

ਦਫ਼ਤਰ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਰਾਜ ਵਿਦਿਅਕ ਖੋਜ ਅਤੇ ਸਿਖਲਾਈ ਪ੍ਰੀਸ਼ਦ, ਪੰਜਾਬ  
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### ਪਬਲਿਕ ਨੋਟਿਸ

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਰਾਜ ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਯੋਗਤਾ ਟੈਸਟ 2017 ਜਿਸ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰੀਖਿਆ ਮਿਤੀ 25.02.18 ਨੂੰ ਹੋਈ ਸੀ, ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਸਬੰਧਤ <sup>ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ-1</sup> 7 ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਜਸਟੀਫਿਕੇਸ਼ਨ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਤੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਜਸਟੀਫਿਕੇਸ਼ਨ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਦੀ ਵੈਬਸਾਈਟ ਤੇ ਰੱਖੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਨੋਟ:- 1. ਬਿਨੇਕਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਲਿਸਟ  
2. 7 ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਜਸਟੀਫਿਕੇਸ਼ਨ

Bunle  
ਮੁਲਾਂਕਣ ਅਫਸਰ,  
ਐਸ.ਸੀ.ਈ.ਆਰ.ਟੀ. ਪੰਜਾਬ।  
en



# GURU NANAK DEV UNIVERSITY, AMRITSAR

(Established by the State Legislature Act. No. 21 of 1969)  
Accredited at "A++" grade level by NAAC and awarded  
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## Recruitment Cell

**Subject: Punjab State Teacher Eligibility Test-2017 held on 25-02-2018 - Evaluation of 7 Questions of PSTET-I.**

This is with reference to your Memo No. K.W. 6/180-17D(3)/508 dated 06/006/2018 on the subject cited above vide which it was asked to send the Para-wise comments on the enclosed representation of some candidates.

In this connection, it is intimated that in Para 8, some candidates raised objections on 7 questions. The Answers of all these 7 questions have been got rechecked from the subject experts and it was found that the answers as mentioned in the revised answer key are absolutely correct. However, the question-wise comments of these 7 questions are given below:

S. No.	Set A	Set B	Set C	Set D	Remarks
1	141	133	126	149	The Correct Answer is option 'b'(Stockholm). This is supported by the evidences/proofs/images with the attachments from page 1 to 10.
2	142	134	127	150	The Correct Answer is option 'd'(Environmental Protection Agency). This is supported by the evidences/proofs/images with the help of attachments from Page 11 to 14. The option 'a' (Environmental Protection Act) is not correct as this Act is known as Environment Protection Act and not Environmental protection Act. Proofs attached with the help of attachments Page 15 to 28.
3	102	96	91	110	This question is absolutely correct in English version. However, the word kilogram is missing in the Punjabi version. It is clearly mentioned in Instructions printed on the first page of Question Booklet at S.No. 10 "The question paper will be both in English and Punjabi. In case of any doubt, English version will be taken as final." "ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਪੁਸਤਿਕਾ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਅਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਦੋਨੋਂ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ। ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਵਿਵਾਦ ਦੀ ਸੂਰਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਮਾਧਿਅਮ ਅੰਤਿਮ ਮੰਨਿਆ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।" (Photo Copy of first Page of Question Booklet is attached.) Page 29



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## Recruitment Cell

No. : 562 /RC  
Dt. : 12/6/18

4	59	52	44	36	The Correct Answer is option 'd'(ਘਰੋ) ਰੋਟੀ, ਕੁਝ, ਚਾਰ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਵਿਚ ਪੂਰਨ ਸਾਰਥਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਹਨ। ਘਰੋ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਵਿਚ ਮੂਲ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਘਰ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਵਿਚ ਸਾਰਥਕ ਹੈ। ਘਰੋ - ਘਰ+ਤੋਂ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਓ (ਮਤਲਬ ਤੋਂ) ਸੰਧੀ ਸੰਬੰਧਕ ਲੱਗਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। Page 30 & 31
5	144	136	129	122	The Correct Answer is option 'c'(Eichhornia), The objection raised that Punjabi version is not in Punjabi language, therefore, the same confuses the applicants. It is clarified that this aquatic plant Eichhornia is an 'invasive alien species' introduced from America and its scientific generic name is either in Greek or Latin language, which cannot be translated into vernacular language (Punjabi/Hindi). Rather the confusion is created if these names are written in vernacular language. The objection is null and void.
6	88	81	73	64	The Correct Answer is option 'a'(Sounds). The most stable feature of a language are its <i>sounds</i> not its vocabulary or its grammar as clearly mentioned in the book " <i>The Teaching of English in India</i> " written by Dr. S.S. Wadhwa at page "58" (copy attached). Page 32 & 33
7	85	78	70	61	The Correct Answer is option 'b'(One activity cannot be utilized for assessing many abilities) because option 'b' was given in negative form and hence is false. All the other three options are not false statements. (copy attached) Page 34 to 38

From the above, it is clear that Answers of all these 7 questions as mentioned in the revised answer key are absolutely correct.

*T.S. Banipal*  
12.6.18  
(Prof. T.S. Banipal)  
Co-ordinator

dc

WELCOME TO WORLD'S BEST NEWS ([HTTP://WWW.YK.FI/YK70V/?LANG=EN](http://www.yk.fi/yk70v/?lang=en))

**1970**

**(<http://www.yk.fi/yk70v/category/19en/?lang=en>)**

## **1972 First Earth Summit in Stockholm**

Summit adopted a declaration that set out principles for the preservation and enhancement of the human environment, and an action plan containing recommendations for international environmental action. The summit also decided to establish an United Nations Environment Program which headquarters will be located in Nairobi, Kenya.

Tags: [Children \(http://www.yk.fi/yk70v/tag/children/?lang=en\)](http://www.yk.fi/yk70v/tag/children/?lang=en), [Environment \(http://www.yk.fi/yk70v/tag/environment/?lang=en\)](http://www.yk.fi/yk70v/tag/environment/?lang=en), [UN Institutions \(http://www.yk.fi/yk70v/tag/un-institutions/?lang=en\)](http://www.yk.fi/yk70v/tag/un-institutions/?lang=en)

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# Earth Summits

Earth Summits are decennial meetings of world leaders, organized since 1972 with help of the United Nations, to help defining ways to stimulate sustainable development at the global level. The aim is to bring together the best individuals and organisations humanity can bring forward from all kind of categories of life, to identify and update what are humanity's most pressing challenges, to quantify them, identify solutions and develop a plan of action not to run into a wall. This plan of action is called Agenda 21 and implemented by many local governments under the name Local Agenda 21. The plan of action is designed as a TQM - Total Quality Manual, designed smartly and open enough, so that also organisations, companies and individuals can use it as a basis for their own plan of action and guidance not to miss out on important issue; it helps speed up understanding and identifying partners by e.g. using similar wordings and symbols. The 2000-2015 Millennium Development Goals and the 2015-2030 Global Goals are results from these Earth Summits. The first summit took place in Stockholm ([Sweden]) in 1972, the second in Nairobi (Kenya) in 1982, the third in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) in 1992 and the fourth in Johannesburg (South Africa) in 2002. Last Earth Summit, called Rio+20, also took place in Rio de Janeiro in 2012.

Evidence of the development of a global culture of respect for the environment, the Earth Summits are symbolically very important as - together with the United Nations Observances<sup>[1]</sup>Calendar - they aim to demonstrate the collective capacity to manage, address and bring attention to humanities most pressing challenges, global problems and affirm the need to respect ecological constraints. The 1972 summit gave birth to the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), while the 1992 Summit launched the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), whose signatory countries have met annually since 1995.

## List of Earth Summits

1. 1972 - The United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (UNCHS)
2. 1982 - The 1982 Earth Summit in Nairobi (Kenya). An Earth Summit was held in Nairobi, Kenya, from 10 to 18 May 1982. The events of the time (Cold War) and the disinterest of US President Ronald Reagan (who appointed his delegated daughter Of the United States) made this summit a failure. It is not even mentioned as an official Earth Summit.
3. 1992 - The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)
4. 2002 - The World Summit on Sustainable Development "(WSSD) in Johannesburg (South Africa)
5. 2012 - The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD) or Rio+20, also took place in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)

## References

1. <http://www.un.org/en/sections/observances/united-nations-observances/index.html>

Retrieved from "[https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Earth\\_Summits&oldid=798574160](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Earth_Summits&oldid=798574160)"

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# United Nations Conference On The Human Environment (1972)

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United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (1972)

## Introduction

In response to the growing environmental movement of the 1960s, many nations began to take actions to protect the environment within their borders. By the early 1970s, however, governments began to realize that pollution did not stop at their borders. International consensus and cooperation were required to tackle environmental issues, which affect the entire world.

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In 1972, the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (UNCHE) was convened to address issues concerning the environment and sustainable development. UNCHE, also known as the Stockholm Conference, linked environmental protection with sustainable development. The Stockholm Conference also produced concrete ideas on how governments could work together to preserve the environment. The concepts and plans developed by the Stockholm Conference have shaped every international conference and treaty on the environment over the last 35 years.

## Historical Background and Scientific Foundations

The United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (UNCHE), held in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1972, was the first major international conference on the environment. The United Nations General Assembly convened the UNCHE at the request of the Swedish government. Representatives from 113 nations and over 400 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) attended the Stockholm Conference.

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**THE RIO EARTH SUMMIT:  
SUMMARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE  
ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT**

We do not inherit the earth from our fathers, we borrow it from our children. (Inuit saying)

We cannot betray future generations. They will judge us harshly if we fail at this critical moment. (Gro Harlem Brundtland, Prime Minister of Norway, UNCED, 1992)

...we can waste the planets resources for a few decades more...we must realize that one day the storm will break on the heads of future generations. For them it will be too late. (UN Secretary General Boutros-Ghali, UNCED, 1992)

Every bit of evidence I've seen persuades me we are on a course leading to tragedy. I don't agree with those who say the status quo is the answer. (UNCED Secretary General Maurice F. Strong, UNCED, 1992)

## **INTRODUCTION**

From 3-14 June 1992, Rio de Janeiro hosted the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). The focus of this conference was the state of the global environment and the relationship between economics, science and the environment in a political context. The conference concluded with the Earth Summit, at which leaders of 105 nations gathered to demonstrate their commitment to sustainable development. This paper will summarize the goals of the Conference, what was accomplished, and what it all means to Canadians.

### **A. History of the Summit**

In 1972, Stockholm, Sweden, hosted the first United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, which was attended by 113 delegates and two heads of state (Olaf Palme of Sweden and Indira Gandhi of India). This conference raised a generation's awareness of an issue hitherto little talked about, the global environment. The Stockholm conference secured a permanent place for the environment on the world's agenda and led to the establishment of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP). The conference and its aftermath made known the international nature of the environment and introduced the idea of the relationship between development and the environment. It has been said that the only way to unite the countries of the world is for them to face a common enemy: perhaps environmental degradation will be that enemy.

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THE RIO DECLARATION ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT (1992) PREAMBLE The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Having met at Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 14 June 1992, Reaffirming the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, adopted at Stockholm on 16 June 1972, and seeking to build upon it, With the goal of establishing a new and equitable global partnership through the creation of new levels of co-operation among States, key sectors of societies and people. Working towards international agreements which respect the interests of all and protect the integrity of the global environmental and developmental system, Recognizing the integral and interdependent nature of the Earth, our home.





# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT 2015

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### Stockholm 1972

GLOSSARY

TOOLS

The concept of sustainable development dates back a long way, but it was at the UN Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm, 1972) that the international community met for the first time to consider global environment and development needs together.

CASE STUDIES

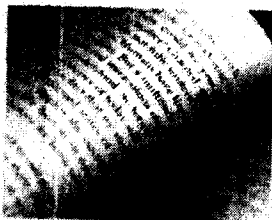
The Stockholm Declaration and Action Plan defined principles for the preservation and enhancement of the natural environment, and highlighted the need to support people in this process. One of the decisions outlined in the Stockholm Declaration was the formation of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP).

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The Conference indicated that "industrialised" environmental problems, such as habitat degradation, toxicity and acid rain, were not necessarily relevant issues for all countries. In particular, development strategies were not meeting the needs of the poorest countries and communities. However, it was the pending environmental problems that dominated the meeting and led to wider public environmental awareness.

The Founex Report on Development and the Environment was produced by Civil Society in the run up to the conference in 1971.

### EXAMPLES OF GOALS, TARGETS AND INDICATORS



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## International Environmental Conferences, a short view

1. 1. International Environmental Conferences
2. 2. It was organised by UNO and held in Stockholm. The conference is considered as marking the birth of international environmental policy.
3. 3. Stockholm Conference 1972
4. 4. Objective recognize environmental education as a potential tool to better the lives of many nations, engage the international community of environmental policy debate
5. 5. Some Principles • Principle 2 - Natural resources must be safeguarded. • Principle 3 - The Earth's capacity to produce renewable resources must be maintained. • Principle 4 - Wildlife must be safeguarded. • Principle 5 - Non-renewable resources must be shared and sustained. • Principle 6 - Pollution must not exceed the environment's capacity to clean itself. • Principle 7 - Damaging oceanic pollution must be prevented. • Principle 8 - Development is needed to improve the environment. • Principle 9 - Environmental education is essential. • Principle 10 - Weapons of mass destruction must be eliminated. • Principles 9, 10, 12, 13 are stress improvement of environment and the role of the developing countries to achieve the goals.
6. 6. Outcome of Stockholm • Establishment of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) • A number of organizations are established. • Development of Environmental conventions. — Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna. Convention on long Term Transboundary Air pollution. UN convention on Law of the sea. Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. • Sri Lankan Legislative Enactments based on this Declaration. — National Environmental Act No 47 of 1980. Fauna and Flora Protection Act No 44 of 1964
7. 7. Rio de Janeiro Conference 1992 • United Nations Conference on Environment and Development on sustainable development has been held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. The Rio Conference came 20 years after its predecessor conference in Stockholm. During this world summit, the international community agreed on a plan of action on sustainable development for the 21st century, entitled Agenda 21.
8. 8. Objective establish new equitable global partnerships among States and sectors of societies of "to work towards international agreements for recognizing the integral and interdependent nature of the Earth, our home"
9. 9. Important Principles • Principle 1 - Human beings are at the Centre of concerns for sustainable development. They are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature. Principle 2 - The right to development must be fulfilled so as to equitably meet developmental and environmental needs of present and future generations. Principle 3 - To achieve sustainable development, environmental protection shall constitute an integral part of the development process and cannot be considered in isolation from it. Principle 4 - In order to protect the environment, the precautionary approach shall be widely applied. Principle 5 - In order to protect the environment, the precautionary approach shall be widely applied. Principle 6 - polluter should bear the cost of pollution. Principle 7 - Environmental issues are best handled with the participation of all citizens, at the relevant level, and rights of access to environmental information. Principle 8 - Environmental impact assessment shall be undertaken for proposed activities that are likely to have a significant adverse impact on the environment. Principle 9 - states have responsibility to protect the environment.
10. 10. Creation of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development — Introduction of international law instrument. • Forest Principles. • Convention on Biological Diversity. • Convention on Climate Change — Agenda 21 has been adopted. • Concept of sustainable development had a strong influence on subsequent international agreements and documents. • Cairo agenda on population (1994). • Social Summit conference (1995). • Beijing Women's Conference (1995). • Creation of participation in decision making. — Outcome of Rio
11. 11. Johannesburg Conference 2002 • World Summit on Sustainable Development was held in Johannesburg, South Africa, on September 1-4, 2002 with the goal of reaffirm our commitment to sustainable development via social, economical and Environmental development. • Earth Summit 2002 is informally nicknamed as Rio+10.
12. 12. Objectives speedily increase access to basic requirements of human banish underdevelopment reinforcing the pillars of sustainable development
13. 13. Outcome of Johannesburg The Millennium Development Goals were agreed to reach consensus on working to achieve eight critical economic and social development priorities by 2015.
14. 14. Rio + 20 - 2012 implement Principles adopted in Rio Conference on sustainable development Purpose of Rio + 20 Reaffirm
15. 15. a) Green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. b) The institutional framework for sustainable development
16. 16. Main Objectives Securing renewed political commitment for sustainable development Addressing new and emerging challenges to achieve the progress and implementation gaps in meeting previous commitments.
17. 17. Sri Lanka's 'Green' Efforts President of Sri Lanka addressed in the Rio + 20, "the people will see that the concept of sustainable development becomes a practical reality"
18. 18. Sri Lanka's position Has effect on the judicial decisions • Bulankulama case - Most of the principles prescribed in the RIO declaration and Stockholm declaration are referred in this case. The learned judge stated that the proposed agreement for exploration and mining of phosphate must be considered in the light of the principles of Rio declaration. • In Watte Gedera Wathunda v. Conservator general of Forests (S.C.F.R. No 118/2004 Shiranee Tilekawardane J, pointed out the principle 1 & 2 of the Rio and principle 21 of the Stockholm declaration on sustainable development
19. 19. National Action Plan for Haritha (Green) Lanka Programme ensuring long term sustainability of human development • The Sustainable Energy Authority of the Sri Lanka is aimed to benefit from renewable resources such as solar, water and wind • Hir / Savaya project of the Sri Lanka providing solar powered electricity • Clean River (Pavithra) to keep the water bodies clean
20. 20. Pilisaru Project to solve solid waste problem • Ministry of Agriculture has initiated many development activities for transforming the domestic agriculture industry. • National Action Programme for combating land degradation • Establishment of Sri Lanka Council on Land
21. 21. Obstacles for the Implementation • The global environment continues to suffer degradation of environment • The deep fault line that divides human society between the rich and the poor which poses a major threat to global prosperity, security and stability • Developing countries continue to suffer lack of finance and technology in implementing the principles • Some sectors were not included in the conferences. Ex. Mining, Transport, waste flows.
22. 22. Conclusion • Statutory recognition of principles of the conferences • Co ordination among the nations • Peaceable methodology for the environment • Constitutionally Guaranteeing right to healthy Environment • Changing the mind of the people

Recommended

LIV No. 2 2007 | June 2007

# From Stockholm to Kyoto: A Brief History of Climate Change

In the midst of the current international debate on global warming, it is instructive to note that it has taken the United Nations and the international community some two generations to reach this point.

To fully understand the current debate, one must look at the rise in prominence of environmental issues on the global agenda and the evolution of climate change within that context. Environmental issues, much less climate change, were not a major concern of the United Nations in the period following the Organization's creation. During its first 23 years, action on these issues was limited to operational activities, mainly through the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), and when attention was paid to them, it was within the context of one of the major preoccupations of that time: the adequacy of known natural resources to provide for the economic development of a large number of UN members or the "underdeveloped countries", as they were then termed.

In 1949, the UN Scientific Conference on the conservation and utilization of resources (Lake Success, New York, 17 August to 6 September) was the first UN body to address the depletion of those resources and their use. The focus, however, was mainly on how to manage them for economic and social development, and not from a conservation perspective. It was not until 1968 that environmental issues received serious attention by any major UN organs. The Economic and Social Council on 29 May was the first to include those issues in its agenda as a specific item and decided – later endorsed by the General Assembly – to hold the first United Nations Conference on the Human Environment.

Held in Stockholm, Sweden from 5 to 16 June 1972, the UN Scientific Conference, also known as the First Earth Summit, adopted a declaration that set out principles for the preservation and enhancement of the human environment, and an action plan containing recommendations for international environmental action. In a section on the identification and control of pollutants of broad international significance, the Declaration raised the issue of climate change for the first time, warning Governments to be mindful of activities that could lead to climate change and evaluate the likelihood and magnitude of climatic effects.

The UN Scientific Conference also proposed the establishment of stations to monitor long-term trends in the atmospheric constituents and properties, which might cause meteorological properties, including climatic changes. Those programmes were to be coordinated by WMO to help the world community to better understand the atmosphere and the causes of climatic changes, whether natural or the result of man's activities. The Conference also called for the convening of a second meeting on the environment and established the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), with its secretariat in Nairobi, Kenya, the Environment Fund and the Environment Coordination Board. But climate change did not become a central preoccupation of those bodies. Water resources, marine mammals, renewable energy resources, desertification, forests, environmental legal framework and the issue of environment and development took centre stage.

Over the next 20 years, as part of efforts to implement the 1972 decisions, concern for the atmosphere and global climate slowly gained international attention and action. In 1979, the UNEP Governing Council asked its Executive Director, under the Earth Watch programme, to monitor and evaluate the long-range transport of air pollutants, and the first international instrument on climate – the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution – was then adopted. UNEP took it to another level in 1980, when its Governing Council expressed concern at the damage to the ozone layer and recommended

to limit the production and use of chlorofluorocarbons F-11 and F-12. This led to the negotiation and adoption in the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the conclusion of a Protocol to the 1979 Boundary Air Pollution Convention, which aimed at reducing sulphur emissions by 30 per cent. In the meantime, ample evidence of climate change due to air pollution was beginning to emerge in the phenomena of acid rain in Europe and North America, which resulted in various programmes by UNEP and WMO for keeping it in check.

However, in 1987 the UN General Assembly gave real impetus to environmental issues, when it adopted the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond – a framework to guide national action and international cooperation on policies and programmes aimed at achieving environmentally sound development. The Perspective underlined the relationship between environment and development and for the first time introduced the notion of sustainable development. It was disappointing, however, that such a long-term policy document, while recognizing the need for clean air technologies, and to control air pollution, did not make climate change a central issue, but subsumed it under its policy directive related to energy.

In 1988, global warming and the depletion of the ozone layer became increasingly prominent in the international public debate and political agenda. UNEP organized an internal seminar in January to identify environmental sectors that might be sensitive to climate change. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), a forum for the examination of greenhouse warming and global climate change, was established and met for the first time in November. The General Assembly identified climate change as a specific and urgent issue. In its resolution on the protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind, it asked WMO and UNEP to initiate a comprehensive review and make recommendations on climate change, including possible response strategies to delay, limit or mitigate the impact of climate change. As a result, 1989 was a watershed year for climate change, as the first significant global efforts were taken. The Assembly, in resolution 44/207, endorsed the UNEP Governing Council's request to begin preparations with WMO for negotiations on a framework convention on climate change; regional action was also being taken. In addition, the Maldives transmitted the text of the Malé Declaration on Global Warming and Sea Level Rise to the UN Secretary-General and the Helsinki Declaration on the Protection of the Ozone Layer was adopted on 2 May. Also in 1989, the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer entered into force.

Efforts to raise awareness of the effects of climate changes were further advanced at the second World Climate Conference, held from 29 October to 7 November 1990. In its Ministerial Declaration, the Conference stated that climate change was a global problem of unique character for which a global response was required. It called for negotiations to begin on a framework convention without further delay. As the urgency for a stronger international action on the environment, including climate change, gained momentum, the General Assembly decided to convene in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. The Earth Summit, as it is also known, set a new framework for seeking international agreements to protect the integrity of the global environment in its Rio Declaration and Agenda 21, which reflected a global consensus on development and environmental cooperation. Chapter 9 of Agenda 21 dealt with the protection of the atmosphere, establishing the link between science, sustainable development, energy development and consumption, transportation, industrial development, stratospheric ozone depletion and transboundary atmospheric pollution. The most significant event during the Conference was the opening for signature of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); by the end of 1992, 158 States had signed it. As the most important international action thus far on climate change, the Convention was to stabilize atmospheric concentrations of "greenhouse gases" at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. It entered into force in 1994, and in March 1995, the first Conference of the Parties to the Convention adopted the Berlin Mandate, launching talks on a protocol or other legal instrument containing stronger commitments for developed countries and those in transition.

The cornerstone of the climate change action was, therefore, the adoption in Japan in December 1997 of the Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC, the most influential climate change action so far taken. It aimed to reduce the 'industrialized countries' overall emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases by at least 5 per cent below the 1990 levels in the commitment period of 2008 to 2012. The Protocol, which opened for signature in March 1998, came into force on 16 February 2005, seven years after it was negotiated by over 160 nations.

# ^ List of Earth Summits



(10)

1. 1972 - The United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (UNCHS)

2. 1982 - The 1982 Earth Summit in Nairobi (Kenya). An Earth Summit was held in Nairobi, Kenya, from 10 to 18 May 1982. The events of the time (Cold War) and the disinterest of US President Ronald Reagan (who appointed his delegated daughter Of the United States) made this summit a failure. It is not even mentioned as an official Earth Summit.

3. 1992 - The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)

4. 2002 - The World Summit on Sustainable Development "(WSSD) in Johannesburg (South Africa)

5. 2012 - The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD) or Rio+20, also took place in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)

What does EPA stand for? -

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The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) was established in December 1970 under United States President Richard Nixon. The EPA is an agency of the United States federal government whose mission is to protect human and environmental health.

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# Environmental Protection Agency

"The **Environmental Protection Agency** (EPA) was established in December 1970 under United States President Richard Nixon. The EPA is an agency of the United States federal government whose mission is to protect human and environmental health."

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epa

Results in English

ईपीए

हिंदी में परिणाम देखें

14

United States  
Environmental  
Protection Agency  
Federal agency



epa.gov

The United States Environmental Protection Agency is an agency of the federal government of the United States which was created for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment by writing ... Wikipedia

Founder: Richard Nixon

Founded: 2 December 1970

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18

15

# **THE ENVIRONMENT (PROTECTION) ACT, 1986**



**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS & WILDLIFE  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
NEW DELHI**

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# **The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986**

**No. 29 OF 1986**

*[23rd May, 1986]*

**An Act to Provide for the Protection and Improvement of Environment  
and for Matters Connected therewith.**

WHEREAS decisions were taken at the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held at Stockholm in June, 1972, in which India participated, to take appropriate steps for the protection and improvement of human environment;

AND WHEREAS it is considered necessary further to implement the decisions aforesaid in so far as they relate to the protection and improvement of environment and the prevention of hazards to human beings, other living creatures, plants and property;

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Thirty-seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows:

## **CHAPTER I**

### **PRELIMINARY**

1. (1) This Act may be called the Environment (Protection) Act, 86.
- (2) It extends to the whole of India.
- (3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act and for different areas.

Short  
title, ex-  
tent and  
com-  
mence-  
ment.

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Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires: —
- (a) "environment" includes water, air and land and the inter-relationship which exists among and between water, air and land, and human beings, other living creatures, plants, micro-organism and property;
  - (b) "environmental pollutant" means any solid, liquid or gaseous substance present in such concentration as may be, or tend to be, injurious to environment;
  - (c) "environmental pollution" means the presence in the environment of any environmental pollutant;
  - (d) "handling", in relation to any substance, means the manufacture, processing, treatment, package, storage, transportation, use, collection, destruction, conversion, offering for sale, transfer or the like of such substance;
  - (e) "hazardous substance" means any substance or preparation which, by reason of its chemical or physico-chemical properties or handling, is liable to cause harm to human beings, other living creatures, plants, micro-organism, property or the environment;
  - (f) "occupier", in relation to any factory or premises, means a person who has control over the affairs of the factory or the premises and includes, in relation to any substance, the person in possession of the substance;
  - (g) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act.

## CHAPTER II

### GENERAL POWERS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Power of Central Government to take measures to —

3. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government shall have the power to take all such measures as it deems necessary or expedient for the purpose of protecting and improving the quality of the environment and preventing, controlling and abating environmental pollution.

## 1 ENVIRONMENT (PROTECTION) ACT, 1986

3

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section (1), such measures may include measures with respect to all or any of the following matters, namely: —

protect  
and im-  
prove en-  
viron-  
ment.

(i) co-ordination of actions by the State Governments, officers and other authorities: —

(a) under this Act, or the rules made thereunder; or

(b) under any other law for the time being in force which is relatable to the objects of this Act;

(ii) planning and execution of a nation-wide programme for the prevention, control and abatement of environmental pollution;

(iii) laying down standards for the quality of environment in its various aspects;

(iv) laying down standards for emission or discharge of environmental pollutants from various sources whatsoever;

Provided that different standards for emission or discharge may be laid down under this clause from different sources having regard to the quality or composition of the emission or discharge of environmental pollutants from such sources;

(v) restriction of areas in which any industries, operations, or processes or class of industries, operations or processes shall not be carried out or shall be carried out subject to certain safeguards;

(vi) laying down procedures and safeguards for the prevention of accidents which may cause environmental pollution and remedial measures for such accidents;

(vii) laying down procedures and safeguards for the handling of hazardous substances;

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T ENVIRONMENT (PROTECTION) ACT, 1986

5

4. (1) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 3, the Central Government may appoint officers with such designations as it thinks fit for the purposes of this Act and may entrust to them such of the powers and functions under this Act as it may deem fit.

Appointment of officers and their powers and functions.

(2) The officers appointed under sub-section (1) shall be subject to the general control and direction of the Central Government or, if so directed by that Government, also of the authority or authorities, if any, constituted under sub-section (3) of section 3 or of any other authority or officer.

5. Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law but subject to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, in the exercise of its powers and performance of its functions under this Act, issue directions in writing to any person, officer or any authority and such person, officer or authority shall be bound to comply with such directions.

Power to give directions

*Explanation:—*For the avoidance of doubts, it is hereby declared that the power to issue directions under this section includes the power to direct:—

- (a) the closure, prohibition or regulation of any industry, operation or process; or
- (b) stoppage or regulation of the supply of electricity or water or any other service.

6. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules in respect of all or any of the matters referred to in section 3.

Rules to regulate environmental pollution.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) the standards of quality of air, water or soil for various areas and purposes;
- (b) the maximum allowable limits of concentration of various environmental pollutants (including noise) for different areas;
- (c) the procedures and safeguards for the handling of hazardous substances;

- (d) the prohibition and restrictions on the handling of hazardous substances in different areas;
- (e) the prohibition and restrictions on the location of industries and the carrying on of processes and operations in different areas;
- (f) the procedures and safeguards for the prevention of accidents which may cause environmental pollution and for providing for remedial measures for such accidents.

### CHAPTER III

#### PREVENTION, CONTROL AND ABATEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

Persons carrying on industry operation, etc., not to allow emission or discharge of environmental pollutants in excess of the standards.

7. No person carrying on any industry, operation or process shall discharge or emit or permit to be discharged or emitted any environmental pollutant in excess of such standards as may be prescribed.

Persons handling hazardous substances to comply with procedural safeguards.

8. No person shall handle or cause to be handled any hazardous substance except in accordance with such procedure and after complying with such safeguards as may be prescribed.

## THE ENVIRONMENT (PROTECTION) ACT, 1986

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9. (1) Where the discharge of any environmental pollutant in excess of the prescribed standards occurs or is apprehended to occur due to any accident or other unforeseen act or event, the person responsible for such discharge and the person in charge of the place at which such discharge occurs or is apprehended to occur shall be bound to prevent or mitigate the environmental pollution caused as a result of such discharge and shall also forthwith: -

Furnishing of information to authorities and agencies in certain cases.

- (a) intimate the fact of such occurrence or apprehension of such occurrence; and
- (b) be bound, if called upon, to render all assistance, to such authorities or agencies as may be prescribed.

(2) On receipt of information with respect to the fact or apprehension of any occurrence of the nature referred to in sub-section (1), whether through intimation under that sub-section or otherwise, the authorities or agencies referred to in sub-section (1) shall, as early as practicable, cause such remedial measures to be taken as are necessary to prevent or mitigate the environmental pollution.

(3) The expenses, if any, incurred by any authority or agency with respect to the remedial measures referred to in sub-section (2), together with interest (at such reasonable rate as the Government may, by order, fix) from the date when a demand for the expenses is made until it is paid may be recovered by such authority or agency from the person concerned as arrears of land revenue or of public demand.

10. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, any person empowered by the Central Government in this behalf shall have a right to enter, at all reasonable times with such assistance as he considers necessary, any place: -

Powers of entry and inspection.

- (a) for the purpose of performing any of the functions of the Central Government entrusted to him;
- (b) for the purpose of determining whether and if so in what manner, any such functions are to be performed or whether any provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder or any notice, order, direction or authorisation served, made, given or granted under this Act is being or has been complied with;



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(c) for the purpose of examining and testing any equipment, industrial plant, record, register, document or any other material object or for conducting a search of any building in which he has reason to believe that an offence under this Act or the rules made thereunder has been or is being or is about to be committed and for seizing any such equipment, industrial plant, record, register, document or other material object if he has reasons to believe that it may furnish evidence of the commission of an offence punishable under this Act or the rules made thereunder or that such seizure is necessary to prevent or mitigate environmental pollution.

(2) Every person carrying on any industry, operation or process or handling any hazardous substance shall be bound to render all assistance to the person empowered by the Central Government under sub-section (1) for carrying out the functions under that sub-section and if he fails to do so without any reasonable cause or excuse, he shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

(3) If any person wilfully delays or obstructs any person empowered by the Central Government under sub-section (1) in the performance of his functions, he shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

2 of 1974.

(4) The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, or, in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, or any area in which that Code is not in force, the provisions of any corresponding law in force in that State or area shall, so far as may be, apply to any search or seizure under this section as they apply to any search or seizure made under the authority of a warrant issued under section 94 of the said Code or, as the case may be, under the corresponding provision of the said law.

Power to  
take sample  
and procedure to be  
followed in  
connection  
therewith

11. (1) The Central Government or any officer empowered by it in this behalf, shall have power to take, for the purpose of analysis, samples of air, water, soil or other substance from any factory, premises or other place in such manner as may be prescribed.

(2) The result of any analysis of a sample taken under sub-section (1) shall not be admissible in evidence in any legal proceeding unless the provisions of the sub-sections (3) and (4) are complied with.

(3) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (4), the person taking the sample under sub-section (1) shall: —

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**THE ENVIRONMENT (PROTECTION) ACT, 1986**

- (a) serve on the occupier or his agent or person in charge of the place, a notice, then and there, in such form as may be prescribed, of his intention to have it so analysed;
- (b) in the presence of the occupier or his agent or person, collect a sample for analysis;
- (c) cause the sample to be placed in a container or containers which shall be marked and sealed and shall also be signed both by the person taking the sample and the occupier or his agent or person;
- (d) send without delay, the container or the containers to the laboratory established or recognised by the Central Government under section 12.

(4) When a sample is taken for analysis under sub-section (1) and the person taking the sample serves on the occupier or his agent or person, a notice under clause (a) of sub-section (3), then:—

- (a) in a case where the occupier, his agent or person wilfully absents himself, the person taking the sample shall collect the sample for analysis to be placed in a container or containers which shall be marked and sealed and shall also be signed by the person taking the sample, and
- (b) in a case where the occupier or his agent or person present at the time of taking the sample refuses to sign the marked and sealed container or containers of the sample as required under clause (c) of sub-section (3), the marked and sealed container or containers shall be signed by the person taking the samples,

and the container or containers shall be sent without delay by the person taking the sample for analysis to the laboratory established or recognised under section 12 and such person shall inform the Government Analyst appointed or recognised under section 13 in writing, about the wilful absence of the occupier or his agent or person, or, as the case may be, his refusal to sign the container or containers.

**12. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette:—**

- (a) establish one or more environmental laboratories;

Environ-  
mental  
labora-  
tories.

27

(24)

- (b) recognise one or more laboratories or institutes as environmental laboratories to carry out the functions entrusted to an environmental laboratory under this Act.

(2) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules specifying—

- (a) the functions of the environmental laboratory;
- (b) the procedure for the submission to the said laboratory of samples of air, water, soil or other substance for analysis or tests, the form of the laboratory report thereon and the fees payable for such report;
- (c) such other matters as may be necessary or expedient to enable that laboratory to carry out its functions.

Government  
Analysts.

13. The Central Government may by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint or recognise such persons as it thinks fit and having the prescribed qualifications to be Government Analysts for the purpose of analysis of samples of air, water, soil or other substance sent for analysis to any environmental laboratory established or recognised under sub-section (1) of section 12.

Reports of  
Government  
Analysts.

14. Any document purporting to be a report signed by a Government analyst may be used as evidence of the facts stated therein in any proceeding under this Act.

Penalty for  
contravention of the  
provisions  
of the Act  
and the  
rules,  
orders  
and  
directions.

15. (1) Whoever fails to comply with or contravenes any of the provisions of this Act, or the rules made or orders or directions issued thereunder, shall, in respect of each such failure or contravention, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years or with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees, or with both, and in case the failure or contravention continues, with additional fine which may extend to five thousand rupees for every day during which such failure or contravention continues after the conviction for the first such failure or contravention.

(2) If the failure or contravention referred to in sub-section (1) continues beyond a period of one year after the date of conviction, the offender shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years.

Offences by  
companies.

16. (1) Where any offence under this Act has been committed by a company, every person who, at the time the offence was committed,

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was directly in charge of, and was responsible to, the company for the conduct of the business of the company, as well as the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly:

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment provided in this Act, if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

*Explanation*—For the purposes of this section:—

- (a) "company" means any body corporate and includes a firm or other association of individuals;
- (b) "director", in relation to a firm, means a partner in the firm.

17. (1) Where an offence under this Act has been committed by any Department of Government, the Head of the Department shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly:

Offences by  
Government  
Depart-  
ments.

Provided that nothing contained in this section shall render such Head of the Department liable to any punishment if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where an offence under this Act has been committed by a Department of Government and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any neglect on the part of, any officer, other than the Head of the Department, such officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

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CHAPTER IV

MISCELLANEOUS

Protection  
of action  
taken in  
good faith.

18. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Government or any officer or other employee of the Government or any authority constituted under this Act or any member, officer or other employee of such authority in respect of anything which is done or intended to be done in good faith in pursuance of this Act or the rules made or orders or directions issued thereunder.

Cognizance  
of offences.

19. No court shall take cognizance of any offence under this Act except on a complaint made by:—

(a) the Central Government or any authority or officer authorised in this behalf by that Government; or

(b) any person who has given notice of not less than sixty days, in the manner prescribed, of the alleged offence and of his intention to make a complaint, to the Central Government or the authority or officer authorised as aforesaid.

Informa-  
tion,  
reports or  
returns

20. The Central Government may, in relation to its functions under this Act, from time to time, require any person, officer, State Government or other authority to furnish to it or any prescribed authority or officer any reports, returns, statistics, accounts and other information and such person, officer, State Government or other authority shall be bound to do so.

Members,  
officers and  
employees  
of the  
authori-  
ty con-  
stituted  
under  
section 3  
to be public  
servants.

21. All the members of the authority, constituted, if any, under section 3 and all officers and other employees of such authority when acting or purporting to act in pursuance of any provisions of this Act or the rules made or orders or directions issued thereunder shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

Bar of  
jurisdic-  
tion.

22. No civil court shall have jurisdiction to entertain any suit or proceeding in respect of anything done, action taken or order or direction issued by the Central Government or any other authority or

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THE ENVIRONMENT (PROTECTION) ACT, 1986

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officer in pursuance of any power conferred by or in relation to its or his functions under this Act.

23. Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 3, the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, delegate, subject to such conditions and limitations as may be specified in the notification, such of its powers and functions under this Act, [except the power to constitute an authority under sub-section (3) of section 3 and to make rules under section 25] as it may deem necessary or expedient, to any officer, State Government or other authority.

Power to delegate.

24. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), the provisions of this Act and the rules or orders made there in shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any enactment other than this Act.

Effect of other laws

(2) Where any act or omission constitutes an offence punishable under this Act and also under any other Act then the offender found guilty of such offence shall be liable to be punished under the other Act and not under this Act.

25. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Power to make rules.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely: -

- (a) the standards in excess of which environmental pollutants shall not be discharged or emitted under section 7;
- (b) the procedure in accordance with and the safeguards in compliance with which hazardous substances shall be handled or cause to be handled under section 8;
- (c) the authorities or agencies to which intimation of the fact of occurrence or apprehension of occurrence of the discharge of any environmental pollutant in excess of the prescribed standards shall be given and to whom all assistance shall be bound to be rendered under sub-section (1) of section 9;

(37)

(28)

- (d) the manner in which samples of air, water, soil or other substance for the purpose of analysis shall be taken under sub-section (1) of section 11;
- (e) the form in which notice of intention to have a sample analysed shall be served under clause (a) of sub-section (3) of section 11;
- (f) the functions of the environmental laboratories, the procedure for the submission to such laboratories of samples of air, water, soil and other substances for analysis or test; the form of laboratory report; the fees payable for such report and other matters to enable such laboratories to carry out their functions under sub-section (2) of section 12;
- (g) the qualifications of Government Analyst appointed or recognised for the purpose of analysis of samples of air, water, soil or other substances under section 13;
- (h) the manner in which notice of the offence and of the intention to make a complaint to the Central Government shall be given under clause (b) of section 19;
- (i) the authority or officer to whom any reports, returns, statistics, accounts and other information shall be furnished under section 20;
- (j) any other matter which is required to be, or may be, prescribed.

Rules  
made  
under  
this Act  
to be laid  
before  
Parliament.

26. Every rule made under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

This Act of Parliament received the assent of the President of India on the 23rd May, 1986: -

Q.B. Series :

**A**

Question Booklet No.

100505

## Paper - I

Maximum Marks : 150

Time : 2:00 pm to 4:30 pm

Roll No. .... Name: .....

: ਹਦਾਇਤਾਂ :

- (1) ਪੇਪਰ-1 ਵਿੱਚ (1) ਬਾਲ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਅਤੇ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਸ਼ਾਸਤਰ (ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਨੰ. 1-30) (2) ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ (ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਨੰ. 31-60) (3) ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ (ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਨੰ. 61-90) (4) ਗਣਿਤ (ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਨੰ. 91-120) ਅਤੇ (5) ਪਰਿਆਵਰਣ ਅਧਿਐਨ (ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਨੰ. 121-150) ਸ਼ਾਮਿਲ ਹਨ।
- (2) ਯਕੀਨੀ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਕਿ ਓ.ਐਮ.ਆਰ ਸ਼ੀਟ ਤੇ ਸੈਂਟਰ ਕੋਡ, ਰੋਲ ਨੰਬਰ, ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਪੁਸਤਿਕਾ ਨੰਬਰ, ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਪੁਸਤਕਾ ਸੀਰੀਜ਼, ਲਿਖੇ ਹੋਣ ਅਤੇ ਸਹੀ ਓਵਲ(ਗੋਲੇ) ਗੂੜ੍ਹੇ ਕਰਕੇ ਭਰੇ ਹੋਏ ਹੋਣ। ਗਲਤ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਭਰਨ ਦੀ ਸੂਰਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਮੀਦਵਾਰ ਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਵਾਰ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ।
- (3) ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਪੁਸਤਿਕਾ ਵਿੱਚ 150 ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਹੋਣਗੇ। ਹਰੇਕ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਦਾ ਇੱਕ ਅੰਕ ਹੈ, ਇਸਦੇ ਚਾਰ ਵਿਕਲਪਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਇੱਕ ਉੱਤਰ ਸਹੀ ਹੈ। ਕੋਈ ਨੈਗੇਟਿਵ ਮਾਰਕਿੰਗ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ।
- (4) ਓਵਲ(ਗੋਲੇ) ਭਰਨ ਲਈ ਕੇਵਲ ਨੀਲੇ/ਕਾਲੇ ਬਾਲ ਪੁਆਇੰਟ ਪੈਨ ਦੀ ਹੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ।
- (5) ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਦਾ ਸਹੀ ਉੱਤਰ ਓ.ਐਮ.ਆਰ. ਰੈਸਪਾਂਸ ਸ਼ੀਟ ਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਨੰ: ਨਾਲ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਸਬੰਧਿਤ ਜਗ੍ਹਾ ਤੇ ਹੀ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ।
- (6) ਇੱਕ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਉੱਤਰ ਦੇਣ ਤੇ ਉੱਤਰ ਨੂੰ ਗੱਲਤ ਮੰਨਿਆ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।
- (7) ਉੱਤਰ ਦੇਣ ਵੇਲੇ ਸਬੰਧਿਤ ਓਵਲ(ਗੋਲੇ) ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਭਰਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ, ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨ ਗੂੜ੍ਹਾ ਹੋਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਓਵਲ ਪੂਰੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਭਰਿਆ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ।
- (8) ਕੈਲਕੂਲੇਟਰ, ਮੋਬਾਇਲ ਜਾਂ ਕੋਈ ਇਲੈਕਟ੍ਰੋਨਿਕ /ਸਹਾਇਕ ਯੰਤਰ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਰਨ ਤੇ ਪਾਬੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਰਨ ਤੇ ਆਯੋਗ ਕਰਾਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।
- (9) ਟੈਸਟ ਖਤਮ ਹੋਣ ਉਪਰੰਤ, ਉਮੀਦਵਾਰ ਓ.ਐਮ.ਆਰ ਦੀ ਕਾਰਬਨ ਕਾਪੀ (ਉਮੀਦਵਾਰ ਕਾਪੀ) ਉਤਾਰ ਲਵੇਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਅਸਲੀ ਓ.ਐਮ.ਆਰ. ਸ਼ੀਟ ਇੰਨਵੀਜ਼ੀਲੇਟਰ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰੀਖਿਆ ਕੇਂਦਰ ਛੱਡਣ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।
- (10) ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਪੁਸਤਿਕਾ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਅਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਦੋਨੋਂ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ। ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਵਿਵਾਦ ਦੀ ਸੂਰਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਮਾਧਿਅਮ ਹੀ ਅੰਤਿਮ ਮੰਨਿਆ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।

### : INSTRUCTIONS :

- (1) Paper - I consists of (1) Child Development and Pedagogy (Q. No. 1-30) (2) Punjabi Language (Q. No. 31-60) (3) English Language (Q. No. 61-90) (4) Mathematics (Q. No. 91-120) and (5) Environmental Studies (Q. No. 121-150).
- (2) Ensure filling of your Centre Code, Roll No., Question Booklet No., Q.B. Series on OMR Sheet and also by darkening appropriate ovals. In case of wrong filling the data, candidate will be responsible.
- (3) Question Paper Carries 150 marks. Each question carries one mark, with four alternatives out of which one answer is correct. There will be no negative marking.
- (4) Use only BLUE/BLACK Ball Point Pen to darken the appropriate oval.
- (5) Mark your response only at the appropriate space against the number corresponding to the question while answering on the OMR Response Sheet.
- (6) Marking more than one response shall be treated as wrong response.
- (7) Mark your response by completely darkening the relevant oval. The Mark should be dark and the oval should be completely filled.
- (8) Use of calculator, Mobile or any electronic/ helping device is strictly prohibited and use of these shall lead to disqualification.
- (9) After completion of Test, candidate MUST remove the Carbon copy (Candidate's Copy) of OMR and hand over the Original OMR sheet to invigilator before leaving the Exam. Hall.
- (10) The question paper will be both in English & Punjabi. In case of any doubt, English version will be taken as final.

Paper-I - A





ਅਧਿਕਰਨ ਸਬੰਧਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਥਾਪਤ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਸ਼ਾਨ ਵਾਚਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਰੂਪਾਂ ਵਿਚ, ਥੋੜੇ, ਉੱਤੇ, ਹੇਠਾਂ, ਕੋਲ, ਨੇੜੇ, ਅੱਗੇ, ਪਿੱਛੇ, ਅੰਦਰ, ਬਾਹਰ/ ਆਦਿ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਸਬੰਧਾਂ ਕਿਰਿਆ ਦੇ ਘਟਨਾ-ਸ਼ਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਦਰਸਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ, ਜਿਵੇਂ:

- (ੳ) ਖੁਚੇ ਕੋਲ ਮੰਗੜਾ ਖੜ੍ਹਾ ਹੈ।
- (ਅ) ਗੁੱਖਾਂ ਉੱਤੇ ਪੱਛੀ ਬੈਠੇ ਹਨ।
- (ੲ) ਉਹ ਮੇਰੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਖੜ੍ਹਾ ਸੀ।

ਸਬੰਧ ਸੂਚਕ ਸਬੰਧਕ / ਦਾ/ ਆਪਣੇ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਵਿਚਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਨਾਂਵ ਜਾਂ ਪੜਨਾਂਵ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਨੂੰ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਪਿੱਛੋਂ ਅਧਿਕ ਵਾਲੇ ਨਾਂਵ ਨਾਲ ਲਿੰਗ, ਵਚਨ ਅਤੇ ਕਾਰਕ ਦੇ ਪੱਧਰ ਤੇ ਵਿਆਕਰਨਕ ਮੇਲ ਸਥਾਪਤ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦਾ ਵਰਨਣ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਹੀ ਵੇਰਵੇ ਸਹਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ।

ਕਰਨ ਸਬੰਧਕ / ਨਾਲ, ਦੁਆਰਾ, ਰਾਹੀਂ/ ਕਰਕੇ ਕਾਰਕ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਸਾਥ ਜਾਂ ਸਾਧਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਬੁਨਿਆਦੀ ਕਾਰਜ ਨੂੰ ਪਰਗਟ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ:

- (ੳ) ਕੁੜੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਘਰ ਵਾਲੇ ਨਾਲ ਸ਼ੁਗਲੀ ਚਲੀ ਗਈ।
  - (ਅ) ਕਿਸ਼ਾ ਨਾਲ ਮਹਿਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਉਸਰਦੇ।
- ਸੰਪਰਦਾਨ ਸਬੰਧਕ / ਲਈ, ਵਾਸਤੇ/ ਆਦਿ ਸੰਪਰਦਾਨੀ ਕਾਰਕੀ ਸਬੰਧਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਥਾਪਤ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਸੰਪਰਦਾਨੀ ਸਬੰਧਕ ਉਸ ਸੰਕਲਪ ਨੂੰ ਪਰਗਟ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਜਿਸ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਕਾਰਜ ਸਬੰਧਤ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਵੇਂ:

- (ੳ) ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਕਮੀਜ਼ ਆਪਣੇ ਭਰਾ ਲਈ ਖਰੀਦੀ ਸੀ।
- (ਅ) ਮਟਾਰ ਘਟਾਉਣ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਕਸਰਤ ਕਰੋ।

## 2. ਜੰਗੀ ਸਬੰਧਕ :-

ਜੰਗੀ ਸਬੰਧਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਿਰਜਨਾ ਮੁਕਤ ਰੂਪ ਅਤੇ ਬਹੁਮਤੀ ਰੂਪ ਦੇ ਪੁਰਾਤਨ ਸ਼ਾਬਦਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਦੋਵੇਂ ਰੂਪ ਇਕੋ ਨੇ ਵਿਚਰਕੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਾਕਾਤਮਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਨੂੰ ਸਥਾਪਤ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਸਥਾਪਤ ਸਬੰਧਕਾਂ ਬਹੁਮਤੀ ਵਾਚ ਅਧਿਕਰਨ ਅਤੇ ਆਪਦਾਨ ਸਬੰਧਾਂ ਦੇ ਰੂਪਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਅਧਿਕਰਨ ਸਬੰਧਕ ਉਤਤਰ ਰੂਪ ਵਜੋਂ ਅਤੇ ਆਪਦਾਨ ਸਬੰਧਕ ਬੰਧੋਜੀ ਰੂਪ ਵਜੋਂ ਵਿਚਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਜਿਵੇਂ:

- ਕੋਲੋਂ — ਕੋਲ + ਤੋਂ
  - ਅੰਦਰੋਂ — ਅੰਦਰ + ਤੋਂ
  - ਬਾਹਰੋਂ — ਬਾਹਰ + ਤੋਂ
  - ਵਿੱਚੋਂ — ਵਿਚ + ਤੋਂ
- ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਸਬੰਧਕ ਵਾਕਾਤਮਕ ਚੁਗਤ ਵਿਚ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚਰਦੇ ਹਨ:
- (ੳ) ਉਹ ਮੇਰੇ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ।
  - (ਅ) ਕੁੜੀ ਘਰ ਦੇ ਅੰਦਰੋਂ ਨਿਕਲੀ ਸੀ।
  - (ੲ) ਉਹ ਬਾਹਰੋਂ ਆਇਆ।

ਜੇਹੀ, ਕੁਝ, ਭਾਰ  
ਮਾਪਣ ਮਾਪ ਪਿਛ ਪੂਰੇ  
ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਸੁਝਦੇ ਹਨ।  
ਘਰੇ ਸੁਝਦੇ ਪਿਛ  
ਘਰੇ ਸੁਝਦੇ ਘਰੇ  
ਜੇ ਮਾਪਣ ਮਾਪ ਪਿਛ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ  
ਜੇ। ਘਰੇ - ਘਰੇ + ਤੋਂ  
ਪਿਛ ਪਿਛ (ਅਤਰਕ ਤੋਂ)  
ਜੇਹੀ ਜੇਹੀਘਰੇ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਜੇਹੀ  
ਜੇ।

ਵਾਕ (੬) ਵਿਚ ਇਕ ਵਚਨ ਪੁਲਿੰਗ ਦਾ ਭਾਵਾਂਸ਼ -ਏ (') ਹੈ, ਜੋ 'ਘੋੜੇ' ਵਿਚ ਲੱਗਾ ਹੈ। (੭) ਵਿਚ ਬਹੁ-ਵਚਨ ਪੁਲਿੰਗ ਦਾ ਭਾਵਾਂਸ਼ /-ਇਆਂ/ ਹੈ ਜੋ 'ਘੋੜਿਆਂ' ਵਿਚ ਆਇਆ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਅਸਲ ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਭਾਵਾਂਸ਼ ਕੇਵਲ /-ਆਂ/ ਹੈ, ਤੇ ਇਹ /-ਆਂ/ ਇਕ ਵਚਨ ਪੁਲਿੰਗ ਦੇ ਤਿਰਛੇ ਰੂਪ ਘੋੜੇ, ਨਾਲ ਲੱਗਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਨੂੰ ਅਸੀਂ 'ਘੋੜਿਆਂ' ਲਿਖਦੇ ਹਾਂ, ਉਹ ਅਸਲ ਵਿਚ /ਕੋ (ਹ) ਝੋਆਂ/ ਹੈ : 'ਝ' ਪਿਛੋਂ ਆਇਆ ਦੀਰਘ ਸੁਰ -'ਏ' ਉਸ ਤੋਂ ਪਿਛੋਂ, ਦੀਰਘ ਸੁਰ /-ਆਂ/ ਆ ਜਾਣ ਕਰਕੇ ਹ੍ਰਸ੍ਵ /-ਇ/ ਵਾਂਗ ਉਚਾਰਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ, ਪਰ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਲੰਮਾਈ /-ਇ/ ਤੇ /-ਏ/ ਦੇ ਵਿਚਲੀ ਜਿਹੀ ਰਹਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ ਨਾਲ ਵੀ ਇਹੋ ਭਾਵਾਂਸ਼ ਲਗਦੇ ਹਨ, ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਾਲੇ ਘੋੜੇ ਨੂੰ..... ਤੇ 'ਕਾਲਿਆਂ ਘੋੜਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ .....' ਵਿਚ।

ਇਕ-ਵਚਨ ਪੁਲਿੰਗ ਨਾਵਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਅਪਾਦਾਨ ਕਾਰਕ (ablative case) ਦਾ ਭਾਵਾਂਸ਼ ਵੀ ਲਗਦਾ ਹੈ, ਜਿਵੇਂ 'ਘੋੜਿਆਂ' /ਕੋ(ਹ)ਝੋਓ/ ਵਿਚ। ਅਪਾਦਾਨ ਕਾਰਕ ਦਾ ਭਾਵਾਂਸ਼ /-ਓ/ ਹੈ, ਜੋ ਸੰਬੰਧਕੀ ਰੂਪ 'ਘੋੜੇ' ਨਾਲ ਲੱਗਾ ਹੈ।

ਪੁਲਿੰਗ ਤੇ ਇਸਤਰੀ ਲਿੰਗ ਦੁਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਸੰਬੰਧਨ (vocative case) ਦੇ ਭਾਵਾਂਸ਼ ਵੀ ਲਗਦੇ ਹਨ : /ਕੋ(ਹ)ਝੋਆਂ/ 'ਘੋੜਿਆਂ', /ਕੋ(ਹ)ਝੋਓ/ 'ਘੋੜਿਓ' /ਕੋ(ਹ)ਝੀਏ/ 'ਘੋੜੀਏ', /ਕੋ(ਹ)ਝੀਓ/ 'ਘੋੜੀਓ' ਵਿਚ ਸੰਬੰਧਨ ਦੇ ਭਾਵਾਂਸ਼ ਇਹ ਹਨ :

ਇਕ ਵਚਨ ਪੁਲਿੰਗ /-ਆਂ/	/ਕੋ(ਹ)ਝੋਆਂ/ ਵਿਚ,
ਬਹੁ ਵਚਨ ਪੁਲਿੰਗ /-ਓ/	/ਕੋ (ਹ)ਝੋਓ/ ਵਿਚ,
ਇਕ ਵਚਨ ਪੁਲਿੰਗ /-ਏ/	/ਕੋ(ਹ)ਝੀਏ/ ਵਿਚ,
ਬਹੁ ਵਚਨ ਇਸਤਰੀ ਲਿੰਗ /-ਓ/	/ਕੋ(ਹ)ਝੀਓ/ ਵਿਚ।

ਇੰਝ ਬਹੁ ਵਚਨ ਪੁਲਿੰਗ ਤੇ ਇਸਤਰੀ ਲਿੰਗ ਦੁਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਭਾਵਾਂਸ਼ /-ਓ/ ਹੀ ਹੈ।

ਨਾਵਾਂ ਤੇ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣਾਂ ਦੀ ਦੂਜੀ ਸ਼ਰੇਣੀ ਅਜੇਹੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਦੇ ਸਿੱਧੇ ਰੂਪ ਤੇ ਲਿੰਗ-ਵਚਨ ਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਸੰਕੇਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲਦਾ, ਅਰਥਾਤ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਨਾਵਾਂ-ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਲਿੰਗ-ਵਚਨ ਦਾ ਭਾਵਾਂਸ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਗਦਾ। /-ਆਂ/ -ਅੰਤਿਕ ਪੁਲਿੰਗ ਨਾਵਾਂ ਤੇ /-ਈ/

7. /-ਆਂ/-ਅੰਤਿਕ ਪੁਲਿੰਗ ਤੇ /-ਈ/-ਅੰਤਿਕ ਇਸਤਰੀ ਲਿੰਗ ਨਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਸਟੇਡਰਡ ਨਾਂਵ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ, ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਇਕ ਤਾਂ ਅਜੇਹੇ ਨਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਹੈ, ਤੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਅਜੇਹੇ ਨਾਂਵ ਹੀ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਆਕਰਨ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਠੀਕ-ਠੀਕ ਰੂਪ ਬਦਲਦੇ ਹਨ।

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# THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH IN INDIA



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# The Teaching of English in India

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mentioned above, there is a sort of basic unity in all the spoken languages. This unity comes in part from the fact that they all use the *same basic machinery*, but even more from the fact that they all have a single purpose. This *purpose is communication*. It springs from this fact that relationship of our language to the receiver is all important. **Christophersen** says that language is a means of communication. Communication of thoughts from one person to another is the main function of language. Right communication involves the right use of language. The right use of language means right pronunciation and right intonation.

**9. Language Relates to the Culture in which it Exists :** It is said that the story of the language is the story of civilization. Language is not to be found in vacuum. It is related to the culture in which it exists. That is why, we say that language is based on common cultural experiences. It has meaning only in relation to that society and culture. Language exists in its speakers and its speakers exist in specific places and specific social groups. **Dr. C.C. Fries** rightly says, "*The only basis for 'correctness' in a language is the usage of its native speakers.*" Language develops in a cultural context and therefore meets the needs of the society in which it develops.

**10. Language is Made Up of Habits :** When we say that language is made up of habits, we mean simply that our use of the language or of this system itself is ordinarily on the habit level. For using a language we are to handle the apparatus consisting of vocal organs. **Prof. H.A. Gleason** says, "*The native speaker uses this complex apparatus easily and without thought of the process.*"\* From this principle it is crystal clear that learning of any new language, especially a foreign language like English, requires a lot of drill work. Many other devices are also essential for fixing the material in the minds of the pupils and for enabling them to make correct use of it habitually.

## 11. Language Changes :

**Lord Tennyson** sang,

"*The old order changeth yielding place to new.*"

The world 'change' in the line is all important for us. The last, though not the least, feature of language is that it changes. All languages were always and had been always in a state of constant change. But as **Prof. Bloomfield** remarks, "*Change in the language does not reflect individual variability, but seems to be a massive, uniform and gradual alteration*". The most stable features of a language are its sounds not its vocabulary or its grammar. The English

\*H.A. Gleason. An Introduction to Descriptive Linguistics.

language, like any other living language, is not static. It is constantly changing and developing. Everything said here about English is subject to change as long as English is spoken. Since, language does change, what we say about it today may not be true about it tomorrow.

**Pt. Nehru** said, "*We live in a changing world : We can't possibly think in terms of state of affairs in language or anything else.*" If we compare modern English with the language used in 12th or 13th century, we are surprised at the marked difference.

In sixteenth century, the letter 'K' was sounded in the words—know, knife, knowledge but now it is considered funny if the same 'K' is sounded in the above said words. With the passage of time, some words become old and they are rarely used. Some new words come into being according to the present requirements of the people. For example, the word 'Brunch' was coined a few years back. Breakfast+Lunch=Brunch. **Prof. Louis H. Gray** in the book "**Foundations of language**" observes, "*No language remains perfectly static in its spoken form, and even its written form almost always changes, though usually far more slowly than its spoken type.*"

## A Few Popular Misconceptions About Language

If language is a complex system, it is but natural that the common man must develop a few wrong conceptions regarding it. A few out of them are as under :

**1. Languages are Logical :** There are people who think so. But it is not correct. There may be some logic so far as the operating of the system is concerned. But as a rule, languages are illogical e.g. English spelling and pronunciation. The sound 'f' is presented by different spelling combinations in these words : for, philosophy, enough, lieutenant. The letter 'a' is pronounced differently in each of these words : able, at, about, after, above, absent etc.

**2. Some Languages are Unlearnable :** It is not true. Since all human beings have been gifted with the same vocal organs, they can learn all the languages produced by the same apparatus (speech organs).

We cannot say that Hindi cannot be learnt or English or Sanskrit cannot be learnt. All languages can be learnt provided one has the will power to do so.

**3. Reading rather than Listening is the Way to Learn a Language :** No, we have already discussed that language is primarily speech. One may know how to speak a language and may not know how to read it but vice versa is not possible. Moreover, there are many languages of the world which exist only on the speaking level.

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# **DIPLOMA IN ELEMENTARY EDUCATION (D.El.Ed.)**

## ***Course-503*** ***Learning Languages at Elementary Level***

### **Block -3** **Language Learning in the Classroom**



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Assessment presently is normally used for passing and failing children or to emphasise the number of marks obtained. But its scope is not so limited. In the process of assessment more than measuring the level of achievement of the child, the effort is to understand how to make teaching-learning process more effective. For example, when a language teacher does assessment, she wants to see how much can a child read? How well does she read? Can she read fluently or with hesitant breaks? How much does she comprehend what she listens to? How confidently can she express herself? Can she express her thoughts in writing? What is the level of her vocabulary and control on sentence structure? Assessment helps us understand the speed and direction of learning in detail. For example, if a child is not able to read what is the reason for it. Is she weak in recognising some letters or she has not developed capability to read words and sentences as meaningful units? Or is it the case that the habit of reading letter by letter has led to an inability to comprehend meaningfully what (s)he reads. All this is very important information to help us understand children.

We have just talked about the assessment of a child's ability to read and his/her understanding of language. We have to record this data carefully. During assessment we should write a descriptive comment for each child. It is not necessary that these comments be detailed but the basis of each comment must be clear. Each comment should be elaborated by a description of what was seen during the observation.

For example, the following comment about a child newly entering class 1 is extremely limited and incomplete: "Jaya shows interest in books."

The basis of this comment must be presented. It can be written in the following way:

"Jaya shows interest in books. She looked through the books in the reading corner for a long interval. Then she picked up a book and kept looking at each picture turn by turn for long periods. This was a book on animals."

This assessment shows the behavior of the child and describes something that actually happened. It is not a mere opinion. When you have 7-8 comments of this kind about a child over a period of 2 to 4 months, then you can understand the development of her language ability in some detail. Comments should be such that they clarify what the child has learnt in the process of teaching and learning. It will show us the way forward keeping in mind the reality of the situation. For example, we have learnt the difficulties in learning to read and we will have to find solutions for it. To make a child learn to read we will have to prepare activities and exercises or other methods to help her learn. In assessment we must

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Assessment

opt A

compare the performance of a child only with her own previous performance.

No comparison with the performance or progress of any other child is useful.

Each child has a different pace of learning and her time to learn may be different from others. We know, for example, that some children learn to read, understand and speak easily but only learn difficult concepts much later. It is very important that we recognise the need to encourage all children and not only teach those who learn quickly. Assessment is not a one shot job or even something carried out every three months or so; it is a life-long process.

### Check Your Progress-2

1. What must we keep in mind during assessment?

We must (tick one):

- (a) compare the progress of the child with her previous level of learning.
- (b) compare the progress of one child with other children.
- (c) compare the progress of the child with those who learn fast and have learnt more.
- (d) compare the progress of the child with those who speak quickly.

2. Why should the process of assessment be student-centered? What are the advantages of such a process?

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3. How is assessment linked to the teaching and learning process? Write your thoughts on this.

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4. You read a comment on the ability of a child to read. Now similarly write a comment describing the then writing ability of the observed child and explain the basis of your comment.

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## Assessment

and learners given opportunities to learn according to the diversity in learning and backgrounds and their special requirements. This unit has only a few suggestions that are given below. You can add many more based on your experience.

1. Assessment should be done keeping in mind abilities rather than the content.
2. At the primary level fluency takes precedence over accuracy. — OPT C
3. To assess different abilities you do not need as many different activities. One activity can be utilised to assess many abilities. OPT B was
4. Assessment helps provide the children with an opportunity to learn according to their needs and the diversity in them.
5. Assessment goes on throughout the session and covers all aspects of a child's performance. That's what we mean by continuous and comprehensive assessment.

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given in negative form + hence is false.

## 10.8 SUGGESTED READINGS AND REFERENCES:

1. NCERT. 2009. *Manual for Assessment*. NCERT, New Delhi.
2. NCERT. 2008. *Understanding of Reading*. NCERT, New Delhi.
3. Vidya Bhawan Society. 2009. *Kites Series: Books for Classes 1 to 8*. New Delhi: Macmillan.

## 10.9 UNIT-END EXERCISES

1. Write the difficulties learners, parents and teachers face due to the present method of assessment.
2. How does assessment help the teacher formulate her teaching plan? Clarify.
3. Why should the progress of a child not be compared with that of other children?
4. At primary level what would you emphasise more, fluency or accuracy? Why?
5. What are the major points of assessment in language learning? Describe the process for any one point in detail.

### Assignment:

Use one passage, one poem and one play from class – 3 book and form questions appropriate for assessment.



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Sr. No.	Name	Roll No.	Category	Marks Secured
1	Gurjeet Kaur	203575	General	89
2	Gurtej Singh	204654	General	89

3	Gurmeet Singh	204179	General	89
4	Virbhan	242333	General	89
5	Tirath Ram	206871	General	89
6	Shainy Sharma	203992	General	89
7	Achharpreet Kaushal	240586	General	89
8	Rubandeep	216188	General	89
9	Shipra	229648	General	88
10	Rimpy Thakur	250884	General	88
11	Paramjeet Kaur	231337	General	88
12	Renu Bala	212907	General	88
13	Ramandeep Kaur	203595	General	88
14	Amarjit Kaur	255022	General	86
15	Malkit Singh	206702	SC	80
16	Jarnail Singh	206114	SC	80
17	Gulab Singh	237102	SC	81
18	Jagmit Singh	214935	SC	79
19	Nagma Rani	206832	SC	80
20	Ranjit Singh	201781	SC	80
21	Ranjit Kaur	229541	OBC	80
22	Gagandeep Kaur	231022	OBC	80
23	Resham Singh	210801	SC	81
24	Gurpreet Kaur	206704	SC	77

25	Nasib Singh	241884	SC	78
26	Gurdeep Singh	225809	SC	78
27	Gagandeep Singh	206543	SC	81
28	Baljinder Kaur	226273	SC	81
29	Ramanjeet	220913	SC	80
30	Balkaran Singh	252115	General	87
31	Meenakshi	215047	General	86

*Binit*  
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ਮੁਲਾਂਕਣ ਅਫ਼ਸਰ,  
ਐਸ.ਸੀ.ਈ.ਆਰ.ਟੀ. ਪੰਜਾਬ।

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