

1. The ocean acidity has increased by 2100 in last 250 years.
2. CFC- Chlorofluorocarbon.
3. Genetic modification of food using biotech is called genetic engineering.
4. The decrease in the amount of solar radiation reaching earth's surface is called global dimming....recognised in 1950.
5. PAN- peroxy acetyl nitrate.....it is a smog that irritates the eyes and causes them to water.
6. Unsafe water and poor sanitation kills 1.7 million people annually. Malaria 1.2 million . Urban air pollution 8lacs. Road traffic 1.2 million and lead exposure .23 million.
7. Philosophy and ethics are two fields within the humanities that are also included in environmental science.
8. The Rio Summit in 1992 produced Agenda 21.
9. UEEC-Uttarakhand Environment Education Centre.

1. Crude oil is a non renewable fossil fuel that is built up in liquid form between the earth's crust.
2. Coal is the last major natural fossil fuel created by compressing organic matter.
3. Nuclear fuels are key to maintaining the earth's environment since they're the cleanest of all non renewable resources.
4. Food security - population increase to 9 billion by 2050. Each day 2 lac people r added.
5. Water covers 70% of our planet and only 3% of it is pure and $\frac{2}{3}$ of that is tucked away in glaciers or unavailable to use.
6. Agriculture consumes more than any other source and wastes most of that through inefficiencies.
7. WWF - World Wildlife Fund.

1. In shallow waters rooted plants are called macrophytes and are the dominant producers.
2. Consumers are also known as phagotrophes.
3. ELTON(1927) are called primary consumers and key industry animals as they convert plant material to animal material.
4. The remaining substances add material and minerals to the substratum is called mineralization.
5. Decomposers are also known as saprophytes.
6. Air and water currents are involved in the process of overturn of water which helps in enriching deeper water with oxygen.
7. The **Ten Percent Law** for the transfer of energy from one trophic level to the next was introduced by *Lindeman(1942)*.
8. The smaller animals are preyed in larger animals and smaller animals increase faster in number of organism of each state of food chain, makes a triangular figure called *pyramid of number*.
9. Nudation- succession begins with the development of bare site.
10. Ecesis- it involves establishment and growth of vegetation.

1. The genetic variation existing within a species is called genetic diversity.
2. The concept of biodiversity hotspots was originated by **Norman Myers** in two articles in "the environmentalist"(1988 & 1990).
3. India has two biodiversity hotspots namely **the Eastern Himalayas and the western Ghats.**
4. IUCN- the international union for conservation of nature and natural resources.
5. Wildlife protection act in 1972.
6. The indian government has established 18 Biosphere reserves of India.
7. Ramsar Sites- the convention on wetlands of international importance called the ramsar convention is an intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and resources.

1. When pollution is caused by nutrients and fertilizers this is called nutrient pollution.
2. 290 rivers have organic pollution .
3. 370 major towns and cities are contributing to river pollution as the country has the wherewithal to treat only 30% of its urban water waste.
4. Sabarmati, Gaffar in punjab and Mukesh in Shillong are the most polluted river stretches in India.
5. Delhi living people have started complaining of age related hearing loss as early as 60 yrs which is generally 75 yrs.
6. CPCB- Central Pollution Control Board.
7. The levels measured were found anywhere between 80 decibels to 93db.
8. 40 to 50 db is considered to be moderate noise during day.
9. 60 to 80 db is considered loud noise.
10. The ENT department at MAMC observed symptoms of presbycusis in people at the age 60 but it should begin at 70.
11. DPPC- Delhi pollution Control Committee.
12. Light pollution is also called photo pollution and luminous pollution.

1. Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
2. **On November 30, nearly 150 world leaders gathered in Paris to discuss the global impact of climate change. Nearly 2 weeks later 196 nations reached a historic argument to limit the rise in worldwide temperatures by *reducing and ultimately greenhouse gas emission.***
3. On December 2, chennai was named as the most hottest cities in 2015.
4. **Tihar jail rainwater harvesting system.** Total area 4125 m² . Average rainfall in delhi is 611 mm. Total volume of water harvested is 1280 m³. This represents 50.78% of total rainwater harvesting potential.
5. Watershed can be defined as a geohydrological unit drawing to a common point by a system of drains.

1. Important issues involved in enforcement registration in India are 1. Precautionary principle. 2. Polluter pays principle. 3. Freedom of information.
2. **Precautionary principle-** It implies that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.
3. **Polluter pays principle-** the polluter pays for the damage caused by a development. This principle also implies that a polluter pays for monitoring and policing.
4. FWP- Family Welfare Programme .
5. **Swayamsidha-** it is an integrated scheme for development and empowerment of women through self help groups.
6. **Swashakti Project-** It aims at increasing women's access to resources for better quality of life through the use of time reduction devices , by providing health and education services and by imparting skills to women for income generating activities.
7. CDS (1975) - Child Development Services Scheme.
8. **Swavlamban** - Thai scheme provides training and skills to women to enable them to obtain. Employment or become self employed.
9. **Swadhar-** This scheme provides integrated services to women without support from their families such as widows living at Vrindavan and Kashi, prisoners from jail, survivors of natural calamities . this scheme provides food clothing shelters health care counselling and legal aid.
10. ***190 organisation have been operating in 22 states benefiting 1.58 lakshmi street children . The special initiative of the child line services, a toll free telephone service is available to children in distress which responds to emergency needs of the children and provides referral services. This facility is now operating in 34 cities.***
11. GIS- Geographical Information System.
12. MoEF- Ministry of Environment and Forest.
13. ENVIS- Environment Information System.
14. GOI- Government of India .