

# ASSIGNMENT 5

19/2/23

Unit - 5 Environmental Policies and Practices

Q.1 Write a detail note on Ozone layer depletion.

→ The ozone layer is referred to as a specific region in the earth's stratosphere that acts as a shield against the incoming ultraviolet rays of the sun. The ozone layer absorbs around 97-99% of the medium-frequency UV light emitted by the sun. The ozone layer is composed of 3 atoms of oxygen and is represented as  $O_3$ . It forms a 20-30 km layer above the surface of the earth.

→ The "Dobson unit", a convenient measure of the total amount of ozone.

→ The chlorofluorocarbons react with the ozone layer in the presence of ultraviolet radiation and cause it to break down into oxygen molecules. The result is the depletion of ozone layer.

→ Effects of Ozone layer depletion:-

- > Increased Skin Cancer
- > Harmful effects on Marine life
- > Increased air pollution
- > Climate change.

→ ~~Sources~~ Solution to ozone layer depletion:-

- > Using eco-friendly products that do not contain ozone-depleting chemicals.
- > Supporting international efforts to protect the ozone layer.

- > Reducing energy consumption by using energy-efficient appliances and reducing the use of air conditioning and heating.
- > Properly disposing of products.

Q.2 Describe climate change in detail.

Climate change refers to the long-term changes in the earth's climate patterns, including temperature, ~~precip~~ precipitation and wind patterns, caused by human ~~activity~~ activity.

~ Causes of climate change :-

The primary cause is the increase in greenhouse gases in the ~~am~~ atmosphere, primarily carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide.

These gases trap heat from the sun, leading to a warming effect on the Earth's surface.

Burning fossil fuels, deforestation, transportation and industrial processes are some reasons also.

~ Effects of Climate Change :-

- > Rising sea levels
- > Extreme weather events
- > Changing ecosystems
- > Health impacts

~ Solution to climate change :-

- > Transitioning to clean energy
- > Increasing energy efficiency
- > Conserving forests and other ecosystems
- > Adapting to climate change



Q.3 In which year forest conservation act came into existence? Explain this Act in detail.

→ The Indian Forest Conservation Act, came into existence on 25<sup>th</sup> October, 1980. This act was introduced to ensure the protection and conservation of forests in India and to regulate diversion of forest lands for non-forestry purposes.

The key provisions of the Forest Conservation Act are as follows:

i) Approval of the Central Government.

Any diversion of forest lands for non-forestry purposes requires prior approval from the central government.

ii) Compensatory Afforestation.

The act requires that any loss of forest cover due to diversion of forest lands for non-forestry purposes must be compensated by afforestation in equivalent areas.

iii) Prohibition of certain activities.

The act prohibits certain activities in forest areas, such as clearing of forests, felling of trees, setting fire to forests, hunting of wildlife and grazing of cattle.

iv) Penalties.

The act imposes penalties for violation of its provisions, which can include imprisonment and fines.

Q.4  
→ write a short note on the wild life Protection Act.  
The Wildlife Protection Act is a significant piece of legislation enacted by the Indian government in 1972 to protect wildlife and biodiversity in the country. The Wildlife Protection Act provides for the creation of protected areas such as national parks, wildlife Sanctuaries and biosphere ~~reserves~~ reserves and prohibits hunting, poaching or capturing of any wild animal listed in the act.

The key provisions of the Wildlife Protection Act are as follows:

i) Protected Areas.

The act provides for the creation of protected areas such as national parks, wildlife sanctuaries and biosphere reserves, where wildlife can live and thrive in their natural habitat without human interference.

ii) Prohibition of Hunting and Poaching.

The act prohibits <sup>hunting</sup> ~~trade~~ in poaching or capturing of any wild animal listed in the act, along with their products, including skins, feathers and other body parts.

iii) Prevention of Trade in Wildlife.

The act prohibits trade in wildlife and wildlife products, including their skins, feathers and other body parts. The act also imposes strict penalties for violation of its provisions.



## 10) Conservation of Endangered Species:

The act provides for the conservation of endangered species and their habitats and allows for the establishment of captive breeding programs to increase their populations.

## 11) Penalties

The act imposes strict penalties, including imprisonment and fines, for violation of its provisions.

Q.5 What do you mean by human wildlife conflict with reference to Indian context? Explain in brief.

Human-wildlife conflict refers to the negative interactions between wild animals and humans, which often arises due to competition over resources or when animals ~~encroach~~ encroach on human settlements.

Human-wildlife conflict in India often takes the form of crop damage, property damage and attacks on humans and livestock. In many cases, farmers lose their entire crops to wild animals such as elephants and monkeys, leading to economic losses and hardship. Animals such as leopards and tigers that enter human settlements in search of prey can also attack humans and livestock, leading to injuries and fatalities.

To address human-wildlife conflict in India, various



measures have been taken, including the creation of wildlife corridors, relocation of animals and compensation schemes for affected farmers. The Indian government has also implemented several conservation programs aimed at restoring wildlife habitats and increasing the population of endangered species.

→ In conclusion, human-wildlife conflict is a significant challenge in India, particularly in areas where wildlife habitats overlap with human settlements or agricultural lands.

Q.6 Explain briefly Montreal and Kyoto Protocol.

→ The Montreal and the Kyoto Protocol are two international agreements aimed at addressing global environmental issues.

→ The Montreal protocol was signed on 16<sup>th</sup> September, 1987 to address the issue of ozone depletion caused by the use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and other ozone depleting substances (ODSs). The protocol called for the phase-out of these substances and their substitutes and has been successful in reducing the production and consumption of ODSs. This protocol has been hailed as a landmark environmental agreement and is widely considered as one of the most successful global environmental treaties ever signed.

→ The Kyoto protocol was signed on 11<sup>th</sup> December,

1997 in Kyoto, Japan to address the issue of climate change caused by the emission of greenhouse gas gases (GHGs). The protocol required developed countries to reduce their emissions of GHGs by an average of 5.2% below 1990 levels over a five-year period from 2008 to 2012. The protocol also included mechanisms such as carbon trading and the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) to help countries meet their emission reduction targets. However, the Kyoto Protocol has been criticized for its limited scope and effectiveness, as it did not include major emitters such as the United States and China.

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At last, the Montreal protocol has been successful in addressing the issue of ozone depletion, while the Kyoto protocol has contributed to raising awareness of the need to address climate change.

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