

Satyug Darshan Institute of Engineering & Technology, Faridabad

Department of Management Academic year 2025-26

Programme: BBA(IIFSB)	Year & Semester: 2025-26-sem 4
Course Name: EVS-II	Course Code: ESU-202-V
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Unit I

Short answer questions

Q.N.	Question	KL
1	Define pollution and explain the difference between point and non-point sources of pollution.	KL1
2	What are primary and secondary air pollutants? Give one example of each.	KL1
3	List any four criteria air pollutants and mention one adverse effect of each.	KL1
4	Define indoor air pollution and mention two common indoor air pollutants.	KL2
5	Name any three water quality parameters used to assess water pollution.	KL1
6	Name any three water quality parameters used to assess water pollution.	KL1
7	What are the main sources of soil pollution?	KL1
8	Define noise pollution and state its unit of measurement.	KL1
9	What are Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) and how do they affect air quality?	KL2
10	Mention two sources and impacts of thermal pollution.	KL2

Long answer questions

Q.N.	Question	KL
1.	Discuss the sources, types, and health impacts of air pollution in detail.	KL3
2.	Explain the sources, types, and control measures of water pollution. Include major water quality standards.	KL3
3.	Describe the composition, classification, and health hazards of solid and hazardous wastes.	KL3
4.	Explain the causes, measurement, and effects of noise pollution on human health.	KL3
5.	Discuss the sources and environmental effects of radioactive pollution and thermal pollution.	KL4

Unit II

Short answer questions

Q.N.	Question	KL
1	What are the main layers of the atmosphere, and which layer plays the most important role in regulating climate?	KL1
2	Define greenhouse gases (GHGs) and name any four major GHGs.	KL1
3	Explain the difference between natural and anthropogenic climate change.	KL2
4	What is the significance of the 1.5°C and 2.0°C global warming limits?	KL2
5	Mention two major observed impacts of climate change on marine and coastal ecosystems.	KL2
6	Define the concept of vulnerability in the context of climate change.	KL1
7	What is the difference between adaptation and resilience?	KL2
8	Define carbon neutrality and carbon intensity.	KL1

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9	List any three renewable energy sources that help mitigate climate change.	KL1
10	What is climate justice, and why is it important in international climate policy?	KL2

Long answer questions

Q.N.	Question	KL
1	Describe the structure of the atmosphere and explain how greenhouse gases influence global temperature.	KL3
2	Discuss the projected impacts of global climate change on temperature, rainfall, and extreme weather events, with special reference to India.	KL4
3	Explain the impacts of climate change on agriculture, human health, and natural ecosystems, highlighting key vulnerability factors.	KL4
4	Differentiate between adaptation and mitigation strategies. Explain how they can work synergistically for climate-resilient development.	KL4
5	Write a detailed note on climate change mitigation measures, including renewable energy, energy efficiency, carbon capture and storage, and India's National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and INDCs.	KL4

Unit-III

Short answer questions

Q.N.	Question	KL
1.	What does Article 48A of the Indian Constitution state about environmental protection?	KL1
2.	Explain the significance of Article 51A (g) in relation to environmental duties of citizens.	KL2
3.	Mention the main objectives of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.	KL1
4.	Define Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and explain its importance.	KL2
5.	What do the 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) stand for in waste management?	KL1

Long answer questions

Q.N.	Question	KL
1	Discuss the constitutional and legislative framework for environmental protection in India, referring to key articles and major environmental acts.	KL3
2	Explain the objectives, structure, and benefits of ISO 14001 as part of the Environmental Management System (EMS).	KL3
3	Describe the process and importance of Environmental Audit and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in promoting sustainable development.	KL3
4	Elaborate on pollution control and waste management measures in India, highlighting the role of pollution control boards.	KL4
5	Discuss the concept of the 3Rs and Ecolabeling/Eco Mark schemes, explaining how they contribute to sustainability and responsible consumption.	KL4

Unit-IV

Short answer questions

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Q.N.	Question	KL
1	Mention two Ramsar sites in India.	KL1
2	What is the main objective of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer?	KL1
3	Name two key features of the Montreal Protocol and mention its Kigali Amendment.	KL2
4	What steps has India taken for the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances (ODS)?	KL2
5	What is the purpose of the Basel Convention?	KL1
6	Define the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure under the Rotterdam Convention.	KL2
7	What are Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), and which convention addresses them?	KL2
8	What are the main goals of the Paris Agreement (2015) under the UNFCCC?	KL2
9	Mention the full form of UNCCD.	KL1
10	Mention the full form of CITES.	KL1

Long answer questions

Q.N.	Question	KL
1	Explain the objectives and key provisions of the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol, including the Kigali Amendment.	KL3
2	Compare and contrast the Basel Convention, Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, and the Minamata Convention with respect to their scope, regulatory mechanisms, and environmental significance.	KL4
3	Critically analyze the evolution of global climate governance through the UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol, and Paris Agreement. Discuss the changing responsibilities of developed and developing nations and assess India's status and commitments under these climate agreements.	KL4
4	Describe the objectives and operational mechanisms of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Cartagena Protocol, and Nagoya Protocol. Illustrate their application in conserving biodiversity, regulating biosafety, and ensuring fair and equitable benefit-sharing, with reference to India.	KL2
5	Examine the roles of CITES, Ramsar Convention, and UNCCD in addressing biodiversity loss, wetland conservation, and land degradation. Analyze how Ramsar sites in India and the establishment of the National Green Tribunal (NGT) contribute to effective environmental governance and sustainable development.	KL4