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## Natural environment and human interaction ugc net

Development and environment: Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development. Interaction between humans and the environment: Anthropogenic activities and their environmental impacts. Environmental issues: local, regional and global; Air pollution, water pollution, soil pollution, noise pollution, waste (solid, liquid, biomedical, hazardous, electronic), climate change and its socio-economic and political dimensions. Effects of pollutants on human health. Natural and energy resources: solar, wind, soil, hydro, geothermal, biomass, nuclear energy and forests. Natural risks and disasters: Mitigation strategies. Environmental Protection Act (1986), National Action Plan on Climate Change, International Agreements/Efforts - Montreal Protocol, Rio Summit, Convention on Biological Diversity, Kyoto Protocol, Paris Agreement, International Solar Alliance. This post consists of more than 100 questions from people and the environment from previous years of UGC NET papers. this will help you understand the pattern of questions falling into this section. In general, 5 out of 50 questions come from people and the environment. A new outline released by the NTA is shown in this post. this post also highlight questions from each year. trying to solve the issues. Good luck for your NTA UGC NET preparations. People , Questions for Development and environment from paper1 2016 to 2006 old papers. ( 5 out of 50 questions) □ Development and environment: Millennium Development and Sustainable Goals. □ Interactions between humans and the environment: Anthropogenic activities and their environmental impacts. □ Environmental issues: local, regional and global; Air pollution, water pollution, soil pollution, noise pollution, waste (solid, liquid, biomedical, hazardous, electronic), climate change and its socio-economic and political dimensions. □ Effects of pollutants on human health. □ Natural and energy resources: solar, wind, soil, hydro, geothermal, biomass, nuclear energy and forests. □ Natural risks and disasters: mitigation strategies. □ Environmental Protection Act (1986), National Action Plan on Climate Change, International Agreements/Efforts – Montreal Protocol, Rio Summit, Convention on Biological Diversity, Kyoto Protocol, Paris Agreement, International Solar Alliance. JULY 2016 The environment and human beings are interconnected. The environment gives us food, water, fuel, medicines, building materials, etc. Although science and technology have advanced, which is why we have benefited a lot, they have also introduced pollution and damaged the environment. The impact is also on human beings, such as health-related issues and socio-economic development. Next, we will study the relationship between people and the environment and the way we use environmental resources. Interaction of human activity and the environment - The environment means the surroundings of the place, the country, sea and atmosphere and its characteristics in which we live. Human beings interact with this environment when they first walk the Earth. People can live and flourish when they have a good climate with accessible clean water, fertile soil, etc. Because it is difficult for people to survive on a very hot climate, limited water resources and barren soil. We also get an impact on natural calamities such as floods, drought and earthquakes that damage agriculture, properties, homes and water resources, pipes, etc. This causes dislocation of people, loss of life, destruction, etc. Waterborne diseases, water contamination can be caused by damage to water sources. Another change affecting our environment is industrialization. We use different types of things that do our things that have increased the human impact on the environment. Although the relationship between human activity and the environment is multifaceted, they can be grouped into two main types of activities. They are: The use of natural resources such as soil, water, soil, food, minerals, animals and plants. Production of waste such as agriculture, industry and mining and from our own bodies. In our daily lives we use different kinds of natural resources. We require food and water for our housing and energy for various purposes such as cooking or industrial processes. We require different types of resources for clothing production, transport, construction, etc. A simple example of natural resources is the production of a laptop. For paper production, we need raw materials such as wood and water and energy for the production process. The wood we get from trees that require soil, water and soil to grow on. There are other components in your laptop, such as ink or metal staples, that require other types of resources. The need for resources is therefore endless and increasing as population and consumption increase with socio-economic progress. Renewable and non-residential resources Resources can be classified as renewable and non-residential sources. Renewable sources can be supplemented by natural remedies, such as solar energy is powered by heat from the sun and never runs out. Oxygen, water, solar power and biomass are some examples of renewable sources. Since non-sounding resources cannot be replenished by natural means and quickly, because their speed is consumed as minerals and fossil fuels, such as oil, coal and gas, which are produced over several years by natural processes from decayed plants and animals. Excessive use of natural resources damages the ecosystem. According to the ecosystem, we understand all living organisms, such as human beings, animals, plants, etc., and their physical environment, such as soil, water, air and soil, and the connection between them. If one of the components is separated from the then it also affects the second part. Another problem affecting natural resources is deforestation, which occurs when trees are felled from forests or not allowed to grow again. If there are no forests, it also has a significant impact on the water supply. The roots of the trees extend deep into the soil, creating space between particles that further increase the soil, allowing rainwater to soak and replenish groundwater. Energy sources Renewable and non-renewable sources play an important role in the field of energy sources. Fossil fuels are the main source of energy for global industrialisation, but because they are not renewable, quantities are limited and sustainable for longer periods of time. Another major cause of climate change is the burning of fossil fuels. The wood we know is a renewable resource, when we cut down trees, it will grow again, but it also causes deforestation. Solar energy is another renewable energy source that converts solar energy into electricity. Water resources Direct water use can be divided into three main categories – Domestic use Agricultural use Industrial use The use of unnecessary water from rivers and groundwater for domestic, agricultural and industrial use reduces the amount of water availability for current and future generations. Water is also important for biodiversity. Rivers, lakes and wetlands are important for wildlife and need water. This will become a problem if demand for water exceeds supply. Demand for water supplies in many parts of the world and is above sustainable water supply. Thanks to a sustainable water supply, we understand that sufficient supplies, both in quality and quantity, meet the current and future requirements of people. Climate warming is due to the increased rate of evaporation from the lake. Production of waste and pollutants The impact of inadequate hygiene, water and food borne diseases has been contaminated with the waste of infected persons. Not only do these, industry, agriculture and energy production all produced waste that pollutes air, water and soil. Technology and environment Human beings have created many different types of waste that pollute the environment. One of the main examples is e-waste, which is caused by discarded electronic devices such as mobile phones, computers, TVs, microwaveovens, etc. It has many toxic substances that pollute groundwater, soil and air if and until they are disposed of in a well-controlled manner. We conclude this article on a positive note ... contribute positively to the environment. When we clean wastewater on plants, it protects species and replants forests. This gives a positive impact on our environment. With some development programs like afforestation, the environment has benefited and improved a lot. UGC NET people and 2020: Are you preparing for UGC NET Paper 1? Do you have the latest notes on people and the environment? Don't worry! Here we have provided the latest UGC NET People and Environment Notes. You can easily check people's and environment notes and also download PDFs. UGC NET People and Environment Notes 2020 UGC NET Exam, an exam that tests the eligibility of Indian state for 'assistant professor' or for 'Junior Research Fellowship and Assistant Professor' in both Indian universities and universities. Before starting a complete guide to UGC NET Paper 1 Syllabus 2020 for Environmental Sciences, you should keep track of the test. UGC NET 2020 June Exam Overview Here you can check UGC NET Exam Overview: Exam Name University Grants Commission National Eligibility Test (UGC NET) Implementation Body National Test Agency (NTA) Exam Mode Computer Test (CBT) Exam Duration 3 Hours Application Online Official Website ugcnet.ntanet.nic.in UGC NET 2020 Exam Important Exam data Here you can check important data for UGC NET 2020 Exam Events Dates 2020 June Session 2020 (Announced) December Session 2020 (Tentatively) UGC NET 2020 Announcement March 16, 2020 September 2020 Release of online application March 16, 2020 September 2020 Last date for filling out online application 30.6.2020 September 2020 Last date of payment of application fee 30.6.2020 September 2020 Fix starts 6.7.20.2020 2020 October 2020 Repair restarted September 1, 2020 – Availability admit card August 2020 3rd week of November 2020 UGC NET 2020 Exam 16th-18th & 21st-25th September 2020 2nd to 3rd week of December 2020 Issue Answer Key September/October 2020 December 2020 Announcement of results October 2020 2nd week From January 1, 2021 you will find various environmental issues in UGC NET People and Environment Notes. Local Environmental Issues Water Disposal Water Shortages Desertification pollution endangered species regional and global environmental issues Global warming Ocean acidification Acidification acid rain ozone depletion Polar melting Here you can know about pollution and climate change in a nutshell. Pollution Pollution The addition of any substance (solid, liquid or gaseous) or any form of energy (such as heat, sound or radioactivity) to the environment faster than can be dispersed, diluted, distributed, recycled or stored in some harmless form. Pollutants are generally grouped into two classes Biodegradable pollutants Examples of these pollutants are domestic waste products, urine and faeces, waste water, agricultural residues, paper, wood and fabric, etc. Non-biodegradable pollutants Non-biodegradable pollutants are stronger chemical bondage, do not define on simpler and harmless products. These include various insecticides and other pesticides, mercury, lead, arsenic, aluminium, radioactive waste, etc. Types of environmental pollution can be divided mainly into four categories- Air pollution, Water pollution, Soil pollution, Noise pollution. Air pollution Air pollution refers to the addition of pollutants to the atmosphere, which is harmful to human beings and the planet as a whole. Sources of air pollution: Pollutants are added to the atmosphere from the following sources: Automobiles Electric power plants Industrial processes Heating plants Main air pollutants -Their sources and their impact of air pollutants sources impact carbon monoxide (CO) Combustion of fuel from engines and vehicles Reduces oxygen levels, worsens heart disease, chest pain Lead (Pb) Metal refineries and other metal industry , Waste incinerators (waste incinerators) Damages the nervous system , results in loss of IQ, cardiovascular and renal effects in adults, effects related to anaemia. Nitrogen dioxide (NO2) Burning fuel and burning wood Lung disease leading to respiratory symptoms increases susceptibility to respiratory infection particles (PM) Chemical reactions, fuel combustion, industrial processes, agriculture and during road constructions. Lung or heart disease, respiratory problems and sometimes premature deaths. Sulphur dioxide (SO2) Combustion of fuel (electrical tools and industrial processes, as well as natural phenomenon such as volcanoes. Asthma and making it difficult to breathe water pollution Water pollution is the contamination of pollutants in water bodies such as lakes, rivers, oceans, aquifers and groundwater without treatment very often by human activity, which leads to harmful effects. Sources of water pollution natural resources: These include decay, composition of plants and animals, volcanic eruptions, coastal erosion of reefs, landslides and soil erosion. Anthropogenic resources: These include industry, urban, agricultural and cultural resources. Main water pollutants industrial pollutants: Includes heavy metals-boron, arsenic, zinc, lead, mercury. Agricultural pollutants: Insecticides, pesticides, chemical fertilizers, cavel, plants remain. Urban pollutants: sulphate ions, nitrate ions, chlorine ions, sodium ions, calcium ions, nitrates and potassium ions. Natural pollutants: Volcanic dust, debris caused by landslides, decomposed organic matter. Physical pollutants: Oil, fat, dissolved and suspended solids, volcanic dust. Effects of water pollution Death of aquatic animals. Irrigation contaminated with water affects plants, resulting in yellowish discoloration and leafing. Disruption of food chains. Diseases-hepatitis, cholera, typhoid, jaundice, diarrhea and skin diseases. Destroying ecosystems. Soil pollution Soil pollution is the destruction of earth's surfaces, directly or indirectly as a result of human activity. Sources of soil pollution agricultural resources: Includes waste by crop, animal manure and farm residues, chemicals left over from all pesticides, fertilisers and insecticides. Ash: The residual mass that remains after burning solid fuels is called ash. Two types of ash are: The lower ash is debris from burnt metal and glass waste and is not biodegradable. The second type of ash - ash. It's ash that's trapped by filters in the incineration chimney. Mining resources: Includes underground debris, piles of coal waste and piles of slag. Industrial resources: These include paints, chemicals, metals and aluminium, plastics. Wastewater treatment: Includes biomass sludge and settled solids. Waste or waste: Household or municipal waste such as glass, metal, fabric, plastic, wood, paper, etc. Deforestation: This results in soil erosion, desertification and soil degradation. Chemical and nuclear power plants: Chemical waste from the chemical industry that is disposed of in landfills. Effects of soil pollution Dangerous chemicals can wipe out living organisms in the soil. Landfill activity, mining, industry, are destructive to vegetation. It can also cause liver, skin, heart, cancer and neurological damage. Noise Pollution Noise Noise is an unwanted sound or unpleasant sound that causes discomfort in the ears. Noise is considered environmental pollution. Sources of noise pollution Household sources: Gadgets such as TV, speakers, grinder, blender, dryer, vacuum cleaner, washing machine cooler and air conditioning. Social events: Places of worship, parties, discos and other social events. Industrial and commercial activities: Printing presses, construction sites and manufacturing. Transport: Aircraft flying over houses, trains, over ground and underground trains, vehicles on the road. The effects of noise pollution noise pollution can lead to many problems such as hearing loss, sleep disruption, stress-related illness, speech cancellation, and lost productivity. Climate change Climate change Can be defined as significant changes in global temperature, wind patterns, rainfall at sea, and other climate action that occur over several decades. Climate Change Is Evident in Form: Global Temperature Rise Warming Oceans Shrinking Ice Cover Ice Cover Retreat Reduced Sea Level Rises Falling Arctic Sea Ice Acidification Ocean Causes Climate Change Increased Greenhouse Effect: The greenhouse effect is warming that results when an atmosphere traps heat emitting from Earth into space. Gases that contribute to the greenhouse effect include nitrous oxide (NO2), carbon dioxide (CO2), water vapor (H2O), methane (CH4) and chlorofour carbon (CFC). Burning fossil fuels: Atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO2) concentrations have increased. Industrial activity: These activities increasing the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere from 280 parts per million to 400 parts per million over the past 150 years. Future impacts of sea level change will rise 1 to 4 feet by 2100. The Arctic Ocean is likely to become ice-free. Hurricanes will be more intense and powerful. Climate change will result in more droughts and heat waves. Changes in deductions. The freezing season (and the growing season) will be extended. Temperatures will continue to rise. Steps taken by India's Govt to reduce pollution the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has taken several positive steps to minimize environmental pollution. Important environmental laws: The Water Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1974 the Water Prevention and Control Act was adopted in 1974 to ensure the prevention and control of water pollution and the preservation or restoration of water health in the country. The law was amended in 1988. The Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1981 the Air Prevention and Control Act was adopted in 1981 and amended in 1987 to ensure the prevention, control and reduction of air pollution in India. Cess Act, The Environmental Protection Act 1977, The National Environmental Tribunal Act 1986, 1981, 1995 National Environmental Appellate Authority Act, 1997 Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) Biodiversity Act 2002 was born out of India's attempt to implement the objectives enshrined in the 1992 United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) , which recognises the sovereign rights of States to use their own biological resources. The National Green Tribunal was established on 18.10.2010 under the National Green Tribunal Act 2010 to deal effectively and promptly with cases relating to the protection of the environment and the conservation of forests and other natural resources, including the enforcement of any legal law relating to the environment and the granting of relief and compensation for damage to persons and property and related matters. It is a specialised body equipped with the necessary expertise to resolve environmental disputes on multidisciplinary issues. Other important UGC NET Paper 1 Notes You should have the following study materials to increase your exam preparation for the UGC NET NTA exam. Click the link to access other important notes related to the UGC NET Paper 1 exam. We have discussed a step-by-step guide to UGC NET People And Environment Notes 2020. Feel free to ask us any questions in the comment section below. Below.

