

# UNIT II

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# SYNOPTIC ANSWERS

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

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STUDENTS SHOULD USE  
THIS AS GUIDELINES TO  
PREPARE ANSWERS.

- **Q.1. What is sustainable development?**

- ❖ Write definition.

- **Q.2. What is resource?**

- ❖ Definition of Zimmerman and Goodle with example.

- **Q.3. What are the types of resources?**

- ❖ Natural and Human

Natural - Renewable –Non renewable etc. with examples.

- **Q.4. How are resources classified?**

- a) Occurrence i) Ubiquitous ii) Localised
- b) Ownership i) individual, ii) National, iii) international
- c) Nature of Resources i) Organic, ii) Inorganic
- d) Durability i) Renewable ii) Non-renewable

**GIVE EXAMPLES**

**Q.5. Why is conservation of resources necessary?**

Conservation of non renewable resources is more important . Supply of resources do not match with increasing population . Conservation for future generation for a sustainable development. No resource no development, hence conservation.

**Q.6. What are the forest types of the world? Write about their distribution?**

Mainly FIVE TYPES .

TROPICAL: Found along the equator, tropical forests have consistent warm temperatures throughout the year, but rainfall can be extreme.

SUB TROPICAL: Scatterdly located in north and south of the tropics (Africa, Asia, Australia, Mexico, South America, and the southern United States).

TEMPERATE :The temperate zone is the region between the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle, or between the Tropic of Capricorn.

BOREAL:A forest area of the northern and mountainous parts of the Northern Hemisphere spreading across Canada, Russia, Scandinavia, and the U.S. state of Alaska.

POLAR: This is the zones near or within the Arctic or Antarctic circles.

### Q.7. How are forests degraded?

- There are many ways by which forests are destroyed and degraded by man. Some of the them are man made forest fire, shifting cultivation and also through developmental projects.

(to be elaborated with examples)

### Q.8. What are the major forest types of India?

There are different types of forests found in India. According to Forest Survey of India there are sixteen types of forests in India. These can be broadly classified into five types:

- 1. TROPICAL WET FORESTS, 2. TROPICAL DRY FORESTS,**
- 3. SUB-TROPICAL WET FORESTS, 4. TEMPERATE WET FORESTS,**
- 5. TUNDRA FORESTS and 6) LITORAL and SWAMP FORESTS.**

### **Q.9. Why are forests need to be conserved?**

1. DEFORESTATION
2. FOREST FIRE
3. SHIFTING CULTIVATION
4. DEVELOPMENTAL PROJECTS  
(to be elaborated with examples)

### **Q.10 Why is energy important?**

- Energy is ability to do work.
- Energy is required for production of goods and commodities in the economy.
- No energy -no production.

**Q.11.List the conventional and non conventional sources of energy.**

- CONVENTIONAL I.E. TRADITIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY are coal, oil, petroleum natural gas or fossil fuels are the conventional sources for Thermal power in India.
- Water is the conventional source for Hydel Power. Uranium is the source of nuclear energy
- NON CONVENTIONAL SOURCES are solar, wind, geothermal, bio gas and tidal energy.

### **Q.11. Why is non conventional energy to be used in place of conventional energy?**

- Non conventional energy sources are free, clean ,pollution free and non-exhaustible. Whereas conventional energy sources are expensive, creates pollution and exhaustible. But unfortunately, both nuclear and coal energy pose serious environmental problems. The combustion of coal may upset the planet's heat balance.

The production of carbon dioxide and sulphur dioxide may adversely affect the ability of the planet to produce food for its people. Coal is also a valuable petro-chemical and from long term point of view it is undesirable to burn coal for generation of electricity. The major difficulty with nuclear energy is waste disposal and accidental leakage (*e.g.* leakage at Chernobyl nuclear power plant).

Hence all countries have decided to shift gradually from conventional energy sources and develop and harness non-conventional energy sources in the larger interest of the environment.



**Q.12. List some of the major problems associated with use of conventional sources of energy.**

- There are many problems with use of coal, oil etc.
- Problem of increase in carbon dioxide and sulphur dioxide by burning coal leads to global warming, acid rains etc. Coal, oil and natural gas are exhaustible and expensive. These are not clean energy.
- Q. 13. What is energy crisis?
- In 1973 and 1979 there was world wide “energy crisis” due political reason. The energy crisis was lead by the Gulf countries or West Asian Countries main oil producing countries who in support of Egypt stopped supplying oil export. It was a temporary phenomenon. The energy crisis now will be due to falling supply and increasing demand of fossil fuels world wide.

Q.14. What are the methods of forest conservation?

Forest is important resource for all biotic and abiotic elements- give examples.

Measures to control Forests

1. Afforestation(explain)
2. Control forest fire-
3. Substitution of forest product
4. Create mass awareness among public
5. Stop shifting cultivation

(you are required to elaborate or explain each of these points)

Q. 15. What are the methods of water conservation?

Water that is life. Basic requirement for survival by all biotic elements. Distribution is uneven and supply varies from time to time-hence need conservation.

Methods are 1. Watershed management 2. Rainwater harvesting

3. Recycle of used of water for non drinking purposes
4. Create mass awareness among public
5. Stop dumping waste in to river/lake/sea etc.
6. Start afforestation programme