

BA ADMINISTRATION & GOVERNANCE
SECOND SEMESTER
ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
BAAG - 203

(USE SEPARATE ANSWER SCRIPTS FOR OBJECTIVE & DESCRIPTIVE)

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 20 min.

[PART-A: Objective]

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

1. Biodiversity forms the basis for human existence in the following ways
 1. Soil formation
 2. Prevention of soil erosion
 3. Recycling of waste
 4. Pollination of crops

a. 1, 2 and 3 only	b. 2, 3 and 4 only
c. 1 and 4 only	d. 1, 2, 3 and 4
2. Which one of the following is not a site for in-situ method of conservation of flora?

a. Biosphere Reserve	b. Botanical Garden
c. National Park	d. Wildlife Sanctuary
3. Consider the following statements:
 1. Biodiversity is normally greater in the lower latitudes as compared to the higher latitudes.
 2. Along the mountain gradients, biodiversity is normally greater in the lower altitudes as compared to the higher altitudes.Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a. 1 only	b. 2 only
c. Both 1 and 2	d. Neither 1 nor 2
4. Three of the following criteria have contributed to the recognition of Western Ghats-Sri Lanka and Indo-Burma regions as hotspots of biodiversity:
 1. Species richness
 2. Vegetation density
 3. Endemism
 4. Ethno-botanical importance
 5. Threat perception
 6. Adaptation of flora and fauna to warm and humid conditionsWhich three of the above are correct criteria in this context?

a. 1, 2 and 6	b. 2, 4 and 6
c. 1, 3 and 5	d. 3, 4 and 6
5. Consider the following:
 1. Carbon dioxide
 2. Oxides of Nitrogen
 3. Oxides of SulphurWhich of the above is/are the emission/ emissions from coal combustion at thermal power plants?

a. 1 only	b. 2 and 3 only
c. 1 and 3 only	d. 1, 2 and 3

6. The formation of ozone hole in the Antarctic region has been a cause of concern. What could be the reason for the formation of this hole?
- Presence of prominent tropo-spheric turbulence; and inflow of chlorofluorocarbons
 - Presence of prominent polar front and stratospheric' clouds; and inflow of chlorofluorocarbons
 - Absence of polar front and stratospheric clouds; and inflow of methane and chlorofluorocarbons
 - Increased temperature at polar region due to global warming
7. Regarding "carbon, credits", which one of the following statements is not correct?
- The carbon credit system was ratified in conjunction with the Kyoto Protocol
 - Carbon credits are awarded to countries or groups that have reduced greenhouse gases below their emission quota
 - The goal of the carbon credit system is to limit the increase of carbon dioxide emission
 - Carbon credits are- traded at a price fixed from time to time by the United Nations Environment Programme
8. There is a concern: over the increase in harmful algal blooms in the seawaters of India. What could be the causative factors for this phenomenon?
- Discharge of nutrients from the estuaries.
 - Run-off from the land during the monsoon.
 - Upwelling in the seas.
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- 1 only
 - 1 and 2 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3
9. The "Red Data Books" published by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) contain lists of:
- Endemic plant and animal species present in the biodiversity hotspots,
 - Threatened plant and animal species.
 - Protected sites for conservation of nature and natural resources in various countries.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- 1 and 3
 - 2 only
 - 2 and 3
 - 3 only
10. Human activities in the recent past have Caused the increased concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, but a lot of it does not remain in the lower atmosphere because of
- Its escape into the outer stratosphere.
 - The photosynthesis by phyto-plankton in the oceans.
 - The trapping of air in the polar ice caps.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 and 2
 - 2 only
 - 2 and 3
 - 3 only
11. Among the following crops, which one is the most important anthropogenic source of both methane and nitrous oxide?
- Cotton
 - Rice
 - Sugarcane
 - Wheat

12. Which of the following are nitrogen-fixing plants?
1. Alfalfa
 2. Amaranth
 3. Chickpea
 4. Clover
 5. Purslane (Kulfa)
 6. Spinach
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| a. 1, 3 and 4 only | b. 1, 3, 5 and 6 only |
| c. 2, 4, 5 and 6 only | d. 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 |
13. With reference to Indian laws about wildlife protection, consider the following statements :
1. Wild animals are the sole property of the government.
 2. When a wild animal is declared protected, such animal is entitled for equal protection whether it is found in protected areas or outside.
 3. Apprehension of a protected wild animal becoming a danger to human life is sufficient ground for its capture or killing.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| a. 1 and 2 | b. 2 only |
| c. 1 and 3 | d. 3 only |
14. Consider the following:
1. Carbon monoxide
 2. Nitrogen oxide
 3. Ozone
 4. Sulphur dioxide
- Excess of which of the above in the environment is/are cause(s) of acid rain?
- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| a. 1, 2 and 3 | b. 2 and 4 only |
| c. 4 only | d. 1, 3 and 4 |
15. Which of the following pollutants are responsible for the cause of SMOG?
- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| a. From incinerators | b. Emissions from vehicles |
| c. Both incinerators and emissions from vehicles | d. None of the above |
16. Which of the following gases are called Greenhouse gases?
- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| a. Methane | b. Nitrogen |
| c. Carbon dioxide | d. Both a and c |
17. DDT and Aluminium cans are examples of
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. Primary Pollutants | b. Secondary pollutants |
| c. Biodegradable Pollutants | d. Non-Biodegradable Pollutants |
18. Which of the following agents is mainly responsible for the secondary pollutants?
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| a. Smog and Ozone | b. Sulphur trioxide |
| c. Nitrogen dioxide | d. All of the above |
19. Smoke, fumes, ash, dust, nitric oxide and sulphur dioxide are the main sources of _____.
- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. Primary Pollutants | b. Secondary pollutants |
| c. Bio-Degradable Pollutants | d. None of the above |
20. Which of the following diseases are caused by smog?
- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| a. Rickets | b. Bronchitis |
| c. Breathing Problems | d. All of the above |

(Part-B : Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 40 min.

Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. 'Climate Change' is a global problem. How will India be affected by climate change? How Himalayan and coastal states of India will be affected by climate change? 10
2. What is Environment impact assessment? How does the draft Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2020 differ from the existing EIA Notification, 2006? 2+8=10
3. How does biodiversity vary in India? How is the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 helpful in the conservation of flora and fauna? 2+8=10
4. What is air pollution? What are the major and minor air pollutants? What are the initiatives taken globally and nationally for the mitigation of air pollution? 4+6=10
5. Write short notes on : 5+5=10
 - a) Sustainable development goals.
 - b) COP26
6. What is cryosphere? How does the cryosphere affect global climate? 2+8=10
7. Write short note:
 - a) Solid waste management
 - b) Ocean acidification
8. What is water pollution? What are its effects and what are the control measures taken to control water pollution? 1+4+5=10

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