareness about the threats of increased pollution and how each of us can contribute to the fight against this scourge.
- Human Governance a major issue to be addressed by population growth is to protect the environment.
- Enforcement of the Conservation Act the Environmental Law was passed in 1986. He was passed to assess the poor quality of the environment.
- Forestry Campaign a massive forestry campaign should be started to protect the environment.
- Water management there must be ways to harvest rainwater for use in areas where water is scarce, so that clean drinking water can be provided to rural people.
- Solid Waste Management is very important. It should be treated with chemicals. Rural waste should be converted into compost.

Definition, Features, Requirements and Strategies for Sustainable Development-

According to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), sustainable development can be defined as "a development strategy that meets the needs of the next generation without compromising the ability of the next generation to meet its own needs."
Edward Barbier, a well-known figure also gave a definition of sustainable development Sustainable development is about raising the standard of living of the poor to grass levels.
Specifically, sustainable development aims to reduce the overall poverty of the poor by providing sustainable and secure livelihoods that reduce resource degradation, environmental degradation, cultural disruption and social instability.
The Brudtland Commission emphasizes the protection of the next generation. A moral obligation to provide planet Earth in a positive way for future generations, i. e., and the current generation should leave the next generation a better place.

The present generation can promote development that improves ecosystems and a well-structured, cohesive environment

- Conservation like us.
- Energy conservation to regenerate the natural ecosystem.
- Avoid the charge of additional costs or risks for future generations.

Features of Sustainable Development

- Continued increase in per capita income and economic well-being.
- Reasonable use of natural resources.
- There is no reduction in the ability of future generations to meet their needs.
- Check for contamination.

A way to Sustainable Development

According to Herman Dalay, a leading environmental economist, the key requirements for sustainable development are

- Limit population density within the environment.
- Technological advances should be inputs well and not consuming inputs.
- Renewable resources must be provided on a continuous basis, that is, the release rate should not exceed the renewal rate.

• For non-renewable resources, the level of completion should not exceed the level of construction of renewable energy sources.
• Disadvantages resulting from pollution should be rectified.

Sustainable Development Strategies

1. Extraordinary Use of Energy India relies heavily on thermal and hydroelectric power industries to meet its energy needs. Both of these have a negative impact on the environment. Thermal power plants emit large amounts of carbon dioxide, which is a greenhouse gas. If not used properly, it can cause soil and water pollution.

2. LPG, Gobar Gas in Rural Areas Rural families in India often uses wood, dung cake (upla) or other biomass as fuel. This practice has several negative effects such as deforestation, reduction of green cover and air pollution.

To remedy this situation, subsidized LPG is provided. Alternatively, gobar gas plants are encouraged with easy lending and support. LPG is pure fuel. It does not create any pollution in the house and damage is minimized. In gobar gas plants, cow dung is fed to the plant for gas production and mud is used as a fertilizer made from soil.

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

4. Wind Power In areas, where wind speeds are usually high, wind mills can provide electricity without adverse effects on the environment. Turbines move with the wind and electricity is generated. Its initial cost ’is always high but can be easily obtained.

5. Solar Energy through Photovoltaic Cells in India, solar energy is used in a variety of ways in agricultural products, products for daily use and even in winter heating. With photovoltaic cells, solar energy can be converted into electricity. This technology is especially useful in remote areas and areas where the supply of power lines is not possible or proves to be costly. This process is also free of impurities.

6. Bio Composting In order to increase production, we have started using organic fertilizers, groundwater systems, etc. But also many farmers have started using natural fertilizers to produce.

In some areas, cattle are kept only because removing the waste from them is very good for manure. Earthworm can convert organisms into compost faster than conventional composting processes.

7. Small Hydel Plants The mountainous regions have streams everywhere. Many such streams are inexhaustible. Small hydel plants use the power of such streams to move small wind turbines that generate electricity. Such energy plants are environmentally friendly.

8. Indigenous Knowledge and Traditions Traditionally, Indians have been close to their homeland. If we look back on our agricultural system, health care system, housing, transportation, etc. we find that all practices were in harmony with nature. But in recent years, we have been moving away from these practices. This has caused a great deal of damage to our environment.

In ancient times, we used Ayurveda, Unani, Tibetan and Folk systems in medicine but now we ignore the traditional system and look to the western system. Not only are these products environmentally friendly but they also having no side effects.

9. Pest Control With the advent of the Green Revolution, the country embarked on the use of chemical pesticides to produce more and more harmful effects on soil, water, milk, meat and fish. To meet this challenge, better pest control measures must be put in place. One step is plant-based pesticides such as neem. Even many animals help to control insects such as snakes, peacocks, etc.

Q1. Sustainable development means that the present society passes on the future generation at least as much of the following as we have:
(a) Man Made capital
(b) Natural capital
(c) Human capital
(d) All the above

Q2. _____ is the main reason for soil erosion.
(a) Ozone Depletion
(b) Air Pollution
(c) Deforestation
(d) None of these

Q3. Natural environment refers to:
(a) Air
(b) Land
(c) Water
(d) All the above

Q4. Which of the following are biotic elements?
(i) Birds,
(ii) Water,
(iii) Land; and
(iv) Forests?
(a) i, ii
(b) i, iii
(c) i, iv
(d) ii, iii

Q5. Global warming is caused by:
(a) Head generated by sun rays passing through earth
(b) A part of sun's rays heat reflected towards space.
(c) Reflection of heat into blocked by greenhouse gases
(d) None of the above

Q6. Sustainable development can be achieved by:
(a) Restricting use of renewable resources
(b) Controlling the growth of population
(c) Controlling pollution
(d) All of these

Q7. Besides the sun rays global warming is also caused by:
(a) Burning of coal
(b) Burning of oil
(c) Burning of gas
(d) All the above

Q8. ____ is the observed and projected increase in the average temperature of earth's atmosphere and oceans.
(a) Global warming
(b) Biodiversity Loss

(c) Ozone Depletion
(d) Deforestation

Q9. Which one of the following is a measure to control air pollution in vehicles?
(a) Promotion of thermal power plants
(b) Promotion of public transport
(c) Promotion of CNG instead of petrol
(d) option (b) and (c) correct

Q10. Out of the following, which one causes “Ozone Depletion”?
(a) Land Degradation
(b) High levels of chlorine and bromine compounds in the stratosphere
(c) Increase in greenhouse gas concentrations
(d) Deforestation

Q11. Which one of the following is a cause of land degradation?
(a) Loss of vegetation due to deforestation
(b) Overgrazing
(c) Encroachment into forest lands
(d) All of these

Q12. Sustainable development is that development which satisfies the need of:
(a) present generation only
(b) future generation only
(c) both a) and b)
(d) none of these

Q13. When was the term ‘Sustainable Development’ came into existence?
(a) 1979
(b) 1980
(c) 1981
(d) 1982

Q14. Which of the following is not used as a strategy for sustainable development?
(a) Use of Biogas
(b) Use of Solar Power
(c) Use of Thermal Power
(d) Use of Hydel Power

Q15. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has identified __ categories of large and medium industries as polluting industries.
(a) 15
(b) 17
(c) 19
(d) 13

Q16. South Africa is a leading exporter of which mineral?
(a) Copper
(b) Diamond
(c) Silver
(d) Platinum

Q17. Which of the following options is correct when we only accomplish two out of three pillars of sustainable development?
(a) Economic + Environmental sustainability = Viable
(b) Social + Environmental sustainability = Bearable
(c) Social + Economic sustainability = Equitable
(d) All of the above

Q18. In which year was the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) started by the UN General Assembly?
(a) 1995
(b) 1994
(c) 1993
(d) 1992

Q19. After mining, the huge holes left behind are used for _____ .
(a) Wastewater storage
(b) Waste and water storage
(c) Waste disposal
(d) Waste storage

Q20. What is the other word for landscaping?
(a) Reduction
(b) Restoration
(c) Removing topsoil
(d) Restore

Q21. What does a firm seek for whenever the price of the mineral remains high?
(a) New countries
(b) Remains the same
(c) New miners
(d) New deposits

Q22. Which of the following options is not incorporated as sustainable development parameters?
(a) Gender disparity and diversity
(b) Inter and intra-generational equity
(c) Carrying capacity
(d) None of the above

Q23. What is sustainable development?
(a) The development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
(b) To conserve natural resources and to develop alternate sources of power while reducing pollution and harm to the environment.
(c) It is the practice of developing land and construction projects in a manner that reduces their impact on the environment by allowing them to create energy-efficient models of self-sufficiency.
(d) All of the above

Q24. Consider the following statement (s) related to Sustainability.
I. It refers to a process or state that can be maintained indefinitely.

II. Natural resources must use in ways that do not create ecological debts by over-exploiting the carrying and productive capacity of the earth.
III. A minimum necessary condition for sustainability is the maintenance of the total natural capital stock at or above the current level.
Code:
(a) Only I
(b) Only II
(c) Only II & III
(d) I, II & III

Q25. Which of the following UN commission is responsible for reviewing progress in the implementation of Agenda 21 and the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development?
(a) United Nation Disarmament Commission
(b) United Nations Statistical Commission
(c) United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD)
(d) United Nations Commission on Human Rights

Q26. What are the Primary Goals of Sustainability?
I. The end of poverty and hunger
II. Better standards of education and healthcare - particularly as it pertains to water quality and better sanitation
III. To achieve gender equality
IV. Sustainable economic growth while promoting jobs and stronger economies
Code:
(a) I, II & III
(b) I, III & IV
(c) I & III
(d) I, II, III & IV

Q27. Which of the following is/are not an objective (s) of sustainable development?
(a) Continue to implement the family planning program.
(b) Maintain a dynamic balance of arable land (not less than 123 million hectares) and implement an agricultural development strategy
(c) Maintain a dynamic balance of water resources by reducing water consumption for every unit of gross development product growth and agricultural value-added
(d) To bring about a gradual and sometimes catastrophic transformation of the environment

Q28. Social, economical, and ecological equity is the necessary condition for achieving:
(a) Social Development
(b) Economic Development
(c) Sustainable Development
(d) Ecological Development

Q29. The maximum number of individuals that can be supported by a given environment is called:
(a) Biotic potential
(b) Carrying capacity
(c) Environmental resistance
(d) Population size

Q30. The human activity among the following, which causes maximum environmental pollution having regional and global impacts, is:

(a) Industrialization
(b) Agriculture
(c) Urbanization
(d) Mining

Q31. The first step towards sustainable development was taken at.
(a) Stockholm Conference
(b) Bangkok Conference
(c) San Francisco Conference
(d) All of the above

Q32. What does mean "Agenda-21"?
(a) Agenda 21 is a non-binding, voluntarily implemented action plan of the United Nations regarding Sustainable Development.
(b) It's an agreement between 20 developing countries of the world on climate change
(c) It's a free trade agreement between 7 developed countries of the world.
(d) None of these

Q33. UNCED stands for:
(a) United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
(b) United Nations Conference on Economic Development
(c) United Nations Confederation on Environment and Development
(d) United Nations Confederation on Economy and Development

Q34. Basel Convention is related to:
(a) Earth Summit
(b) Ozone Layer Depletion
(c) Sustainable Development
(d) Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes

Q35. Extraction of mineral and metal from the earth is:
(a) Sustainable Development
(b) Mining
(c) Transportation
(d) Agriculture

Q36. Use of which of the following has resulted in a significant reduction in Delhi's pollution?
(a) LPG at homes
(b) Solar cells for electricity
(c) Thermal power plants
(d) CNG in public transport

Q37. Which of the following is a conventional source of energy?
(a) Sun
(b) Wind
(c) Dried dung
(d) Tides

Q38. Which of the following is a consequence of ozone layer depletion?
(a) Skin cancer in humans
(b) Lower production of phytoplankton

(c) Hampers growth of terrestrial plants
(d) All of the above

39. In which of the following layers of the atmosphere is ozone shield found?
(a) Troposphere
(b) Exosphere
(c) Stratosphere
(d) Mesosphere

40. Which of the option is not incorporated as sustainable development parameters?
(a) Gender disparity and diversity
(b) Inter and Intra-generation equity
(c) Carrying capacity
(d) None of the above

SOLUTIONS

S1. Ans. (d)
S2. Ans. (c)
Sol.
In deforestation, there is the cutting or the removal of plants. The roots of the plants allow the soil to be held due to the presence of water. Due to deforestation, the water present in the soil gets evaporated resulting in a barren land. This barren land is prone to soil erosion which results in the loss of the upper layer of the soil. When new trees are planted, the soil erosion can be prevented.
S3. Ans. (d)
S4. Ans. (c)
S5. Ans. (c)
S6. Ans. (d)
S7. Ans. (d)
S8. Ans. (a)
S9. Ans. (d)
Sol.
(b) Promotion of public transport:
Public vehicle, including trains, cable cars and transports, can ease gridlock and diminish air contamination from street transport.
Promotion of public transport controls air pollution.
(c) Promotion of CNG instead of petrol:
Advancement of cleaner powers in vehicles, similar to the utilization of CNG (Compressed Natural Gas) rather than petroleum and diesel, can handle the contamination from vehicles.
Promotion of CNG instead of petrol controls air pollution.
S10. Ans. (b)
S11. Ans. (d)
Sol.
Some of the factors responsible for land degradation are (i) loss of vegetation occuring due to deforestation (ii) unsustainable fuel wood and fodder extraction (iii) shifting cultivation (iv) encroachment into forest lands (v) forest fires and over grazing (vi) non-adoption of adequate soil conservation measures (vii) improper crop rotation (viii) indiscriminate use of agro-chemicals such as fertilisers and pesticides (ix) improper planning and management of irrigation systems (x) extraction of ground water in the competing uses of land for forestry, agriculture, pastures, human settlements and industries
S12. Ans. (c)
S13. Ans. (b)
S14. Ans. (c)
S15. Ans. (b)
S16. Ans. (d)
S17. Ans. (d)
S18. Ans. (d)
S19. Ans. (c)
S20. Ans. (b)
S21. Ans. (d)
S22. Ans. (d)
S23. Ans. (d)
S24. Ans. (d)
S25. Ans. (c)
S26. Ans. (d)
S27. Ans. (d)

S28. Ans. (c)
S29. Ans. (b)
S30. Ans. (a)
S31. Ans. (a)
S32. Ans. (a)
S33. Ans. (a)
S34. Ans. (d)
S35. Ans. (b)
S36. Ans. (d)
S37. Ans. (c)
S38. Ans. (d)
S39. Ans. (c)
S40. Ans. (d)