

( ASB Sem 8 → PFE701 )  
( ASSET Sem 2 )

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SSE321

Enrol. No. ....

EVS101

[UC]

**SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION :**

AUGUST, 2022

**ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES**

Time : 3 Hrs.

Maximum Marks : 50

**Note: Attempt questions from all sections as directed.**

**SECTION - A (20 Marks)**

*Attempt any four questions out of five.*

*Each question carries 05 marks.*

1. What do you understand by multidisciplinary nature of Environmental Studies.
  
2. Discuss the types of food chain with suitable examples.

P.T.O.

3. What is mining? Explain different types of mining.
4. Discuss the role of individuals, technology and awareness in conserving our planet Earth.
5. What are the different causes and effects of thermal pollution?

**SECTION - B (16 Marks)**

*Attempt any two questions out of three.*

*Each question carries 08 marks.*

6. What are the different issues involved in enforcement of environmental legislation?
7. What do you understand by hotspots of biodiversity?  
Discuss the hotspots found in India with special reference to the endemic species found there.
8. (a) Define in detail the functions of an ecosystem. (4)  
(b) What is soil erosion? Explain its types. (4)

**SECTION - C**      (14 Marks)  
*(Compulsory)*

9. The natural resource management (NRM) practice has been considered as an important aspect of ethnic communities. The present study emphasized on the documentation of NRM practices of the Sherdukpen tribe of Arunachal Pradesh. The study was done in the three fringe villages Membachur, Mukhuthing and Thongre of Shergaon Forest division, West Kameng district of Arunachal Pradesh.

The data was collected from 97 informants through questionnaire. The NRM practices of Sherdukpen tribe consisted of traditional maize cultivation, management of individual forest, community forest, etc. About 90% of the tribe are involved in farming practice.

- (a) What is the importance of a forest resource? Explain different sustainable management strategies for the conservation of forest resource. (7)

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(b) Discuss the threat to biodiversity due to destruction  
of a forest. (7)

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END SEMESTER EXAMINATION : JUNE 2022

**ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES**

*Time : 3 Hrs.*

*Maximum Marks : 60*

**Note:** Attempt questions from all sections as directed.

**SECTION - A (24 Marks)**

*Attempt any four questions out of five.*

*Each question carries 06 marks.*

1. Define the term aquifer. Discuss its type with help of a well-labeled diagram.
2. What are different zones in a lake ecosystem?
3. Discuss the major threats to biodiversity.
4. What are the causes and effects of water pollution?
5. Discuss various issues and measures for women welfare at international and national level.

P.T.O.

**(J550)**

**SECTION - B (20 Marks)***Attempt any two questions out of three.**Each question carries 10 marks.*

6. Write short notes on the following :

(a) Ecological pyramid of biomass

(b) Super Pest

(c) Shifting Cultivation

(d) Water Logging

(e) Soil Salinisation

7. Answer the following questions :

(a) Describe the process of Eutrophication of lakes.

(b) Discuss the process of ecological succession with reference to xerosere.

8. What are the major causes of man wildlife conflicts. Discuss the remedial steps that can curb the conflicts.

**(J550)**

**SECTION – C                  (16 Marks)**  
*(Compulsory)*

**9. (a) Case Study**

Delhi recorded the warmest day of the season on Thursday as the maximum temperature settled five notches above normal at 36.1 degrees Celsius, according to the Indian metrology department. The sky was largely clear throughout the day. Though the mercury is expected to rise by one or two notches in the coming days, it is unlikely to touch 40 degrees Celsius, an IMD official said. “Delhi recorded the warmest day of the season with the maximum temperature reaching 36.1 degrees Celsius. In the coming days, the temperature is expected to rise but it will not touch 40 degrees Celsius as there would be winds,” RK Jenamani, a senior scientist at the IMD, said. Meanwhile, the minimum temperature in the national capital was recorded at 19.9 degrees Celsius, three notches above normal.

P.T.O.

**(J550)**

(i) Discuss the problems addressed in the above case studies and the factors responsible for them.

(ii) Explain the causes and effects of global warming on the environment. (10)

(b) Discuss the methods of waste and recycling. (6)

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END SEMESTER EXAMINATION : JAN. 2022

### **ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES**

*Time : 3 Hrs.*

*Maximum Marks : 60*

**Note:** Attempt questions from all sections as directed.

#### **SECTION - A (24 Marks)**

*Attempt any four questions out of five.*

*Each question carries 06 marks.*

1. Explain the scope of Environmental Studies.
2. Define different types of Ecosystems with relevant examples.
3. Why India is known as a Mega Diversity Nation?  
Explain it.
4. Define the following terms :
  - (a) Soil Erosion
  - (b) Wind Energy

P.T.O.

5. Write a detail note on Acid Rain with reactions.

**SECTION - B (20 Marks)**

*Attempt any two questions out of three.*

*Each question carries 10 marks.*

6. What are Hotspots? Explain four types of hotspots found in India.

7. What is Noise Pollution? Explain its sources and impacts on environment.

8. Explain the following terms :

(a) Ecological Succession

(b) Ecological role of Forests

**SECTION - C (16 Marks)**

*(Compulsory)*

9. Air pollution has remained a major health concern in India. In the past decades, several studies highlighted the important contribution of ambient air pollution to excess morbidity and mortality. In particular, exposure

to particulate air pollution has been found to be associated with increase in hospital admissions for cardiovascular and respiratory disease and mortality in many countries. Epidemiologic studies also depicted a close link between air pollution and asthma and allergic diseases. Health impact of air pollution depends on the pollutant type, its concentration in the air, length of exposure, other pollutants in the air, and individual susceptibility. Poor people, undernourished people, very young and very old, and people with pre-existing respiratory disease and other ill health are more at risk. The ambient air of most of the Indian cities contains respirable suspended particulate matter in levels that are above the national ambient air quality standards. The most important contributor to air pollution in the cities is exhausts from petrol- and diesel-fueled vehicles. Millions of people are exposed to this poor quality of air for years. The consequence could be adverse health effects that could be sub-clinical or overt. Despite these, little is known about the health impact of urban air pollution at the cellular and sub-cellular levels among people residing in the Indian mega cities.

P.T.O.

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**Questions :**

- (i) Explain the impact of Air Pollution on Plants, Climate, Environment and Human Health. (6)
- (ii) What is a Global Warming. Explain its mitigative measures. (4)
- (iii) Write a detail note on Air Act. (6)