B.COM DEGREE (CBCS) SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2022

Fifth Semester

CORE COURSE - CO5CRT15 - ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS

	Part A	Part B	Part C
COVID PATTERN	Answer any 6, Each question carries 3 marks (6×3=18)	Answer any 4, Each question carries 8 marks (4×8=32)	Answer any 3, Each question carries 15 marks (3×15= maximum 30)

PART A

1. What are minerals?

   Minerals are naturally occurring, inorganic solids with a definite chemical composition and a regular atomic structure.
2. What do you mean by over nutrition?
   Over nutrition is a form of malnutrition arising from excessive intake of nutrients, leading to accumulation of body fat that impairs health
3. What do you mean by non-renewable energy resources? Give examples.
   Non-renewable energy comes from sources that will run out or will not be replenished in our lifetimes—or even in many, many lifetimes. Most non-renewable energy sources are fossil fuels: coal, petroleum, and natural gas.
4. What do you mean by soil erosion?
   Soil erosion is a naturally occurring process that affects all landforms. In agriculture, soil erosion refers to the wearing away from a field's topsoil by the natural physical forces of water and wind or through forces associated with farming activities such as tillage.
5. What are the aesthetic, social and cultural values of biodiversity?
   Aesthetic value- Biological diversity adds to the quality of life and provides some of the most beautiful aspects of our existence.
   Social value- The social value of biodiversity includes aesthetic, recreational, cultural and spiritual values.
   Cultural value- Human cultures co-evolve with their environment, and therefore the conservation of biological diversity can also be important for cultural identity.
6. What is corrosion under economic effect of pollution?
   Corrosion is the process of decay on a material caused by a chemical reaction with its environment. Corrosion of metal occurs when an exposed surface comes in contact with a gas or liquid, and the process is accelerated by exposure to warm temperature, acids, and salts.
7. What is Recycling?
   Recycling is the process of collecting and processing materials that would otherwise be thrown away as trash and turning them into new products. Recycling can benefit your community and the environment.
8. What is green accounting?
   Green accounting is a type of accounting that attempts to factor environmental costs into the financial results of operations. It has been argued that gross domestic product ignores the environment and therefore policymakers need a revised model that incorporates green accounting
9. What is carbon trade exchange?

   Carbon Trade Exchange is the World's First and Largest Electronic Exchange for Buyers and Sellers of Voluntary Carbon Credits. Operating successfully for almost ten years, over

which tens of millions of Credits have been securely transacted by corporates, project developers, brokers and NGOs.

10. What is the time limit for providing information under RTI Act?
    In normal course, information to an applicant shall be supplied within 30 days from the receipt of application by the public authority. If information sought concerns the life or liberty of a person, it shall be supplied within 48 hours.
11. What do you mean by the term 'Prayers' under RTI Act?
    Prayers' under RTI Act means the "relief sought"
12. What is Right to Constitutional Remedies as per Indian Constitution?

    There is a right in India which states that a person can move to Supreme court if he/she wants to get their fundamental rights protected. This right comes under article 32 for Supreme court an article 226 for the high court. It is known as the right to constitutional remedies

PART B

13. Explain the effects of mining on forest.
    The major effects of mining on forest are:
    - Habitat loss
    - Pollution
    - Water loss
    - Climate change
      (Proper explanations required)

14. What are the causes of floods?
    The most common causes of flooding are both natural and human-induced. They are:
    1. Heavy Rains
    2. Overflowing Rivers
    3. Broken Dams
    4. Urban Drainage Basins
    5. Storm Surges and Tsunamis
    6. Channels with Steep Sides
    7. A Lack of Vegetation
    8. Melting Snow and Ice

    (More explanations required

15. Explain the causes and types of ecological succession.

Ecological Succession is a general process which refers to the gradual change in condition of environment and the replacement of older species with newer ones.
Following are the causes of ecological succession:

1. *Initial Causes:*

Causes those are responsible for the destruction existing habitat. Such occurrences happen due to the following factors:

(a) Climatic Factor:

Such as wind, deposits, erosion, fire etc.

(b) Biotic Factor:

Such as various activity of organisms.

2. Continuing Causes:

Causes those are responsible for changes in population shifting features of an area. Such factors are:

(a) Migration for safety against outside aggregation.

(b) Migration due to industrialization and urbanization.

(c) As a reactionary step against local problems.

(d) Feeling of competition

3. Stabilizing Cause:

Causes which bring stability to the communities. Such factors are:

(a) Fertility of land

(b) Climatic condition of the area

(c) Abundance of availability of minerals etc.

Types of Ecological Succession:

There are two types of ecological succession:

1. Primary Succession:

It is characterised as initial stage of development of an ecosystem which begins with the creation of a community on such a location which was previously unoccupied by living organism. E.g., Formation of certain type of forests of dried lava.

2. Secondary Succession:

It is characterised as a stage of re-establishment of an ecosystem which existed earlier but was destroyed due to some natural calamities like fire, flood, etc. Such re-establishment occurs due to the presence of seeds and organic matte' of biological community in soil. E.g., Vegetation grows once again which was destroyed due to flood.

16. What are the salient features of India's biodiversity?

    The salient features of India's biodiversity are:

    1. It has two of the 25 identified biodiversity centers termed as hot spots, viz., Eastern Himalaya and Western Ghats.
    2. India is also considered as one of the 12 centers of origin of agriculture.
    3. The number of plants species in India is estimated to be over 45,000, representing about 7 per cent of world's flora.
    4. About 4,900 species of flowering plants are endemic to the Indian subcontinent.
    5. The faunal species of India are estimated to be about 81,000, representing about 6.4 per cent of world's fauna.
    6. The ancient practice of domesticating of animals has resulted in diverse livestock, poultry and other animal breeds.
    7. Presently, India is characterized by 14 biosphere reserves of which three are in the world network of biosphere reserve, viz., Sunderban, Gulf of Mannar and Nilgiri.
    8. Besides, there are about 100 national parks and 500 bird sanctuaries, representing different biogeography regions of Indian subcontinent as per Government of India reports

17. Write a brief note on issues and solutions of environmental ethics.

    Environmental ethics deal with issues related to the rights of individuals that are fundamental to life and well being. It includes:

    1. Resource consumption patterns and the need for equitable utilization.

    - Policy makers need to ensure equitable distribution and utilization of resources.

    2. Equity-disparity in the northern and southern countries.

- Global parity in allocation of resources and justice to be ensured.
3. Urban-rural equity issues.
- Should be minimized to ensure social justice.
4. The need for gender equity.
- Gender equity is the need of the hour.
5. Preserving resources for future generations.
- Conservative resource allocation to be made to protect our future generations.
6. The rights of animals.
- Animal rights are to be honored.
7. The ethical basis of environment education and awareness.
8. The conservation ethic and traditional value systems of India.

18. What are the features of sustainable energy development?

Sustainable energy is a form of energy that meets our today's demand of energy without putting them in danger of getting expired or depleted and can be used over and over again. Includes geothermal, hydropower, solar and wind.

Its features are:

1. Cleanliness
2. Abundance/Scalability
3. Renewability
4. Energy density
5. Opportunity cost
6. Infrastructural overhead
7. Timeliness

19. Make a note on benefits of green banking.

The major benefits of green banking Are:

1) Green banking avoids paper work and focuses on electronic transactions.

2) Green banking helps to enhance the reputation of the bank.

3) As a part of green banking banks grant loans to environment friendly projects at reduced interest rates..

4) Providing e-statements to the customers, online opening of the accounts, online circulation of information within the bank, etc., are environment friendly practices.

5) It helps the banks to get an edge over their competitors through innovation in their products and services.

6) The transaction cost incurred to the bank through green banking products is much low.

7) Green Banking initiatives like ATM, online banking, mobile banking, etc., provide convenience to the customers as well as banks in terms of time management, energy and fuel conservation.

20. Explain the various objectives of the RTI Act.

Objectives of the RTI Act

1. Empower citizens to question the government.
2. The act promotes transparency and accountability in the working of the government.
3. The act also helps in containing corruption in the government and work for the people in a better way.
4. The act envisages building better-informed citizens who would keep necessary vigil about the functioning of the government machinery.
5. To provide a legal framework of citizens democratic Right to access to information under the control of public authorities.

6. To promote transparency and ensure accountability.

7. To harmonise conflicting interest and priorities in operations of government, and use of resources.

8. To promote the practice of revelation of information to preserve democratic ideals.

9. To promote accountability in the functioning of every public authority, thereby reduce corruption.

21. Explain UDHR.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a milestone document in the history of human rights. Drafted by representatives with different legal and cultural backgrounds from all regions of the world, the Declaration was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10 December 1948 (General Assembly resolution 217 A) as a common standard of achievements for all peoples and all nations. It sets out, for the first time, fundamental human rights to be universally protected and it has been translated into over 500 languages. The UDHR is widely recognized as having inspired, and paved the way for, the adoption of more than seventy human rights treaties, applied today on a permanent basis at global and regional levels .

- The UDHR consists of 30 articles detailing an individual's "basic rights and fundamental freedoms". It is universally applicable for all human beings of varying race, religions and nationality.
- It directly inspired the development of international human rights law, and was the first step in the formulation of the International Bill of Human Rights, which was completed in 1966 and came into force in 1976.
- Even though the Universal Human Rights Declaration is not legally binding, its contents has been elaborated and incorporated into subsequent international treaties, regional human rights and instruments and in the legal codes of various countries
- At least one of the 9 binding treaties of the UDHR has been ratified by all 193 member states of the United Nations, with the majority ratifying four or more.

PART C

22. Explain in detail the different segments in environment.

Environment means Surrounding in which we are living, which includes all living (biotic) and non-living (abiotic) factors on which we are interdependent.

There are four different segment of environment:

1. Atmosphere:

The air envelope surrounding the earth is known as Atmosphere. This protective envelop surrounding earth sustain life on earth and protect us from unfriendly environment of outer space. It extends to the height of about 1600 km from the earth surface. It consists of life saving gases like O_2 for human beings and animals and CO_2 for plants.

2. Hydrosphere:

It covers more than 75% of the earth surface either as oceans or as fresh water. Hydrosphere includes sea, rivers, oceans, lakes, ponds, streams etc.

3. Lithosphere:

It means the mantle of rocks constituting the earth's crust. The solid component of the earth is called Lithosphere, which includes soil, earth, rocks and mountains etc. The lithosphere mainly contains three layers –

(a) Inner and Outer Core:

Central fluid or vaporised sphere of diameter of about 2500km from the centre.

(b) Mantle:

It is about 2900-3000 km above the core in molten state.

(c) Crust:

Outermost solid zone about 8-40 km above mantle.

4. Biosphere:

This segment of environment consists of atmosphere (air- 02, N2, C02). Lithosphere (land- minerals, salts, food, nutrients) and hydrosphere (water- dissolved oxygen, Salts) which influences and support the entire biotic and abiotic life systems.

23. Explain in detail Disaster Management in the cases of floods, earthquake, cyclone and landslides.

(A). The major steps of flood disaster management are :

1. Flood Forecasting
2. Reduction of Runoff
3. Reducing Flood Peaks by Volume Reduction
4. Reducing Flood Levels
5. Protection against Inundation (Construction of Embankments)
6. Flood Plain Zoning (FPZ)

(B). The major steps of earthquake disaster management are :

(1). General measures

a) Buildings and infrastructure can be made earthquake resistant.
b) Water supply systems, communication networks and electricity lines can be made earthquake resistant.
c) Alternative arrangements should be devised in advance, to be used in emergencies.
d) Researches related to various aspects of tremors should be promoted.
e) Networking of non-governmental organisations (NGO) capable of disaster

management can be formed in advance.

(B). Post-Disaster Measures
a) Evacuation of people to safer places.
b) Recovery of dead bodies and their disposal. c) Medical care for the injured.
d) Supply of food and drinking water, provision of temporary shelters like tents or metal sheds to the affected ones.
e) Repairing lines of communication and information.
f) Restoring transport routes.
g) Quick assessment of destruction and demarcation of destroyed areas. h) Maintenance of law and order, prevention of trespassing, looting etc.

(C). The major steps of cyclone disaster management are:
(1). Hazard Mapping
(2). Land use planning
(3). Engineered Structures
(4). Retrofitting Non-Engineered Structures
(5). Cyclone Sheltering
(6). Flood Management
(7). Vegetation Cover Improvement
(8). Mangrove Plantation
(9). Saline Embankment
(10). Awareness of the public

(D). The major steps of landslide disaster management are
(1).Landslide hazard, vulnerability, and risk assessment;
(2). Multi-hazard conceptualization;
(3). Landslide remediation practice;
(4). Research and development, monitoring and early warning;
(5). Knowledge network and management;
(6). Capacity building and training;
(7). Public awareness and education;
(8). Emergency preparedness and response;
(9). Regulation and enforcement.

24. Write an essay on Ecotourism.

Meaning of Ecotourism

Ecotourism means travelling to natural areas where one gets to enjoy, value and appreciate nature. It also the selfless contribution to the improvement of the local people lives and wellbeing socially and economic*all*y Ecotourism requires the visiting tourist to be aware that he or she is having an effect on the environment and local people and should therefore try to make the impact as positive as possible.

Advantages of ecotourism

1. Ecotourism provides an opportunity to learn about our ecosystems.

2. It promotes economic growth in many countries. Ecotourism preserves cultural and traditional practices of local people.
3. It also provides an opportunity to learn the culture of certain people.
4. It creates job opportunities for the local people.
5. It helps in creation of environmental awareness.
6. Some of the money spent by the tourists goes to environmental conservation.
7. It introduces the idea of management of resources naturally.
8. It raises sensitivity to the host countries' climate politically, environmentally and socially.
9. It promotes agricultural practices through agro-tourism

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Disadvantages of ecotourism

1. Ecotourism leads to compromising of land as the national parks become packed by a number of tourists.
2. It leads to displacement of local residents in some areas.
3. Worldwide economic instability has an effect on ecotourism.
4. The ecotourism jobs by the local residents often do not pay well.
5. The ecotourism industry usually attracts upper class and urban tourists who may not be culturally sensitive.
6. Ecotourism requires research on the part of the traveler and hence may be quite costly.
7. Budgeting for ecotourism trips may be difficult and time consuming.
8. It can still lead to environmental degradation sometimes it may be necessary to travel through vehicles.
9. Ecotourism like any other type of tourism also causes disturbance to the wildlife through illogical demands and behavior.
10. It poses a threat to local culture as it can sometimes cause tribal disputes.

Conclusion

Ecotourism is generally a good practice despite its limitations and should be encouraged.

Every country involved in ecotourism should try and find solutions to these problems through establishing and enforcing ecotourism regulations and also finding other alternatives hence strictly adhering to the basic principles of ecotourism.

25. Critically evaluate the functions of UN for protecting Human Rights.

The UN plays a crucial role in defining, promoting and protecting human rights. It helps maintain the agreed global standards, identify violations, pursue remedy and encourage improvement. It does this through a number of mechanisms, including:

1. The UN Human Rights Council – consisting of 47 member States elected from the General Assembly for three-year terms. The Council is where governments and civil society discuss and address the most pressing human rights challenges. It also reviews the human rights record of all member States.

2. The Universal Periodic Review is a unique mechanism of the Human Rights Council aimed at improving the human rights situation on the ground of each of the 193 United Nations Member States. Under this mechanism, the human rights situation of all UN Member States is reviewed every 5 years.
3. The UN human rights treaty bodies – bodies of human rights experts (such as the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Committee against Torture, and others) – that also examine the records and practices of member States and consider complaints that people have made against States.
4. Appointed independent experts, known as 'special rapporteurs' or 'special procedures', to monitor and advocate on specific thematic issues or country situations.

The UN Declaration of Human Rights is the foundational document that forms the basis of international human rights law. It sets out the essential rights and freedoms that should apply to all people.

Some United Nations human rights bodies and mechanisms are comprised of independent experts while others consist of the representatives of governments. The independent bodies are often regarded to have more accurate rulings faithful to the objectives and values of human rights, but at times the peer-to-peer bodies such as the UN Human Rights Council can carry more diplomatic weight and therefore are more likely to prompt more meaningful responses from member States.

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SECTION II
(for private candidates only)

CO5CRT15MCQ - ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS

1. The component constitutes the physical light, temperature etc. and chemical characteristics of air, water, soil etc.
   (A).Abiotic
2. Mineral resources are found on and in the earth's …….
   (A). Crust
3. Name the biotic component in the ecosystem which can generate their own energy requirement.
   (A). Producers
4. Who developed the idea of ecological pyramid?
   (B). Charles Elton
5. Which of the following is not a threat to biodiversity?
   (C). Habitat rehabilitation
6. The place where a species lives and reproduces is its natural ……...
   (B). Habitat
7. ……conservation means conservation of species, particularly of endangered species, away from their natural habitat under human supervision.
   (B). Ex-situ
8. ……is defined as sustained action taken to reduce long term vulnerability of human life and property to natural hazards.
   (D). Disaster preparedness
9. Which of the following is not a strategy for water conservation?
   (B). Digging bore well
10. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act was enacted in the year
    (B). 1981

11. ……helps to reduce ‘carbon footprints’ from banking activities.
(A). Green Banking
12. Right to Information Act was enacted in the year…….
(B). 2005
13. What is the time limit to get the information under RTI Act 2005?
(A). 30 days
14. The primary aim of RTI Act is to create in Public authority.
(A). Transparency
15. are the fundamental rights that humans have by the fact of being human and that are neither created nor can be abrogated by any government.
(C). Human Rights
16. The first generation of human rights, are also called as:
(B). Blue Rights
17. Second generation human rights are also known as…….
(C). Red Rights
18. Which of the following is not a fundamental right?
(C). Right to Property
19. Article 25 to 28 of the Indian constitution covers the rights ……
(A). Right to freedom of religion
20. National Human rights commission is a :
(B). Statutory Body

…….