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Subect PAPER 1

Professors Adda



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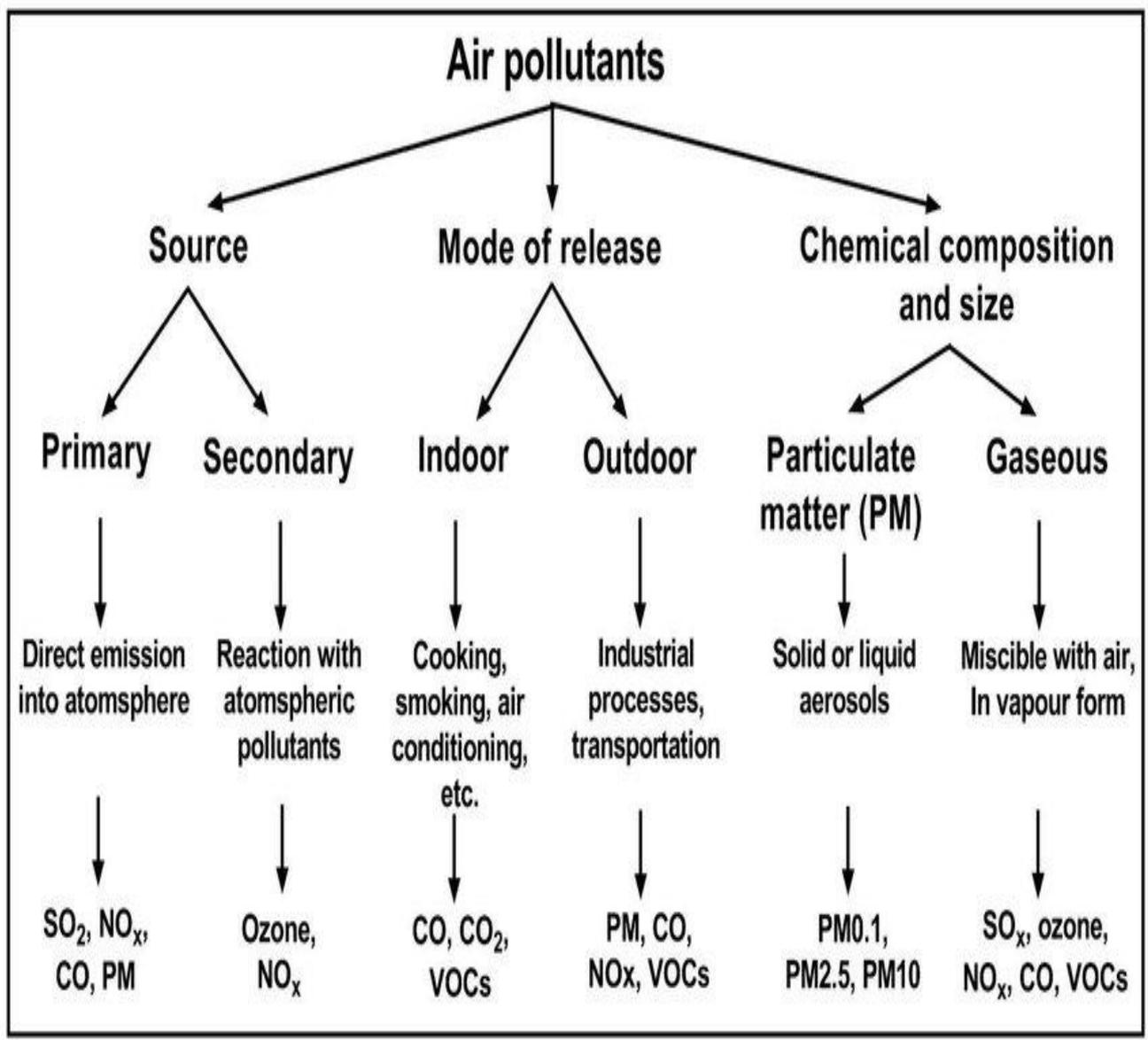
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PAPER 1 Unit- 9 E-BOOKLET

AIR POLLUTION



- **Aggravating Factors:** Increasing traffic, growing cities, rapid economic development, and industrialization.

Definition:

- "The presence in the atmosphere of one or more

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contaminants in such quality and for such duration as it is injurious, or tends to be injurious, to human health or welfare, animal or plant life."

- Contamination of air by the discharge of harmful substances.
- **Impacts:** Can cause health problems, damage the environment, property, and lead to climate change.

Major Air Pollutants and Their Sources:

AIR QUALITY INDEX

Enter your sub headline here



◦ Carbon monoxide (CO):

- Lowers oxygen entry into blood.
- Colorless, odorless gas from incomplete burning of

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carbon-based fuels (petrol, diesel, wood).

- Can slow reflexes, cause confusion and sleepiness.
- Produced from combustion of natural/synthetic products like cigarettes.

○ Carbon dioxide (CO₂):

- Principal greenhouse gas from human activities (burning coal, oil, natural gases).

○ Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs):

- Released mainly from air-conditioning systems and refrigeration.
- Rise to stratosphere, react with other gases, reducing the ozone layer.

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○ Lead:

- Present in petrol, diesel, lead batteries, paints, hair dye. Affects children particularly.
- Can cause nervous system damage, digestive problems, and sometimes cancer.

○ Ozone (O₃):

- **Stratospheric Ozone:** Important gas shielding Earth from harmful UV rays.
- **Ground-level Ozone:** A pollutant with highly toxic effects. Major source: vehicles and industries.
 - Causes itchy, burning, watery eyes; lowers resistance to cold/pneumonia.

○ Nitrogen oxide (Nox):

- Causes smog and acid rain; produced from burning fuels (petrol, diesel, coal).
- Can make children susceptible to respiratory diseases in winters.

○ Suspended particulate matter (SPM):

- Solids in air (smoke, dust, vapor) that remain suspended; main source of haze reducing visibility.
- Finer particles, when breathed, can lodge in lungs causing damage and respiratory problems.

○ Sulphur dioxide (SO₂):

- Gas from burning coal (mainly thermal power plants).
- Some industrial processes (paper production, metal smelting) produce it.

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- Major contributor to smog and acid rain; can lead to lung diseases.

Smog:

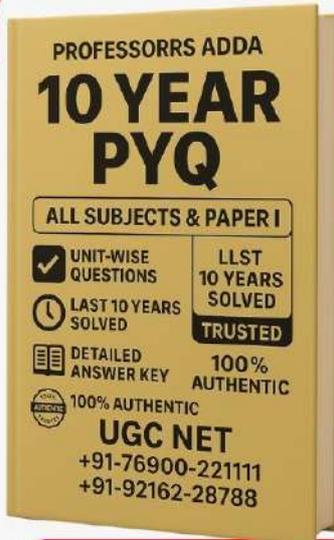
- Term first used in 1905 by Dr H A Des Voeux; coined from "fog" and "smoke".
- A condition of fog with soot or smoke in it.
- **Formation of Photochemical Smog:**
 - Result of sunlight interacting with certain chemicals in the atmosphere.
 - Primary component: Ozone. Ground-level ozone is hazardous.
 - Formed when vehicle emissions (nitrogen oxides) and volatile organic compounds (from paints, solvents, petroleum products, vehicles etc.) interact in sunlight. *(The Booklet includes a diagram illustrating smog formation from VOCs and NOx.)*
- **Characteristics:**
 - Hazy air causing difficult breathing. Combination of various gases with water vapor and dust.
 - Often linked to heavy traffic, high temperatures, calm winds.
 - In winter, low wind speeds cause smoke/fog to stagnate near ground, increasing pollution levels.
 - Smoke particles trapped in fog give it a yellow/black color; can settle over cities for days.
 - Ground-level ozone forms from pollutants (gasoline,

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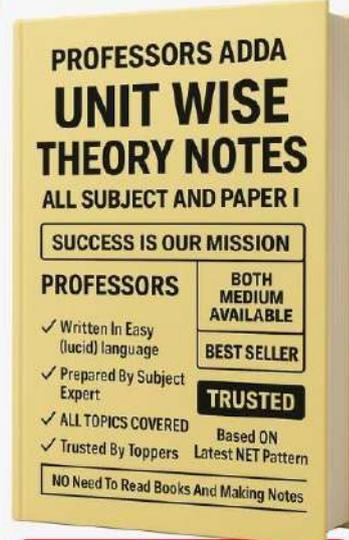
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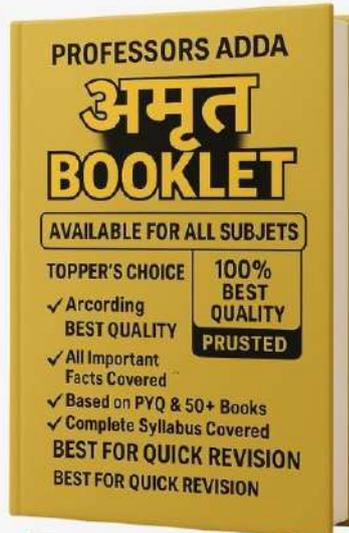
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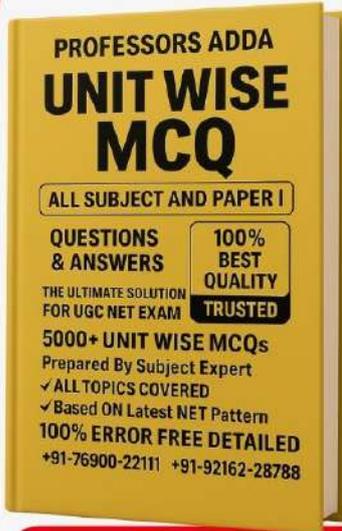
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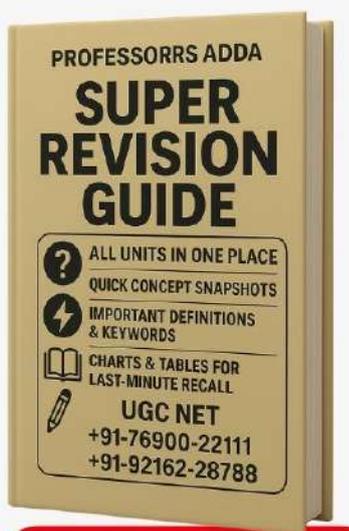
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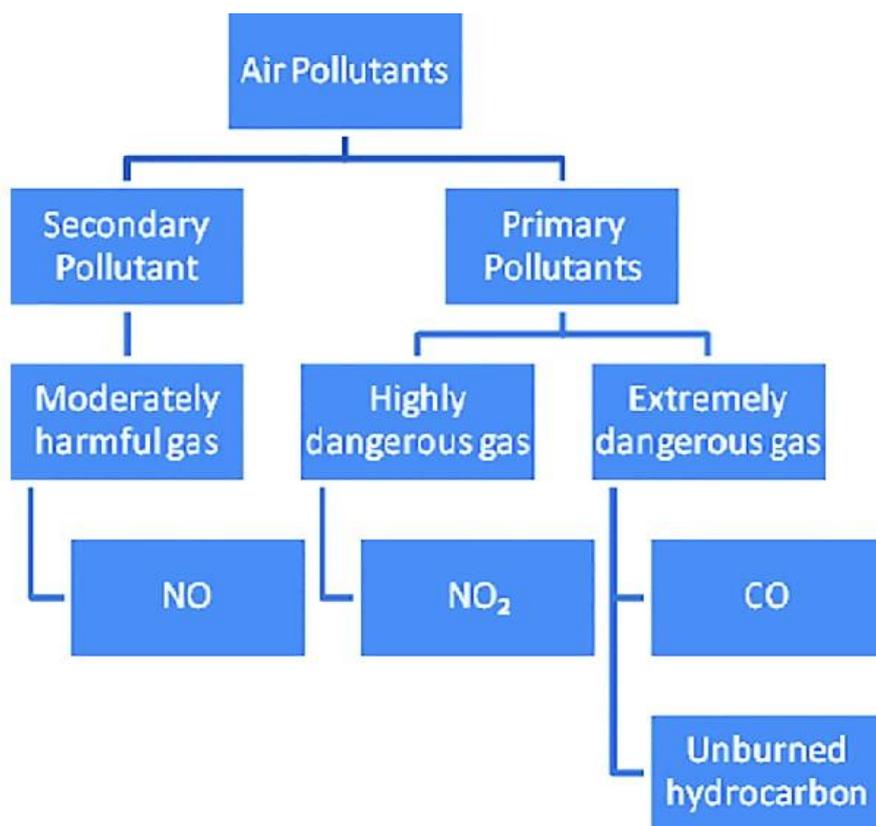
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diesel emissions, oil-based solvents) reacting with heat and sunlight.

Types of Air Pollutants:



- **Primary pollutants:** Enter atmosphere directly from source (e.g., CO₂).
- **Secondary pollutants:** Form from chemical reaction of primary pollutants (e.g., Ozone (O₃), Acid rain).
- **Indoor air pollution (IAP):** Poor air quality within/around buildings, caused by burning solid fuel (firewood, dung for cooking).
- **Outdoor (ambient) air pollution:** Originates from

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natural (bushfires, volcanoes) and anthropogenic sources (automobile emissions).

Air Pollutants and Their Classification

Category	Sub-category	Description	Examples/Causes
Air Pollutants	Source	How pollutants are released into the atmosphere.	Primary: Direct emission into atmosphere (e.g., SO ₂ , NO _x , CO, PM). Secondary: Reaction with atmospheric pollutants (e.g., Ozone, NO _x).
	Mode of Release	Where pollutants are released.	Indoor: Cooking, smoking, air conditioning (e.g., CO, CO ₂ , VOCs). Outdoor: Industrial processes, transportation (e.g., PM, CO, NO _x , VOCs).
	Chemical Composition and Size	Based on their physical and chemical properties.	Particulate matter (PM): Solid or liquid aerosols (e.g., PM _{0.1} , PM _{2.5} , PM ₁₀). Gaseous: Miscible with air, in vapor form (e.g., SO ₂ , ozone, NO _x , CO,

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			VOCs).
Types of Air Pollutants	Primary Pollutants	Enter the atmosphere directly from their source.	CO ₂ , CO, SO ₂ , NO _x , VOCs, PM, Pb, DDT, plastic.
	Secondary Pollutants	Formed from chemical reactions of primary pollutants.	Ozone (O ₃), Acid rain, secondary aerosols, HNO ₃ , H ₂ SO ₄ , peroxyacetyl nitrate (PAN).
	Indoor Air Pollution (IAP)	Poor air quality within or around buildings.	Burning solid fuel (firewood, dung for cooking), tobacco smoke, radon, asbestos, pesticides, formaldehyde, VOCs.
	Outdoor (Ambient) Air Pollution	Originates from natural or anthropogenic sources.	Bushfires, volcanoes, automobile emissions.
	Qualitative Pollutants	Man-made pollutants that do not occur naturally.	Fungicides, herbicides, DDT.
	Quantitative Pollutants	Occur naturally but become pollutants beyond a certain threshold.	CO ₂ , nitrogen oxide.

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- **Effects of Smog:**

- Hampers visibility, harms environment.
- Respiratory problems; deaths relating to bronchial diseases.
- Heavy smog greatly decreases UV radiation.
- Can lead to decreased natural vitamin D production, increasing rickets cases.

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- **Indoor Air Pollution:**

- Physical, chemical, biological characteristics of air in indoor environments.
- Concern where energy efficiency makes houses airtight, reducing ventilation, raising pollutant levels.
- Problems can be subtle, not always producing easily recognized health impacts.

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- Different conditions responsible in rural vs. urban areas.
- **Pollutants:**
 - **Biological pollutants:** Pollen, mites, pet hair, fungi, parasites, some bacteria; mostly allergens causing asthma, hay fever.
 - **Tobacco Smoke:** Generates harmful chemicals, is carcinogenic. Health effects: eye/nose/throat irritation to cancer, bronchitis, severe asthma, decreased lung function.
 - **Radon:** Gas emitted naturally by soil; poor ventilation confines it inside, causing lung cancers.
 - **Asbestos, Pesticides.**
 - **Formaldehyde:** From carpets, particle boards, insulation foam; causes eye/nose irritation, allergies.
 - **Volatile organic compounds (VOCs):** From perfumes, hair sprays, furniture polish, glues, air fresheners, moth repellents, wood preservatives. Health effects: eye/nose/throat irritation, headaches, nausea, loss of coordination; long-term suspected liver/other organ damage.

Acid Rain:

- Normal rain pH is about 5.6; when pH falls below this, it's acid rain (pH 4.2 to 4.4).
- Results when Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) & Nitrogen Oxides

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(NO_x) react with water, oxygen & other chemicals to form Sulfuric & Nitric acids. (NO_x + SO₂ + Moisture + other chemicals → Acid Rain (HNO₃ + H₂SO₄)).

- **Effects:** Harms soil microorganisms, inhibits nitrogen fixation bacteria, soil/ocean acidification, affects plant growth, food chain, kills aquatic animals, corrosion of metals, weathering of stone buildings/statues.

Fly Ash:

- Ash produced from combustion of solid material.
- Fly ash is residue rising with gases into the atmosphere; very fine powder, travels far.
- Ash not rising is bottom ash.
- ~73% of India's total installed power generation is thermal (90% coal-based).
- **Composition:** Aluminum silicate (large amounts), Silicon dioxide (SiO₂), Calcium oxide (CaO). Oxide-rich, consists of silica, alumina, iron/calcium/magnesium oxides, and toxic heavy metals (lead, arsenic, cobalt, copper).
- **Environmental Effects:** Settles on leaves/crops near thermal plants, lowers yield; can pollute air/water if not disposed properly; causes respiratory problems.

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- **Advantages:** Can fill abandoned mines; reclaim wastelands; replace cement (up to 35%), reducing construction cost for roads; better fill material for road embankments/concrete roads; can increase crop yield and water holding capacity of land; fly ash bricks are lightweight, high strength/durability.
- **Effects of Air Pollution (Table Summary):** *(The Booklet includes a detailed table listing pollutants like Sulphur Oxides, Nitrogen Oxides, SPM, CO₂, Smog, Ozone, CFCs, Hydrocarbons, Tobacco Smoke, Mercury, Lead, Cadmium, Silica dust, Cotton dust, Asbestos dust, Radioactive pollutants, Coal dust and their sources and health effects.)*

Government Initiatives for Air Pollution Control:

- **Air Prevention and Control of Pollution Act, 1981:** Enacted by parliament to prevent, control, and reduce air pollution, following decisions at UN Conference on Human Environment (Stockholm, June 1972). India takes steps for preservation of natural resources including air quality.
- **National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS):** Notified 1982, revised 1994, revisited Nov

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2009 for 12 pollutants (SO₂, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, Lead, Benzene, Ozone, Arsenic, Nickel, Ammonia, Benzopyrene, Nitrogen dioxide, Carbon monoxide). Based on health criteria and land uses.

- **National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAQMP):** Executed by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) to determine status and trends of ambient air quality.
 - **Objectives:** Determine statistics/trends; ascertain if standards are violated; identify non-attainment cities; obtain knowledge for preventive/corrective measures.
- **Air Quality Index (AQI):** Launched April 2015 to monitor air quality in major cities in real-time. Color-based index. *(Table showing AQI categories, values, and color codes: Good (0-50, Dark Green) to Severe (401-500, Dark Red/Maroon) is provided).*
 - **Objectives:** Inform public on air quality status and associated health impacts; rank cities for prioritizing action; measure pollution emergence for immediate remedial action.
- **Bharat Stage Emission Standards (BSES):** Instituted by GOI to regulate air pollutant output from internal combustion/spark-ignition engines. Based on European regulations. BS.VI norms adopted by 2020;

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BS-VI grade auto fuels in NCT Delhi from April 1, 2018.

- **National Electric Mobility Mission Plan (NEMMP) - 2020:** Launched 2013 to achieve national fuel security by promoting hybrid/electric vehicles (FAME India under NEMMP-2020).

SAFAR (System of Air Quality and Weather Forecasting and Research):

- Ministry of Earth Sciences initiative for greater metropolitan cities.
- First mobile app service in India for current/advanced air quality forecast; developed by IITM, Pune.
- Enables citizens to check city's air quality in real-time via a color-coded system.

Major Air Pollutants and Their Impacts

Pollutant	Source(s)	Key Impacts
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	Incomplete burning of carbon-based fuels (petrol, diesel, wood), cigarettes.	Lowers oxygen entry into blood, can slow reflexes, cause confusion and sleepiness.
Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)	Burning coal, oil, natural gases (principal greenhouse gas from human activities).	Principal greenhouse gas, contributes to climate change.
Chlorofluorocarbons	Air-conditioning systems,	Rise to stratosphere, react

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(CFCs)	refrigeration.	with other gases, reducing the ozone layer.
Lead	Petrol, diesel, lead batteries, paints, hair dye.	Affects children particularly, can cause nervous system damage, digestive problems, sometimes cancer.
Ozone (O ₃)	Ground-level Ozone: Vehicles and industries, reaction of vehicle emissions (nitrogen oxides) and VOCs in sunlight.	Pollutant with highly toxic effects, causes itchy/burning/watery eyes, lowers resistance to cold/pneumonia.
Nitrogen Oxide (NO _x)	Burning fuels (petrol, diesel, coal).	Causes smog and acid rain, can make children susceptible to respiratory diseases in winters.
Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM)	Smoke, dust, vapor (solids in air).	Main source of haze reducing visibility. Finer particles can lodge in lungs causing damage and respiratory problems.
Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	Burning coal (mainly thermal power plants), some industrial processes.	Major contributor to smog and acid rain, can lead to lung diseases.
Smog	Fog with soot or smoke, sunlight interacting with chemicals (VOCs, NO _x), heavy traffic, high temperatures, calm winds.	Hampers visibility, causes respiratory problems, can lead to deaths from bronchial diseases, decreases UV radiation (reducing natural Vitamin D production).
Acid Rain	Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂) & Nitrogen Oxides (NO _x) reacting with water, oxygen, & other chemicals.	Harms soil microorganisms, inhibits nitrogen fixation bacteria, soil/ocean acidification,

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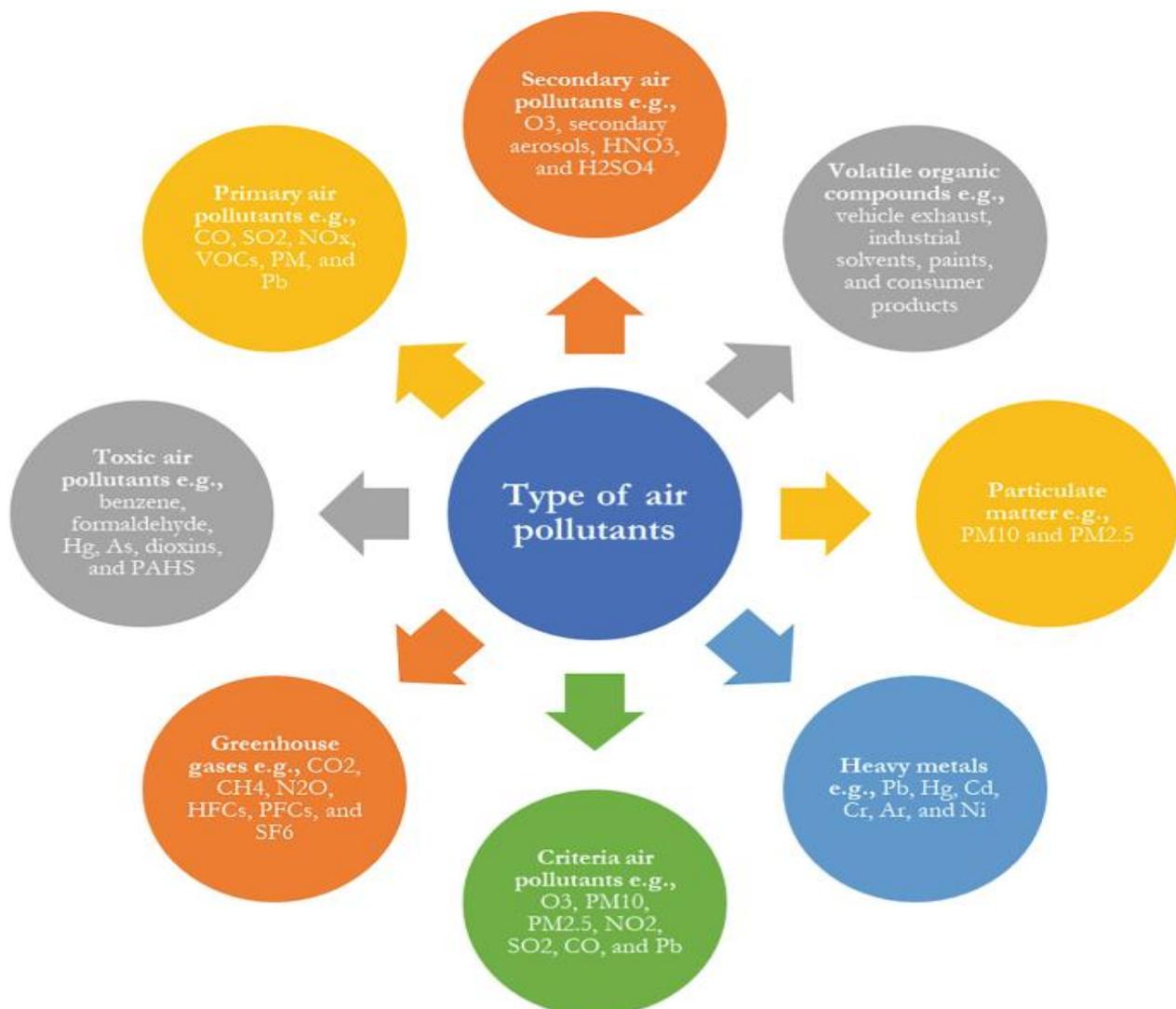
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		affects plant growth/food chain, kills aquatic animals, corrodes metals, weathers buildings/statues.
Fly Ash	Combustion of solid material (e.g., coal in thermal power plants).	Settles on leaves/crops near thermal plants (lowers yield), can pollute air/water, causes respiratory problems.

4.4. Pollutants and Their Types



- **Definition of Pollutants:** Materials or factors causing

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adverse effects on the natural quality of any environment component. Examples: smoke, factory chemicals, radioactive substances, sewage, discarded household articles.

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Classifications:

- **According to Origin:**
 - Natural
 - Anthropogenic
- **According to Nature of Disposal:**
 - **Biodegradable Pollutants:** Degraded by microbial action (e.g., sewage).
 - **Non-biodegradable Pollutants:** Not

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decomposed by microbial action (e.g., plastics, glass, DDT, heavy metal salts, radioactive substances).

○ According to Form after Release:

- **Primary pollutants:** Persist in the form added to environment (e.g., DDT, plastic).
- **Secondary Pollutants:** Formed by interaction among primary pollutants (e.g., peroxyacetyl nitrate (PAN) from nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons).

○ According to Existence in Nature:

- **Quantitative Pollutants:** Occur naturally, become pollutants beyond a threshold (e.g., CO₂, nitrogen oxide).
- **Qualitative Pollutants:** Do not occur naturally, are man-made (e.g., fungicides, herbicides, DDT).

Causes of Pollution:

- Uncontrolled human population growth.
- Rapid industrialization.
- Urbanization.
- Uncontrolled exploitation of nature.
- Natural causes: Forest fires, radioactivity, volcanic eruptions, strong winds.

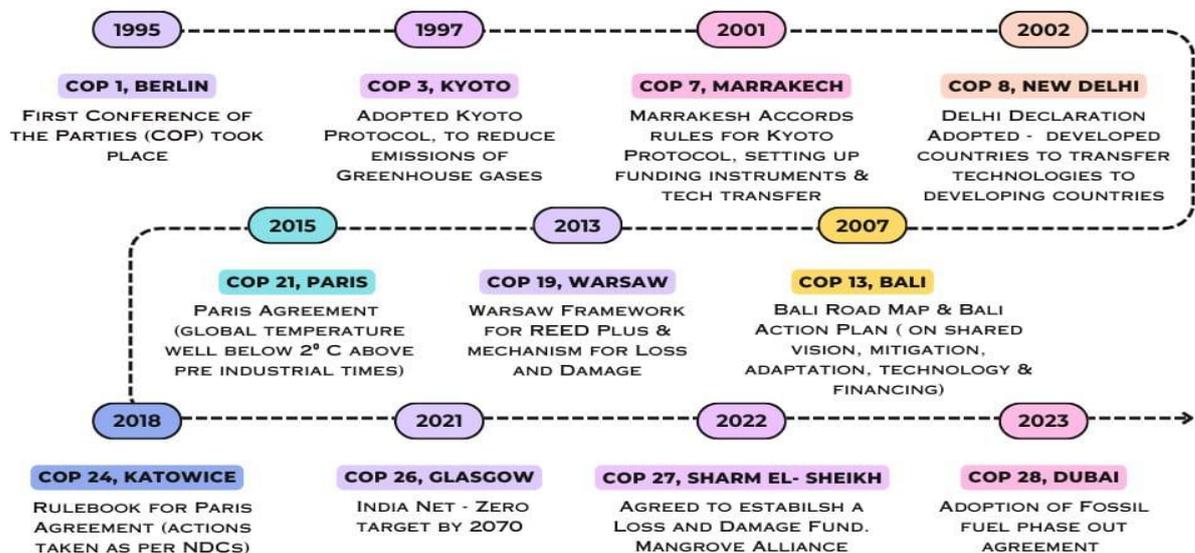
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SECTION 9: ENVIRONMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS, TREATIES, POLICIES, AND AWARENESS

9.1. Climate Change Organisations

COP ROADMAP



• UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change):

- Came into force: 1994. Secretariat: Bonn, Germany. Parties: 197.
- Kyoto Protocol negotiated under this framework. India is a Non-Annex party.
- Legally non-binding, but provides for 'protocols' for legally binding limits.
- Aims to stabilize GHG concentrations.
- Classifies countries: Annex I (industrialized & economies in transition), Annex II (developed, pay for developing

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countries' costs), Non-Annex I (developing).

- **Kyoto Protocol:**

- Adopted: 1997, Kyoto, Japan. Came into force: 2005. Parties: 192 (Canada withdrew).
- Gave binding targets to Annex I countries. India ratified 2nd commitment period (Doha Amendment).
- Paris Agreement (2015) is a separate instrument, not an amendment.
- Criticism: Allowed increased pollution for some under Common but Differentiated Responsibility; excluded major polluters like China and India (at the time of its main commitment periods).
- Objective: Fight global warming by reducing GHG concentrations, based on common but differentiated responsibilities.
- Targets specific GHGs: CO₂, CH₄, NO₂ (Nitrous Oxide, N₂O was intended), SF₆, HFCs, PFCs. (Note: NO₂ is usually a local pollutant, N₂O is the GHG).
- Includes “flexible mechanisms” for Annex I economies: International Emissions Trading, Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), Joint Implementation (JI).

- **Bali Meet 2007 (COP 13, CMP 3):**

- Launch of the Adaptation Fund.
- Bali Action Plan (BAP) launched comprehensive process for long-term cooperative action beyond 2012.
- Developed countries agreed to “Quantified emission

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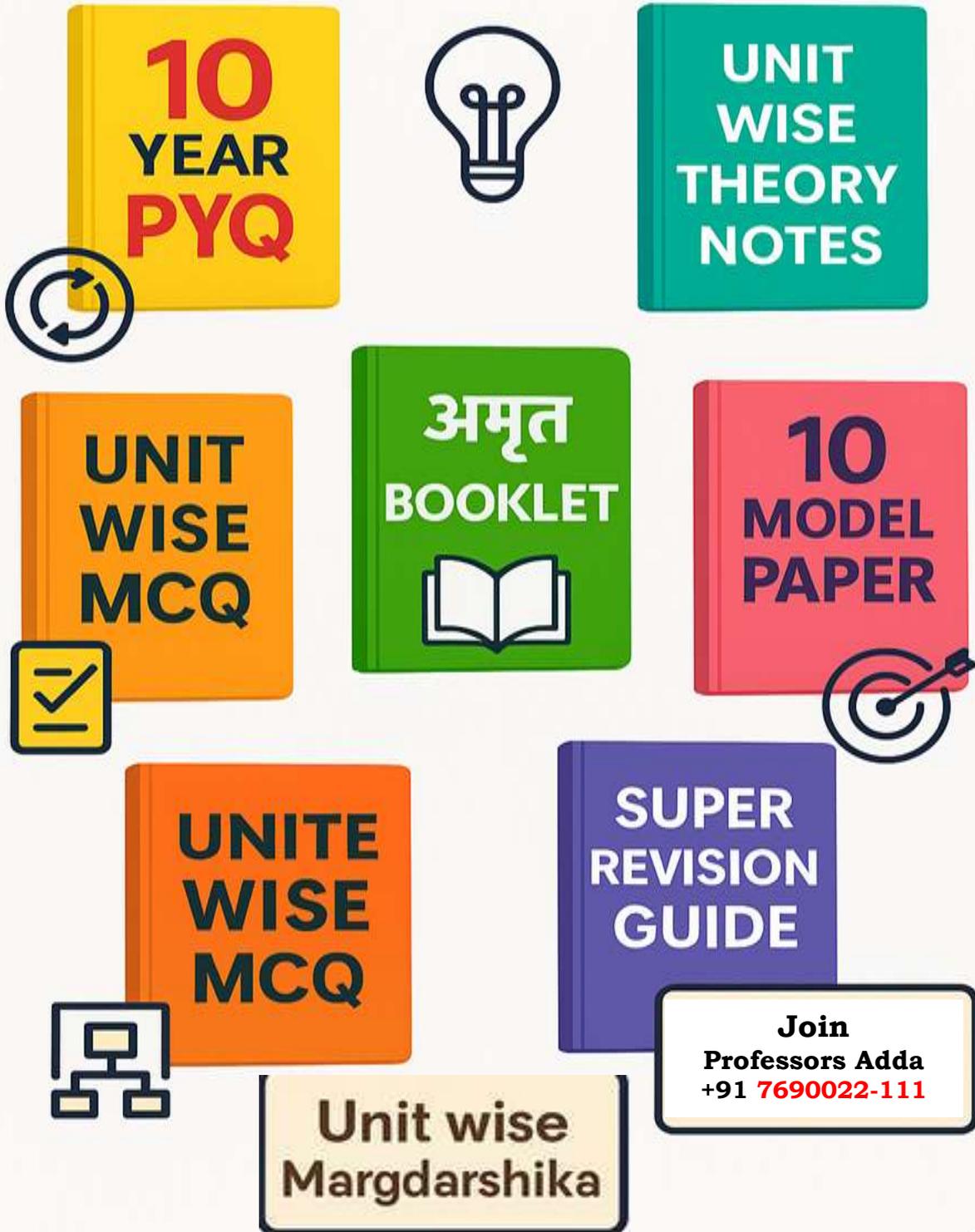
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limitation”.

- **Copenhagen Summit 2009 (COP 15, CMP 5):**
 - Produced Copenhagen Accord. Agreement between BASIC nations (Brazil, South Africa, India, China).
 - All countries should pledge voluntary limits (no binding obligations).
 - Agreed a “goal” to raise \$100 billion/year by 2020 for climate finance.
- **Cancun Summit 2010 (COP 16, CMP 6):**
 - Agreement adopted for a large “Green Climate Fund”.
 - All Parties agreed to report voluntary mitigation goals; an “Adaptation Committee” at global level.
- **Durban Summit 2011 (COP 17, CPM 7):**
 - Parties adopted “Durban Platform for Enhanced Action”. Approved Governing instrument for GCF.
 - Agreed to “develop legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force,” due for adoption at 21st COP, implemented in 2020.
- **COP21 – Paris, France (2015)**
 - **Landmark Event:** Birth of the Paris Agreement.

Key Commitments:

- Limit global warming to well below 2°C, preferably 1.5°C.
- Submit and regularly update Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

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- Mobilize \$100 billion annually in climate finance by 2020.

- **COP25 – Madrid, Spain (2019) (hosted on short notice due to unrest in Chile)**

- **Main Focus:** Finalizing rules for carbon markets (Article 6).
- **Outcome:** No major agreement on carbon market rules.
- **Criticism:** Widely seen as a disappointment due to limited progress.

- **COP26 – Glasgow, UK (2021)**

- **Main Focus:** Keeping 1.5°C target alive.
- **Key Outcome:** The Glasgow Climate Pact, which included:
 - Agreement to "phase down" coal power.
 - Commitments to methane cuts (Global Methane Pledge).
 - Finalization of Article 6 (carbon markets).
- **Shortfall:** Many nations failed to enhance their 2030 targets as expected.

- **COP27 – Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt (2022)**

Main Focus: Climate justice and adaptation.

Key Outcome: Creation of a historic Loss and Damage Fund to help vulnerable nations cope with climate disasters.

Criticism: Weak language on fossil fuel phase-out; heavy influence of fossil fuel lobbyists.

- **COP28 – Dubai, UAE (November–December 2023)**

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○COP28 concluded with the historic "UAE Consensus," marking the first time nearly 200 countries agreed to transition away from fossil fuels. Key outcomes included:

- **COP29 – Baku, Azerbaijan (November 2024)**
- **COP30 – Belém, Brazil (Upcoming: November 2025)**
- **Other Mechanisms of UNFCCC:**
 - **Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF):**
Established 2001 to finance projects on adaptation, technology transfer, capacity building, energy, transport, etc.. GEF operates it.
- **REDD and REDD+:**
 - REDD = “reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries” (under negotiation since 2005). India did not participate in UN-REDD.
 - REDD+ = “reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation..., and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks” (Defined in Bali Action Plan, 2007).
 - REDD+ financially rewards developing countries for verified efforts. India favours REDD+.

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- **Global Environment Facility (GEF) (1992):**
 - Provides grants for projects on biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, ozone layer, POPs.
 - Financial mechanism for CBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD, Stockholm Convention, Minamata Convention.
- **Green Climate Fund (GCF):**
 - Fund within UNFCCC framework to assist developing countries in adaptation/mitigation.
 - Formed 2010 (concept in Copenhagen Accord 2009, formally in Cancun 2010). World Bank is temporary trustee. HQ: Incheon, South Korea.
 - Intended as centerpiece for raising climate finance of \$100 billion/year by 2020.
- **IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change):**
 - Set up 1988 by WMO and UNEP. Publishes Assessment Reports (AR).
 - International body for assessing science related to climate change.
 - Assessments provide scientific basis for governments to develop climate policies and underlie UN climate conference negotiations.
- **Paris Agreement (Recap from previous context):**
 - Deals with GHG emissions mitigation, adaptation,

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finance starting 2020. Opened for signature April 2016.

- Contribution of each country called “nationally determined contributions” (NDCs). Targets not binding (enforcement difficult). NDCs revised after 5 years (2023).
- Aim: Hold global average temperature increase well below 2°C, pursue efforts for 1.5°C.
- India’s targets mentioned (reduce emissions intensity, renewable power, carbon sink).

● International Solar Alliance (ISA) (Recap from previous context):

- Launched 2015 Paris Summit by India & France. 121 tropical countries invited. HQ: Gurugram, India.
- Empower solar-rich countries for collaborative efforts to harness solar energy.
- Objectives: global deployment >1,000GW solar capacity, mobilize investment >US\$1000 billion by 2030.

● Climate Smart Agriculture:

- Addresses food insecurity risk in developing countries from climate change and extreme weather.
- Aims: Sustainably increase agricultural productivity/incomes; adapt to climate change, make farming resilient; reduce GHG emissions; identify/promote sustainable practices (organic farming, agroforestry); efficient input use; increase milk/meat

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productivity.

- **National Greenhouse Gas Inventories Programme (NGGIP):**

- IPCC established NGGIP to provide methods for estimating national GHG inventories (emissions to and removals from atmosphere).

- **Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS):**

- Intergovernmental organisation of low-lying coastal and small island nations. Established 1990. Membership: 44 states. India is not a member.
- Purpose: Consolidate SIDS voices to address global warming. Existence of many AOSIS states at risk.
- Indian Ocean members: Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius, Seychelles.

9.2. Programs/Initiatives to Mitigate Climate Change Effects in India

- **Indian Network on Climate Change Assessment (INCCA):**

- Govt launched 2009. MoEFCC initiative. Network-based program (>120 institutions, >250 scientists).

- **National Communication (NATCOM) to the UNFCCC:**

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- Initiated 2002, funded by GEF. MoEF implementing agency.
- Tasks: National inventory of anthropogenic GHG emissions/removals; communicate information to CoP secretariat.

● India's Policy Structure Relevant To GHG Mitigation:

- Integrated Energy Policy adopted 2006. Promotes energy efficiency, mass transport, renewables (including biofuels).
- Rural Electrification Policy 2006 promotes renewable energy where grid connectivity is difficult/costly.

● Green Building:

- Buildings are major pollutants affecting urban air quality and climate change.
- Green building costs slightly more to design/construct but less to operate.
- Aims: Minimize non-renewable resource demand, maximize utilization efficiency, maximize reuse/recycling, utilize renewable resources.

● GRIHA (Green Rating for Integrated Habitat Assessment):

- Sanskrit for 'Abode'. Devised by TERI and MNRE; voluntary scheme.
- Helps design green buildings and evaluate their

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'greenness'; a rating tool for building performance.

- **National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA):**

- ICAR launched 2010-11 (outlay Rs.350 crores for XI Plan).
- Enhance resilience of Indian Agriculture (crops, livestock, fisheries).
- Components: Strategic research on adaptation/mitigation; technology demonstration; vulnerability assessment.

- **BSE Greenex:**

- Cap Weighted Free-Float Market Capitalization weighted Index from BSE-100 list. Base Date: Oct 1, 2008, base value 1000.
- gTrade Carbon Ex Ratings Services Private Limited co-developed with BSE.

- **Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles (FAME) –India Programme:**

- Started 2015. Phase-II pushes EVs in public transport, encourages adoption via market creation/demand aggregation.
- Aims to support hybrid/electric vehicles market development and manufacturing ecosystem.
- Focus areas: Technology development, Demand creation, Pilot Projects, Charging Infrastructure. Covers

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all vehicle segments.

- **Long Term Ecological Observatories (LTEO):**

- Component under 'Climate Change Action Programme' (Rs. 40 Crores in 12th Plan).
- Aims to understand biophysical/anthropogenic drivers of ecosystem change and effects on social-ecological responses via network of scientific institutions.
- Assess change in natural ecosystem structure/function, identify patterns/drivers.

- **National Adaptation Fund For Climate Change (NAFCC):**

- Operationalized 2015-16. Central sector scheme with NABARD as national implementing entity (NIE).
- Fund assists national/state activities for adaptation costs in vulnerable areas. Supports concrete adaptation activities not covered by ongoing schemes.

- **National Bio-Energy Mission:**

- Biomass from agro/agro-industrial residue can potentially generate 25,000 MW in India.
- Aims to boost power generation from biomass.
- Proposes a GIS-based National Biomass Resource atlas to map potential biomass regions.

9.3. India and Climate Change - National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC)

- **Formulation:** Government of India formulated national plans bundled into eight missions under NAPCC.
-
- **Approach:** Unique approach to reduce climate change stress; uses poverty-growth linkage.
-
- **Priority:** Emphasizes maintaining high economic growth rates to raise living standards; "identifies measures that promote development objectives while also yielding co-benefits for addressing climate change effectively".
-
- **The Eight Missions under NAPCC:** (*The Booklet includes a table listing the missions and their objectives*)

1. National Solar Mission:

- Promote ecologically sustainable growth while addressing energy security.
- Target: Deploy 20,000 MW grid-connected solar by 2022 (revised to 1,00,000 MW by 2022 in June 2015). Target comprises 40GW Rooftop, 60GW Large/Medium scale Grid Connected Solar.

2. National Mission For Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE):

- Strengthen market for energy efficiency via

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conducive regulatory/policy regime.

- Four New Initiatives: Perform Achieve and Trade (PAT), Market Transformation for Energy Efficiency, Energy Efficiency Financing Platform (EEP), Framework for Energy Efficient Economic Development (FEEED).

3. National Mission On Sustainable Habitat:

- Promote sustainability of habitats via energy efficiency in buildings, urban planning, improved solid/liquid waste management, modal shift to public transport.
- Improve habitat adaptability to climate change by enhancing resilience.

4. National Water Mission (NWM):

- Ensure integrated water resource management for water conservation, waste minimization, equitable distribution; develop framework for optimum water use.

5. National Mission For Sustaining The Himalayan Ecosystem (NMSHE):

- Develop sustainable National capacity to continuously assess Himalayan Ecosystem health status.
- Enable policy bodies in policy-formulation; assist Indian Himalayan Region States with sustainable

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development actions.

6. National Mission For A Green India:

- Increased forest/tree cover on 5 million hectares (ha) of forest/non-forest lands.
- Improved quality of forest cover on another 5 million ha.
- Improved ecosystem services (biodiversity, hydrological services, carbon sequestration).

7. National Mission For Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA):

- Identified 10 key dimensions for adaptation/mitigation: Improved Crop Seeds, Livestock and Fish Culture; Water Efficiency; Pest Management; Improved Farm Practices; Nutrient Management; Agricultural Insurance; Credit Support; Markets; Access to Information; Livelihood Diversification.

8. National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change:

- To better understand climate science, impacts, challenges; envisions new Climate Science Research Fund, improved climate modeling, increased international collaboration. Encourages private sector initiatives for adaptation/mitigation technologies via venture capital funds.

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9.4. Other Environmental Organisations

- **United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP):**

- UN agency, founded 1972 (Stockholm Conference). HQ: Nairobi, Kenya.
- Implementing Agency for GEF and Multilateral Fund for Montreal Protocol.
- Funds/implements environment-related development projects.
- Aided in formulating guidelines/treaties on harmful chemicals trade, transboundary air pollution, international waterway contamination.
- International Cyanide Management Code developed under its aegis.

- **World Meteorological Organization (WMO):**

- Intergovernmental organization (191 Member States/Territories).
- Provides framework for international cooperation in meteorology, operational hydrology, and their application.

- **World Nature Organization (WNO):**

- Founded 2010. Addresses global threats to soil, oceans, forests, water, air.
- Focused on promoting environment-friendly activities, technologies, economies, renewable energies;

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reducing climate change impact.

- **World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF):**

- Founded 1961. International non-governmental organization for wilderness preservation and reducing humanity's environmental footprint.

- **United Nations Forum On Forests (UNFF):**

- Established Oct 2000 by ECOSOC; subsidiary body with universal membership (all UN Member States, specialized agencies).
- Main objective: Promote management, conservation, sustainable development of all forest types; strengthen long-term political commitment based on Rio Declaration, Forest Principles.
- Aims to reverse loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management (SFM); enhance forest-based economic, social, environmental benefits.

- **International Union For Conservation of Nature (IUCN):**

- Founded 1948, Fontainebleau, France. HQ: Gland, Switzerland.
- Publishes IUCN Red List (assesses species conservation status).
- Observer/consultative status at UN. Involved in data gathering/analysis, research, field projects, advocacy, lobbying, education.

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- Widened focus beyond conservation ecology to include gender equality, poverty alleviation, sustainable business. Both Governments and NGOs are members.

● Global Tiger Forum (GTF):

- Formed 1994, secretariat New Delhi. Only intergovernmental & international body campaigning to save the TIGER worldwide.
- Aims for worldwide campaign, common approach, promotion of appropriate programmes/controls to save remaining five tiger subspecies in wild.
- Global Tiger Initiative: Alliance of governments, international agencies, civil society, private sector to save wild tigers.

● International Whaling Commission (IWC):

- International body set up by International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (signed Washington, 1946).
- 1982: IWC adopted moratorium on commercial whaling. Japan, Russia etc. oppose moratorium.
- Aims for proper whale stock conservation and orderly whaling industry development.
- Allows non-zero whaling quotas for aboriginal subsistence; member nations may issue permits for scientific research.
- Functions: Designate specific areas as whale sanctuaries; prohibit capture of suckling calves/female whales with calves.

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- **Coalition Against Wildlife Trafficking (CAWT):**
 - Initiated 2005; unique voluntary public-private coalition.
 - Aims to focus public/political attention and resources on ending illegal wildlife trade.
 - Reduce consumer demand for illegally traded wildlife by raising awareness.
- **International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO):**
 - Intergovernmental organization under UN (1986).
 - Promoting conservation and sustainable management, use, and trade of tropical forest resources.
- **Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR):**
 - Inter-disciplinary committee of International Council for Science (ICSU).
 - Charged with initiating, developing, coordinating high-quality international scientific research in Antarctic region (including³ Southern Ocean) and its role in Earth system.

9.5. Key Treaties/Agreements/Conventions

- **Stockholm Conference 1972 (United Nations Conference on the Human Environment):**

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- Held Stockholm, Sweden, June 5–16, 1972. First declaration of international environmental protection.
- Seminal issue: recognition for poverty alleviation for protecting environment. Foundation of modern environmentalism. UNEP established in pursuance.
- **Nairobi Declaration (1982):**
 - Adopted 1982 (10th Anniversary of Stockholm). Endorsed by UNEP Governing Council 1987.
 - Envisaged creation of special commission for long-term environment strategies for sustainable development up to 2000 and beyond.
- **Brundtland Report (Our Common Future, 1987):**
 - Report of World Commission on Environment and Development; gave concept of “sustainable development”.
 - Focused on strategies for economic/social development avoiding environmental degradation, over-exploitation, pollution.
- **United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) (Earth Summit 1992, Rio Summit):**
 - Resulted in: Rio Declaration, Agenda 21, Forest Principles.
 - Legally binding agreements opened for signature: Convention on Biological Diversity, UNFCCC, UN

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Convention to Combat Desertification.

- **Rio+5 (1997):** Special UN General Assembly session to appraise Agenda 21 status. Recognized uneven progress.
- **Rio+10 (2002) or Earth Summit 2002 (World Summit on Sustainable Development):**
 - Johannesburg, South Africa. Affirmed UN commitment to Agenda 21, MDGs. Johannesburg Declaration on sustainable development.
- **Rio+20 (2012) (United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development):**
 - Rio de Janeiro. Reaffirmed commitment to Agenda 21. Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) launched 2013 in response.
- **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**
 - Multilateral treaty, effective 1993. Parties: 196. Legally Binding. India is a party.
 - Goals: Conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use, fair/equitable benefit sharing from genetic resources.
- **Cartagena Protocol On Biosafety**
 - Adopted 2000, effective 2003. Protects biodiversity from risks by LMOs from modern biotechnology.
- **Nagoya Protocol**

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- Adopted CoP10 (2010). Deals with access to Genetic Resources and Fair/Equitable Sharing of Benefits. Supplementary to CBD. Strategic Plan includes 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets for 2020.
- **CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora / Washington Convention):**
 - Participation voluntary. Legally binding on Parties, but doesn't replace national laws. Parties: 182.
 - Aims to protect endangered plants/animals. Classifies species into 3 Appendices based on threat level (App I: danger of extinction, trade prohibited; App II: not yet threatened but may suffer, trade regulated; App III: protected in at least one member CITES state).
- **Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS / Bonn Convention):**
 - International treaty under UNEP aegis. Signed 1979. HQ: Bonn, Germany.
 - Aims to conserve terrestrial, marine, avian migratory species throughout their range. Membership >120 Parties.
- **United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD):**
 - Effective 1995 (Canada withdrew). Parties: 196. HQ:

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Bonn, Germany.

- Only convention from direct recommendations of Rio Agenda 21.
- To Combat Desertification in countries with Serious Drought/Desertification, particularly Africa. Only internationally legally binding framework for desertification.

• Vienna Convention For the Protection of the Ozone Layer

- Multilateral environmental agreement. Ratified: 197 (Universal).
- Framework for international efforts to protect ozone layer; no legally binding reduction goals for CFCs (these in Montreal Protocol).

• Montreal Protocol

- Protocol to Vienna Convention. International treaty, effective 1989. Ratified: 197 (Universal treaty). Legally binding.
- Successful treaty (Antarctica ozone hole slowly recovering).
- Aims to protect ozone layer by phasing out production of numerous substances (halogenated hydrocarbons with chlorine/bromine).
- Aims at phasing out: CFCs, HCFCs. HFCs included under it via Kigali Amendment (HFCs are GHGs, not ODS).

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• Kigali Amendment to Montreal Protocol

- Amends 1987 Montreal Protocol. 197 countries agreed to timeline to reduce HFC use by ~85% of baselines by 2045. Binding from 2019. Penalties for Non-compliance.
- Different timelines for groups of countries (developed, developing like China/Brazil, developing like India/Pakistan) for HFC freeze/reduction.

• Ramsar Convention on Wetlands:

- International treaty, signed Ramsar, Iran, 1971. India: 26 Ramsar sites (as per doc).
- Framework for national action/international cooperation for conservation/wise use of wetlands.
- Only global environmental treaty for a particular ecosystem.

• Montreux Record:

- Established by CoP recommendation (1990). Maintained as part of Ramsar list.
- In India: Keoladeo National Park, Loktak Lake. Chilka Lake removed from list.
- Register of wetland sites on List of Wetlands of International Importance where ecological character changes occurred/occurring/likely due to technological developments, pollution, human interference. Sites added/removed with approval of Contracting Parties.

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- **Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs):**

- International Environmental treaty, UN Treaty. Effective 2004. Parties: 180. India is a party. US not a party.
- Developed countries to provide new/additional financial resources for POPs minimization/regulation in developing nations.
- Aims to eliminate/restrict production/use of POPs.
- "Dirty Dozen" list prepared by IFCS/IPCS: 8 organochlorine pesticides (aldrin, chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, mirex, Toxaphene); 2 industrial chemicals (HCB, PCB group); 2 industrial by-products groups (dioxins, Furans).

- **Basel Convention (on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal):**

- International treaty, UN Treaty. Effective 1992. Parties: 183.
- Does not address radioactive waste movement.
- Objectives: Minimize amount/toxicity of wastes generated; ensure environmentally sound management close to source; assist LDCs in managing hazardous/other wastes.
- Aimed to stop dumping of hazardous waste from developed to developing nations.

- **Rotterdam Convention (on the Prior Informed**

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Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade):

- Multilateral Treaty, UN Treaty. Effective 2004. Parties: 155.
- Aims to promote shared responsibilities for importing hazardous chemicals.
- Promotes open information exchange between importers/exporters.
- Calls on exporters for proper labeling, safe handling directions, informing purchasers of known restrictions/bans.

● Minamata Convention on Mercury:

- UN Treaty, signed 2013. Not yet in force (as per doc).
- Aims to protect human health/environment from anthropogenic mercury emissions/releases.
- Phase out/down mercury use in products/processes. Regulate informal artisanal/small-scale gold mining.

9.6. Environmental Policies/Programmes of India

- **National Water Mission:** Objective: Comprehensive water database in public domain; assessment of climate change impact on water resources; promotion of citizen/state action for water conservation, augmentation,

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preservation; focused attention to vulnerable/over-exploited areas.

- **Paryavaran Vahini Scheme:** Objective: Create environmental awareness; involve people via active participation and reporting illegal acts on forests, wildlife, pollution, environmental degradation, cruelty to animals.
- **National River Conservation Plan:** Objective: Improve water quality of major rivers (major freshwater source) via pollution abatement schemes.
- **National Environment Policy, 2006:** Objectives: Conservation of Critical Environmental Resources; Integration of environmental concerns in economic/social development; Intra-generational equity.
- **National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC)** Objective: Sustain economic growth while dealing with global climate change threat.
- **National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem** Objective: Conserve biodiversity, forest cover, other ecological values in Himalayan region; address glacier recession due to global warming.
- **National Mission for Green India** Objectives: Protect, restore, enhance diminishing forest cover;

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respond to climate change via adaptation/mitigation; holistic greening focusing on multiple ecosystem services (biodiversity, water, biomass, mangroves, wetlands, critical habitats, carbon sequestration).

- **National Solar Mission** Objectives: Reduce solar power generation cost via long-term policy; domestic production of critical raw materials/components to achieve grid tariff parity by 2022.
- **National Mission for Sustainable Habitat** Objective: Formulate National Sustainable Habitat Standards integrated with regulations for climate-change-aligned future developments.
- **National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency** Objective: Promote market for energy efficiency via innovative policies/effective market instruments.
- **National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture** Objective: Define strategies for climate mitigation/adaptation in agriculture; promote sustainable agriculture via adaptation measures on 10 key dimensions.
- **National Mission for Clean Ganga:** Objective: Clean Ganga and its tributaries comprehensively.

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- **National Wildlife Action Plan for 2017-2031 (Note: doc says 2013, likely typo for 2031):** Objectives: Integration of climate change into wildlife planning; conservation of coastal/marine ecosystem; mitigation of human-wildlife conflict.
- **Wood is Good Campaign:** Objective: Promote wood as climate-friendly resource and substitute to materials like steel/plastic (carbon neutral).
- **Secure Himalaya Project:** Objective: Conservation of locally/globally significant biodiversity, land, forest resources in high Himalayan ecosystem (Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Uttarakhand, Sikkim).
- **Green Skill Development Programme:** Objective: Launched by MoEFCC with National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) to develop green skilled workers with technical knowledge/commitment to sustainable development.

9.7. Important Environmental Organizations/Authorities

- **National Biodiversity Authority (2003):** HQ: Chennai. Objective: Implement National Biological Diversity Act, 2002 provisions; ensure conservation,

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sustainable use of biological resources, fair/equitable benefit sharing.

- **National Ganga River Basin Authority (2009):** HQ: New Delhi. Objective: Safeguard Ganga drainage basin from pollution/overuse.
- **National Green Tribunal (NGT) -2010:** HQ: New Delhi. Objective: Effective disposal of cases on environmental protection, conservation of forests/natural resources.
- **R20 Regions of Climate Action (2010):** HQ: Geneva, Switzerland. Objective: Help sub-national governments implement low-carbon/climate-resilient projects; share best practices in renewable energy/energy efficiency for a "green economy".
- **International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) (1948)** HQ: Gland, Switzerland. Objective: Influence, encourage, assist societies to conserve nature; ensure natural resource use is equitable/ecologically sustainable.
- **World Wildlife Fund (WWF) (1961)** HQ: Gland, Switzerland. Objective: Conserve nature; reduce most pressing threats to life's diversity.

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- **United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (1972)** HQ: Nairobi. Objective: Coordinate environmental activities; assist developing countries implement environmentally sound policies/practices.
- **International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) (1985)** HQ: Yokohama, Japan. Objective: Promote sustainable management/legal harvesting of tropical timber forests; promote expansion/diversification of international timber trade from these forests.
- **Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (1988)** HQ: Geneva. Objective: Provide world with objective, scientific view of climate change and its political/economic impacts.
- **International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) (2009)** HQ: Masdar City, UAE. Objective: Promote adoption and sustainable use of renewable energy.
- **Global Environment Facility (GEF) (1991)** HQ: Washington. Objective: Address global environmental issues with international institutions, CSOs, private sectors.
- **People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) (1980)**: HQ: Norfolk, Virginia. Objective: Work

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for animal welfare by preventing cruel killing of rodents, birds, other animals ("pests"), cruelty to domesticated animals.

9.8. Important Dates Related to Environment

- World Wetland Day: 2nd February.
- World Forest Day: 21st March.
- World Water Day: 22nd March.
- World Meteorological Day: 23rd March.
- World Heritage Day: 18th April.
- Earth Day: 22nd April.
- Bio-Diversity Day: 22nd May.
- World Environment Day: 5th June.
- World Nature Conservation Day: 28th July.
- International Tiger Day: 29th July.
- World Elephant Day: 12th August.
- International Day for Disaster Reduction: 13th October.
- International Day of Climate Action: 24th October.
- World Fisheries Day: 21st November.
- World Soil Day: 5th December.
- International Day to Combat Desertification and Drought: 17th June.

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AMRIUT ONELINERS

- 1. Question:** The UN agency founded in 1972 at the Stockholm Conference, with its HQ in Nairobi, Kenya, is?

Answer: UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme)
- 2. Question:** The report that introduced the concept of "sustainable development" in 1987 was known as?

Answer: Brundtland Report (Our Common Future)
- 3. Question:** The international body set up in 1988 by WMO and UNEP to assess climate change science is the?

Answer: IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change)
- 4. Question:** The Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 resulted in key documents like the Rio Declaration, Agenda 21, and the?

Answer: Forest Principles
- 5. Question:** The legally binding multilateral treaty on biodiversity that became effective in 1993 is the?

Answer: Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- 6. Question:** The UNFCCC came into force in which year?

Answer: 1994

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7. **Question:** The only intergovernmental and international body campaigning to save the tiger worldwide, formed in 1994 with its secretariat in New Delhi, is the?

Answer: Global Tiger Forum (GTF)

8. **Question:** The only internationally legally binding framework for desertification, effective in 1995, is the?

Answer: United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

9. **Question:** The Kyoto Protocol, adopted in 1997, came into force in which year?

Answer: 2005

10. **Question:** The Protocol adopted in 2000 to protect biodiversity from risks by Living Modified Organisms (LMOs) is the?

Answer: Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

11. **Question:** The Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) was established in which year?

Answer: 2001

12. **Question:** India's National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) was established in which year?

Answer: 2003

13. **Question:** The international environmental treaty effective in 2004 that aims to eliminate or restrict the

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production and use of POPs is the?

Answer: Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

14. Question: The Rotterdam Convention, effective in 2004, promotes shared responsibilities for importing hazardous chemicals and pesticides through a procedure called?

Answer: Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

15. Question: The National Environment Policy of India was formulated in which year?

Answer: 2006

16. Question: The Bali Meet (COP 13) in 2007 saw the launch of the Adaptation Fund and the?

Answer: Bali Action Plan (BAP)

17. Question: GRIHA (Green Rating for Integrated Habitat Assessment) was devised by TERI and which other Indian ministry/agency?

Answer: MNRE (Ministry of New and Renewable Energy)

18. Question: The National Ganga River Basin Authority was established in which year?

Answer: 2009

19. Question: The Green Climate Fund (GCF) was formally established in 2010 but its concept was agreed upon in which summit?

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Answer: Copenhagen Summit (2009)

20. Question: The Minamata Convention, signed in 2013, aims to protect human health and the environment from anthropogenic emissions of which heavy metal?

Answer: Mercury

21. Question: The FAME India Programme, launched in 2015, promotes the adoption and manufacturing of which type of vehicles?

Answer: Hybrid & Electric Vehicles

22. Question: The National Adaptation Fund For Climate Change (NAFCC) was operationalized in which financial year?

Answer: 2015-16

23. Question: The International Solar Alliance (ISA) was launched in 2015 by India and which other country?

Answer: France

24. Question: The Kigali Amendment, which aims to phase down HFCs, is an amendment to which international protocol?

Answer: Montreal Protocol

25. Question: COP26, which focused on keeping the 1.5°C target alive, was held in which city in 2021?

Answer: Glasgow (UK)

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26. Question: The historic Loss and Damage Fund was created at which COP meeting in 2022?

Answer: COP27 (Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt)

27. Question: The "UAE Consensus" on transitioning away from fossil fuels was a key outcome of which COP meeting in 2023?

Answer: COP28 (Dubai, UAE)

28. Question: The Air Prevention and Control of Pollution Act in India was enacted in which year?

Answer: 1981

29. Question: The National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) in India were first notified in which year?

Answer: 1982

30. Question: SAFAR, an initiative of the Ministry of Earth Sciences, stands for?

Answer: System of Air Quality and Weather Forecasting and Research

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PRACTICE MCQ

1. Which of the following air pollutants is primarily responsible for the reduction of the ozone layer?

- A) Carbon Monoxide (CO)
- B) Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂)
- C) Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)
- D) Nitrogen Oxide (NO_x)

Correct Answer: C) Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)

○ **Explanation:**

- Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) are explicitly mentioned as being "released mainly from air-conditioning systems and refrigeration."
- The document states that CFCs "Rise to stratosphere, react with other gases, reducing the ozone layer."
- This direct link between CFCs and ozone layer reduction makes it the correct answer.
- Other options like CO, SO₂, and NO_x are significant air pollutants but are primarily associated with different environmental issues such as health problems, acid rain, and smog, not direct ozone layer depletion.
- The Montreal Protocol, a key international treaty, also specifically targets the phase-out of substances

like CFCs due to their ozone-depleting potential.

2. The term "smog" was first coined in 1905 by Dr. H.A. Des Voeux, combining which two words?

- A) Smoke and Fog
- B) Smog and Haze
- C) Smoke and Gas
- D) Steam and Fog

Correct Answer: A) Smoke and Fog

Explanation:

- The document clearly states under the "Smog" section: "Term first used in 1905 by Dr H A Des Voeux; coined from 'fog' and 'smoke'."
- This directly provides the origin of the word "smog" and the two words it was derived from.
- Smog is defined as a condition of fog with soot or smoke in it, reinforcing the combination.
- It is a significant air pollution phenomenon, often linked to heavy traffic, high temperatures, and calm winds.
- Photochemical smog, a common type, forms from vehicle emissions (nitrogen oxides) and volatile organic compounds interacting in sunlight.

3. The Ramsar Convention, signed in 1971 in Ramsar, Iran, is an international treaty primarily

focused on the conservation and wise use of:

- A) Forests
- B) Oceans
- C) Wetlands
- D) Deserts

Correct Answer: C) Wetlands

○ **Explanation:**

- The document explicitly describes the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands as an "International treaty, signed Ramsar, Iran, 1971."
- Its primary focus is stated as providing a "Framework for national action/international cooperation for conservation/wise use of wetlands."
- It is also highlighted as the "Only global environmental treaty for a particular ecosystem," emphasizing its specific focus on wetlands.
- The document also mentions "Ramsar sites" in India, such as Keoladeo National Park and Loktak Lake, as examples of wetlands covered by this convention.

4. Which of the following is NOT a primary pollutant, according to the classification based on formation?

- A) Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)
- B) Ozone (O₃)
- C) Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂)

D) Carbon Monoxide (CO)

Correct Answer: B) Ozone (O₃)

○ **Explanation:**

- The document classifies pollutants into "Primary pollutants" and "Secondary pollutants."
- Primary pollutants are defined as those that "Enter atmosphere directly from source (e.g., CO₂)."
- Secondary pollutants are defined as those that "Form from chemical reaction of primary pollutants (e.g., Ozone (O₃), Acid rain)."
- Therefore, Ozone (O₃) is explicitly listed as a secondary pollutant because it forms from reactions involving primary pollutants like nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds in the presence of sunlight.
- CO, CO₂, and SO₂ are all listed or implied as primary pollutants that are directly emitted into the atmosphere.

5. The National Green Tribunal (NGT) was established in which year?

- A) 2003
- B) 2009
- C) 2010
- D) 2015

Correct Answer: C) 2010

○ **Explanation:**

- Under the section "9.7. Important Environmental Organizations/Authorities," the National Green Tribunal (NGT) is listed.
- Its establishment year is clearly stated as "(NGT) - 2010."
- The NGT's objective is to provide "Effective disposal of cases on environmental protection, conservation of forests/natural resources."
- Its headquarters are in New Delhi.

6. The "Perform Achieve and Trade (PAT)" scheme is an initiative under which of the following National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) missions?

- A) National Solar Mission
- B) National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency
- C) National Water Mission
- D) National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture

Correct Answer: B) National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency

○ **Explanation:**

- The document lists the "National Mission For Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE)" under the

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"Eight Missions under NAPCC."

- It states that this mission aims to "Strengthen market for energy efficiency via conducive regulatory/policy regime."
- Crucially, it then lists "Four New Initiatives" under NMEEE, and "Perform Achieve and Trade (PAT)" is the first one mentioned.
- This directly links the PAT scheme to the National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency.

7. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) was established in which year and has its headquarters in which city?

- A) 1988, Geneva
- B) 1991, Washington
- C) 1992, Nairobi
- D) 2009, Masdar City

Correct Answer: B) 1991, Washington

○ **Explanation:**

- Under the section "9.7. Important Environmental Organizations/Authorities," the Global Environment Facility (GEF) is listed.
- Its establishment year is given as "(1991)."
- Its headquarters (HQ) are stated as "Washington."
- The GEF's objective is to "Address global environmental issues with international institutions,

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CSOs, private sectors."

8. Which international agreement aims to protect human health and the environment from anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury?

- A) Stockholm Convention
- B) Basel Convention
- C) Rotterdam Convention
- D) Minamata Convention

Correct Answer: D) Minamata Convention

◦ **Explanation:**

- Under the section "9.5. Key Treaties/Agreements/Conventions," the "Minamata Convention on Mercury" is detailed.
- Its primary aim is explicitly stated as protecting "human health/environment from anthropogenic mercury emissions/releases."
- The convention focuses on phasing out/down mercury use in products and processes and regulating informal artisanal/small-scale gold mining.
- Other conventions like Stockholm (POPs), Basel (hazardous wastes), and Rotterdam (hazardous chemicals/pesticides) deal with different categories of environmental pollutants.

9. World Environment Day is observed annually on:

- A) 22nd April
- B) 22nd May
- C) 5th June
- D) 28th July

Correct Answer: C) 5th June

◦ **Explanation:**

- The document includes a section "9.8. Important Dates Related to Environment."
- Within this table, "World Environment Day" is listed with the date "5th June."
- This is a direct factual recall from the provided information.

10. The Kyoto Protocol primarily gave binding targets for greenhouse gas emission reductions to which group of countries?

- A) Non-Annex I countries
- B) Annex I countries
- C) Developing countries
- D) All signatory countries equally

Correct Answer: B) Annex I countries

◦ **Explanation:**

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- Under the "Kyoto Protocol" section, it is stated that the protocol "Gave binding targets to Annex I countries."
- Annex I countries are defined earlier as "industrialized & economies in transition."
- The criticism section also notes that the protocol "excluded major polluters like China and India (at the time of its main commitment periods)," reinforcing that binding targets were not for all parties.
- The objective was to fight global warming by reducing GHG concentrations based on common but differentiated responsibilities, with Annex I countries having the binding commitments.

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TESTIMONIALS



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Chandigarh

प्रोफेसर्स अड्डा के प्रीमियम कोर्स ने मुझे एक ही स्थान पर सब कुछ दिया - संरचित नोट्स, MCQ बैंक, PYQ और ट्रेंड विश्लेषण। जिस तरह से इसे पाठ्यक्रम के साथ जोड़ा गया था, उससे मुझे संगठित और आत्मविश्वासी बने रहने में मदद मिली।



Ravindra Yadav
UGC NET (PAPER 1)
Jaipur

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Priya Mehta
UGC NET (PAPER 1)
Sikar

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Swati Verma
UGC NET (PAPER 1)
Ahmedabad

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Prajagraj

प्रीमियम समूह ने मुझे गंभीर उम्मीदवारों और मार्गदर्शकों तक पहुंच प्रदान की, जिन्होंने हर कदम पर मेरा मार्गदर्शन किया। समूह से सहकर्मी सीखना, संदेह सत्र और प्रेरणा बेजोड़ थी।



Riya Sharma
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Patna

प्रोफेसर्स अड्डा के मार्गदर्शकों से लगातार मिलने वाला प्रोत्साहन ही मुझे आगे बढ़ने में मदद करता रहा। उनके सहयोग से मुझे तब भी प्रेरित रहने में मदद मिली, जब पाठ्यक्रम से pressure था।



Anjali Singh
UGC NET (PAPER 1)
Indore

प्रोफेसर अड्डा ने मुझे सिखाया कि कड़ी मेहनत जितनी ही महत्वपूर्ण है स्मार्ट तैयारी। उनकी रणनीतिक अध्ययन योजना और प्रेरक बातचीत ने मेरी सफलता में बहुत बड़ा अंतर ला दिया।



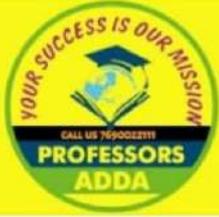
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संस्थान न केवल उत्कृष्ट अध्ययन संसाधन प्रदान करता है, बल्कि आपका आत्मविश्वास भी बढ़ाता है। प्रेरक सत्रों ने मुझे परीक्षा की चिंता से उबरने और सकारात्मक मानसिकता बनाए रखने में मदद की।

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मेरे पास बहुत सारी किताबें थीं और मैंने खुद के नोट्स भी बनाए थे, लेकिन फिर भी मन में डर था, समझ नहीं आ रहा था कि क्या पढ़ूं, क्या छोड़ूं। उस समय आपके गाइडेंस, सपोर्ट और स्टडी मटेरियल ने मुझे रास्ता दिखाया।

मुझे लगता था कि मेरी सबजेक्ट की तैयारी बहुत कम है, लेकिन आपके 10 यूनिट की बुकलेट्स, जिनमें टॉपिक-वाइज नोट्स, फ्लोचार्ट्स और माइंड मैप्स थे, उन्होंने पूरे विषय को इतनी आसानी से कवर करा दिया कि मुझे वीडियो तक देखने की ज़रूरत नहीं पड़ी।

नोट्स पूरी तरह अपडेटेड थे, और करंट-बेस्ड प्रश्न भी आसानी से कवर हो गए। परीक्षा के समय ऐसा लग रहा था मानो सारे सवाल नोट्स से ही आ रहे हैं, जिससे मे... [Read more](#) 6:03 pm

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Candidate's Name: ASIF CHAUDARI		
Mother's Name: SHYAMJI		
Father's Name: SHYAMJI		
Category: OBC (NCL)	Person with Disability (PwD):	NA
Gender: MALE	Date of Birth:	17-05-1998
Subject: COM-1	GEOGRAPHY	
No. of Candidates in this Subject:	Registered:	11145
	Appeared:	31423
Applied on the back of:	MASTER DEGREE	
Applied for:	JRF/NET PROFESSOR/JRF LEARNER RESEARCH FELLOW/PHD/02/01	

Paper	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	Percentage Score Obtained
Total (Paper 1 + Paper 2)	300	210	70.00%
Total Marks Obtained in Words:	TWO HUNDREDS TEN ONLY		
Total Percentage Obtained in Words:	SEVENTY NINE POINT SEVEN SIX SIX THREE FIVE FOUR EIGHT FIVE ONLY		
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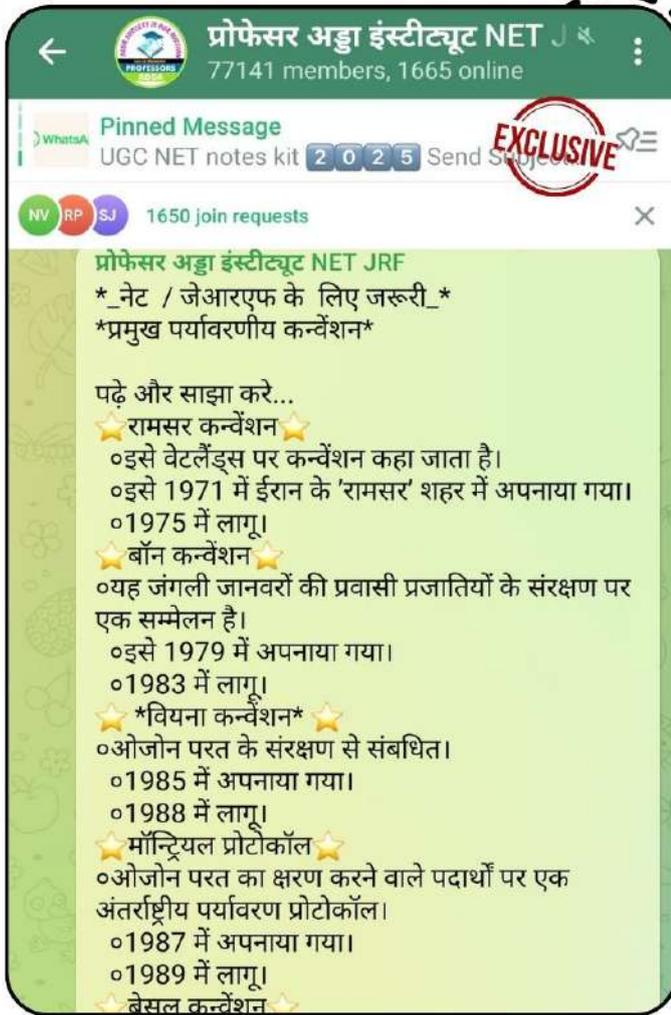
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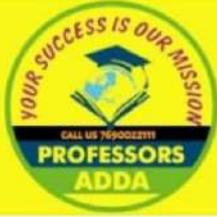
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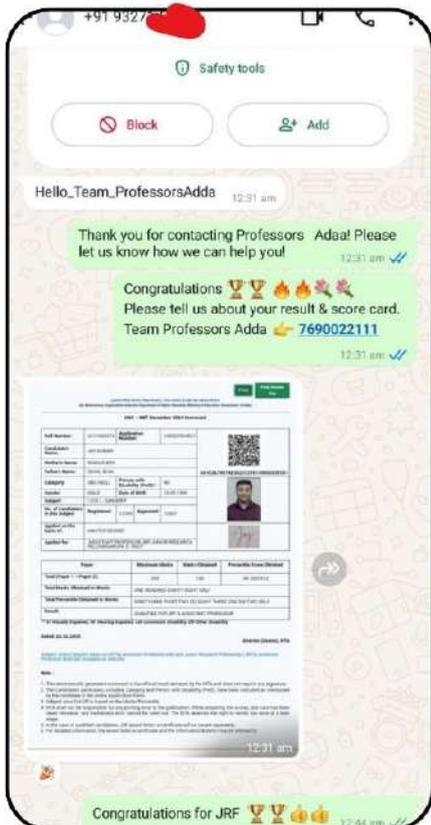
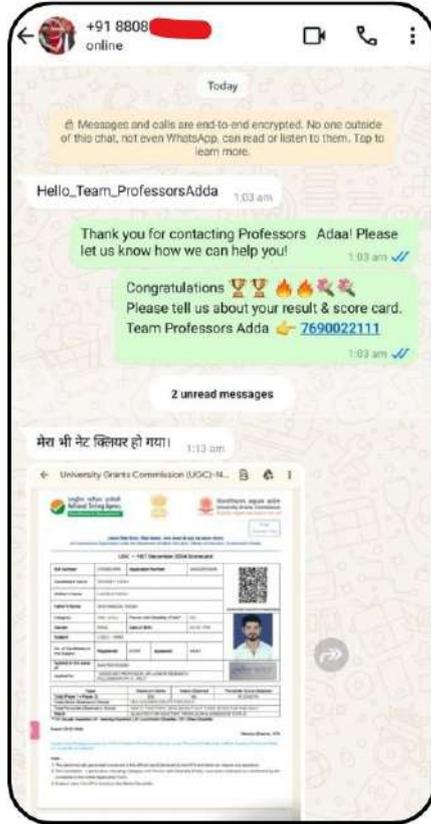
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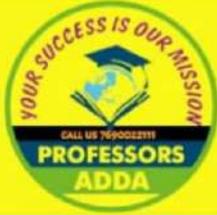


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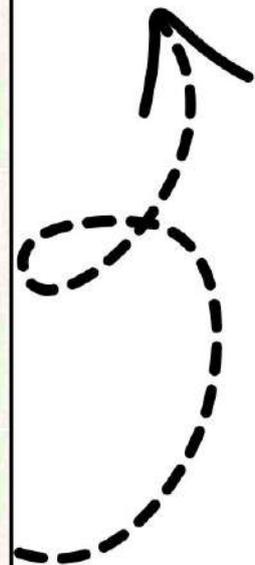


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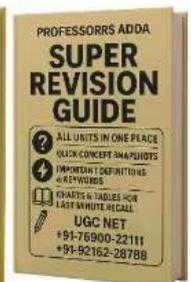
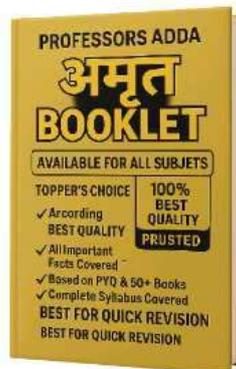
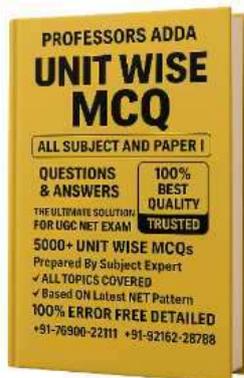
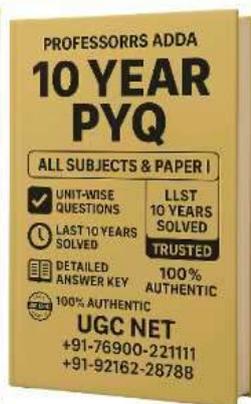
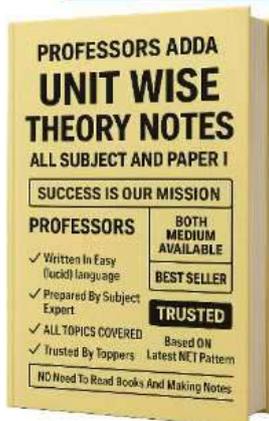
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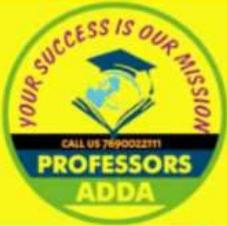


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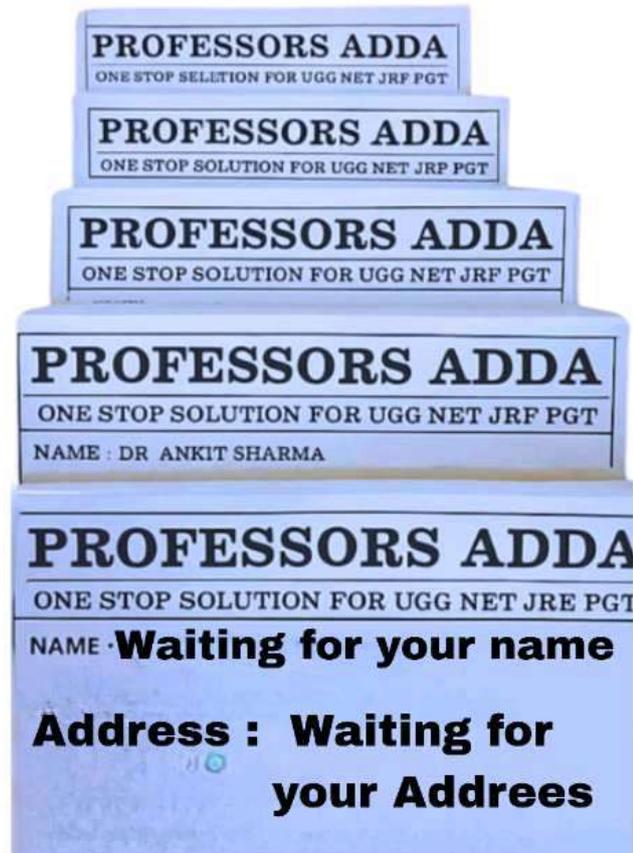
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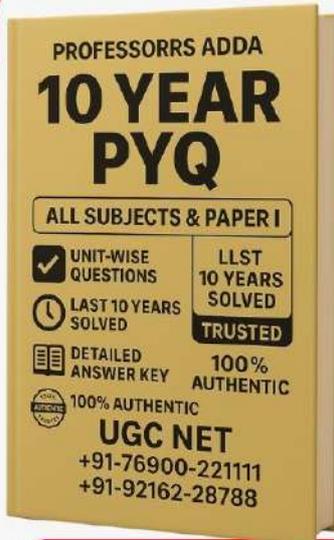
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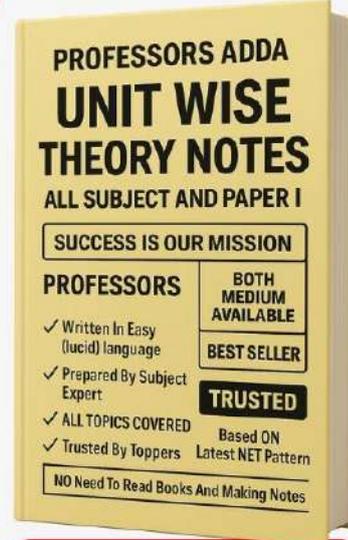
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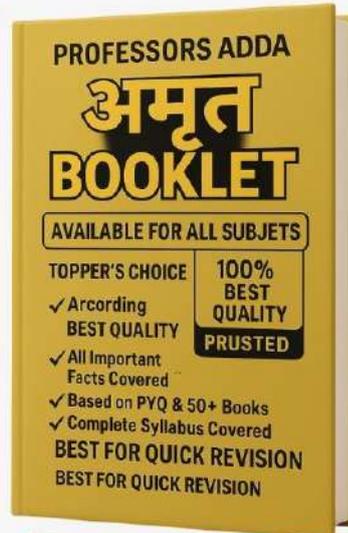
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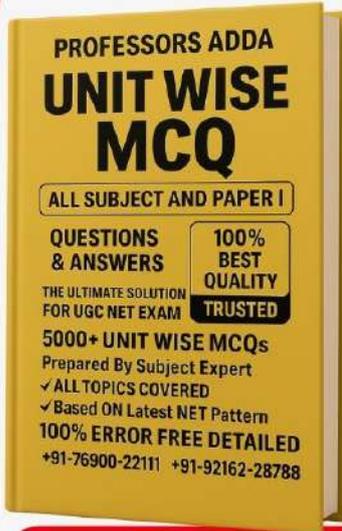
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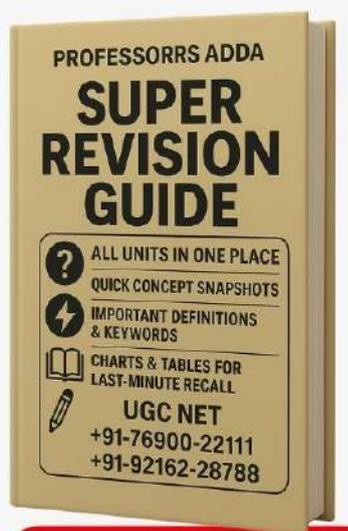
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