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NCERT • CBSE • STATE BOARDS • ACADEMIC SESSION 2026-2027

Chapter 6: Environment and Natural Resources

Complete 20-Part Comprehensive Master Study Material, Rio Earth Summit (1992), Global Commons, Common But Differentiated Responsibilities, Kyoto Protocol, India's Stand, Environmental Movements, Resource Geopolitics & Indigenous Rights

SUBJECT & STREAM

Political Science (Contemporary World Politics) •
Humanities / Arts

TARGET CLASS & LEVEL

Class 12 (Senior Secondary Board Examinations)

TEXTBOOK & CHAPTER

NCERT Contemporary World Politics • Chapter 6

MATERIAL STANDARD

100% Textbook Grounded • Simple English • 20-
Part Master Framework

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Class 12 Political Science (NCERT) • Chapter 6: Environment and Natural Resources

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PART 3: CHAPTER OVERVIEW & CONCEPTUAL ARCHITECTURE

What this chapter is about: This chapter examines the growing significance of environmental as well as resource issues in world politics. It analyses in a comparative perspective some of the important environmental movements against the backdrop of the rising profile of environmentalism from the 1960s onwards. It explores the notions of **Global Commons** and '**Common but Differentiated Responsibilities**' (CBDR), India's stand on environmental issues, grassroots environmental movements across the Global South and North, the geopolitics of strategic resources (oil and water), and the struggles of **Indigenous Peoples**.

Why this chapter is important: Environmental degradation knows no national borders. When one country pollutes the atmosphere or over-exploits ocean fisheries, the entire planet suffers. This makes environment a deeply political issue involving power, equity, and historical justice between the industrialised Global North and the developing Global South.

The Central Theme: *"Who caused global environmental degradation, who suffers the worst consequences, and who bears the political and financial responsibility to save planet Earth?"*

PART 4: LEARNING OBJECTIVES & EXAMINATION COMPETENCIES

- 1. Explain Why Environment is Political:** Detail the global ecological crises (land, water, forests, ozone, biodiversity) and the political questions of power and responsibility.
- 2. Trace the Rise of Global Environmentalism:** Sequence the 1972 Club of Rome (*Limits to Growth*), 1987 Brundtland Report (*Our Common Future*), and the 1992 Rio Earth Summit (Agenda 21 & Sustainable Development).
- 3. Define & Protect Global Commons:** Identify the four global commons (Atmosphere, Antarctica, Ocean Floor, Outer Space) and landmark treaties (1959, 1987, 1991).
- 4. Explicate 'Common But Differentiated Responsibilities' (CBDR):** Contrast the North-South divide and explain why India and China were exempted from the 1997 Kyoto Protocol.
- 5. Evaluate India's Environmental Stand & Sacred Groves:** Summarize India's domestic green laws, international climate diplomacy, and traditional community conservation (*Sacred Groves*).
- 6. Analyze Environmental Movements, Resource Geopolitics & Indigenous Rights:** Examine forest/mining/dam movements, oil and water geopolitics, and the rights of the world's 30 crore indigenous people.

PART 5: COMPLETE HEADING-BY-HEADING COMPREHENSIVE NOTES

1. Environmental Concerns in Global Politics

- The Global Ecological Crisis (Empirical Facts from NCERT):**
 - 1. Cultivable Land & Grasslands:** Throughout the world, cultivable area is barely expanding any more, and a substantial portion of existing agricultural land is losing fertility. Grasslands have been overgrazed and fisheries over-harvested.
 - 2. Water & Sanitation Crisis:** Water bodies have suffered extensive depletion and pollution, severely restricting food production. According to the *Human Development Report 2016* of the UNDP, **66.3 crore**

people in developing countries have no access to safe water and **more than 240 crore** have no access to sanitation, resulting in the death of **more than three million children every year**.

3. **Loss of Natural Forests:** Natural forests—which help stabilise the climate, moderate water supplies, and harbour a majority of the planet's biodiversity on land—are being cut down and people are being displaced.
 4. **Ozone Depletion:** A steady decline in the total amount of **ozone in the Earth's stratosphere** (commonly referred to as the ozone hole) poses a real danger to ecosystems and human health.
 5. **Coastal Pollution:** Coastal waters are becoming increasingly polluted largely due to land-based activities.
- **Why Are Environmental Issues Part of World Politics?** Most environmental issues are such that no single government can address them fully. Deeper political questions arise: **Who causes environmental degradation? Who pays the price? And who is responsible for taking corrective action? Who gets to use how much of the natural resources of the Earth?** All these raise the issue of *who wields how much power*.

2. The Rise of Environmentalism in Global Politics & The 1992 Rio Summit

- **1972 Club of Rome (*Limits to Growth*):** Awareness of the environmental consequences of economic growth acquired an increasingly political character from the 1960s onwards. The **Club of Rome**, a global think tank, published a book in **1972** entitled **Limits to Growth**, dramatising the potential depletion of the Earth's resources against the backdrop of rapidly growing world population.
- **UNEP & The 1987 Brundtland Report:** International agencies, including the **United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)**, began holding international conferences. The **1987 Brundtland Report**, entitled **Our Common Future**, warned that traditional patterns of economic growth were not sustainable in the long term, especially in view of the demands of the South for further industrial development.
- **The 1992 Rio Earth Summit:** Consolidated at the **United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992** (called the **Earth Summit**).
 - *Massive Participation:* Attended by **170 states, thousands of NGOs, and many multinational corporations (MNCs)**.
 - *The North–South Divide at Rio:* Rich and developed countries of the First World ('**Global North**') were concerned with **ozone depletion and global warming**. Poor and developing countries of the Third World ('**Global South**') were anxious to address the **relationship between economic development and environmental management**.
 - *Major Outcomes of the Rio Summit:*
 1. Produced **conventions dealing with climate change, biodiversity, and forestry**.
 2. Recommended a list of development practices called '**Agenda 21**'.
 3. Consensus on combining economic growth with ecological responsibility, known as '**sustainable development**' (though critics noted Agenda 21 was biased toward economic growth).

3. The Protection of Global Commons

- **Definition of Global Commons:** Areas or regions of the world located **outside the sovereign jurisdiction of any one state**, requiring common governance by the international community. Known as **res communis humanitatis** or **global commons**.
- **The Four Global Commons:** (1) **Earth's atmosphere**, (2) **Antarctica**, (3) **The ocean floor**, and (4) **Outer space**.
- **Landmark Treaties:** The **1959 Antarctic Treaty**, the **1987 Montreal Protocol** (addressing the Antarctic ozone hole), and the **1991 Antarctic Environmental Protocol**.
- **North–South Inequalities:** Management of global commons (especially outer space and the ocean floor) is thoroughly influenced by North–South inequalities in technology and industrial development.

NCERT BOX: ANTARCTICA – OWNERSHIP & ECOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

- Extends over **14 million sq km** (26% of world's wilderness), representing **90% of all terrestrial ice** and **70% of planetary fresh water** (plus 36 million sq km of ocean). Central marine food chain species: **krill**.
- **Competing Claims:** Seven countries (**UK, Argentina, Chile, Norway, France, Australia, New Zealand**) have made legal claims to sovereign rights over Antarctic territory. Most other states view Antarctica as part of the **global commons**. Since 1959, activities are restricted to scientific research, fishing, and tourism.

4. Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR) & The Kyoto Protocol

- **The North–South Argument:** The North wanted everyone to be equally responsible for ecological conservation. The South argued that most ecological degradation is the product of historical industrial development by the developed countries; therefore, the developed countries must take **more responsibility**, and developing countries still industrialising must not face the same restrictions.
- **1992 Rio Declaration & UNFCCC:** Accepted the principle of '**Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR)**'. The 1992 UNFCCC acknowledged that the largest share of historical and current global emissions originated in developed countries and that per capita emissions in developing countries are still relatively low.
- **The 1997 Kyoto Protocol:** An international agreement agreed to in **1997 in Kyoto, Japan**, setting targets for **industrialised countries to cut their greenhouse gas emissions** (Carbon dioxide, Methane, Hydro-fluorocarbons). **China, India, and other developing countries were exempted** from the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol.

5. Common Property Resources & Sacred Groves in India

- **Common Property Resources:** Resources shared by a community where members have both rights and duties regarding nature and levels of use. Dwindling globally due to privatisation, agricultural intensification, population growth, and ecosystem degradation.
- **Sacred Groves in India:** Parcels of uncut forest vegetation preserved by village communities in the name of deities or ancestral spirits—a model of community-based resource management preserving biodiversity and culture. Known regionally as **Kans** in Uttara Kannada, **Orans** in Rajasthan, **Jahera and Sarna** in Chotanagpur, and **Law Kyntang** in Meghalaya.

6. India's Stand on Environmental Issues

- **International Treaties:** Signed and ratified the **1997 Kyoto Protocol in August 2002**; ratified the **Paris Climate Agreement on 2 October 2016**.
- **Per Capita Emissions Argument (G-8 Meeting, June 2005):** India pointed out that per capita emission rates of developing countries are a tiny fraction of those in the developed world (predicted to rise from **0.9 tonnes per capita in 2000 to 1.6 tonnes in 2030**, still less than half the 2000 world average of **3.8 tonnes**). Major responsibility rests with developed nations, while economic and social development are the overriding priorities of developing countries.
- **India's Domestic Green Initiatives:** (1) **National Auto-Fuel Policy** (cleaner vehicle fuels); (2) **Energy Conservation Act (2001)**; (3) **Electricity Act (2003)** encouraging renewable energy; (4) Import of natural gas and clean coal technologies; (5) **National Biodiesel Mission** (using ~11 million hectares); and one of the world's largest renewable energy programmes.
- **1997 Rio Review & SAARC Position:** India noted in 1997 that developed nations made no meaningful progress on transferring financial resources and clean technology on concessional terms, and urged **SAARC countries** to adopt a common position on global environmental issues.

7. Environmental Movements, Resource Geopolitics & Indigenous Peoples

- **Three Major Categories of Environmental Movements:**
 1. **Forest Movements of the South:** In Mexico, Chile, Brazil, Malaysia, Indonesia, Africa, and India (Chipko).
Key Distinction: In the North, forests are perceived as uninhabited '**wilderness**' devoid of people, whereas in the South, forests are **peopled habitats**.
 2. **Movements Against Mineral Industry:** E.g., in the **Philippines**, a vast network campaigned against the Australia-based **Western Mining Corporation (WMC)**.
 3. **Anti-Dam, Pro-River Movements:** E.g., the **Franklin River campaign in Australia** (early 1980s, first anti-dam movement in the North) and India's **Narmada Bachao Andolan** (sharing the idea of non-violence).
- **Resource Geopolitics ("Who gets what, when, where and how"):**
 - *Naval Timber:* Key priority for European naval powers from the 17th century.
 - *Oil (Petroleum):* West Asia and the **Gulf region** account for **30% of global oil production** and **64% of the planet's known reserves**. **Saudi Arabia** holds 25% of world reserves (largest producer), followed by **Iraq** (second-largest reserves).
 - *Water ("Water Wars"):* Conflicts between upstream and downstream riparian states over pollution, excessive irrigation, or dams: **Israel, Syria, and Jordan** (1950s–60s over the **Jordan and Yarmuk Rivers**) and **Turkey, Syria, and Iraq** (over dams on the **Euphrates River**).
- **The Indigenous Peoples and Their Rights:**
 - **UN Definition:** Descendants of peoples who inhabited the present territory of a country at the time when persons of a different culture or ethnic origin arrived from elsewhere and overcame them.
 - **Global Numbers (~30 Crore):** 20 lakh in Cordillera (Philippines); 10 lakh Mapuche (Chile); 6 lakh in Chittagong Hill Tracts (Bangladesh); 35 lakh North American natives; 50,000 Kuna (east of Panama Canal); 10 lakh Small Peoples of the Soviet North.
 - **In India (~8% Scheduled Tribes):** Mostly depend on agriculture; enjoy constitutional political representation, but have paid a huge cost as the **single largest group displaced by developmental projects** since independence.
 - **World Council of Indigenous Peoples:** Formed in **1975** (first of 11 indigenous NGOs to receive consultative status in the UN).

PART 7: COMPREHENSIVE CHAPTER GLOSSARY & TECHNICAL DEFINITIONS

- **Limits to Growth (1972):** The landmark book published by the global think tank *Club of Rome* dramatising the potential depletion of Earth's resources against rapidly growing world population.
- **Our Common Future (1987 Brundtland Report):** The UN report warning that traditional patterns of industrial economic growth were unsustainable in the long term.
- **Earth Summit (1992 Rio Summit):** The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992, attended by 170 states, thousands of NGOs, and many MNCs.
- **Agenda 21:** A comprehensive programme of developmental practices recommended at the 1992 Rio Earth Summit to achieve sustainable development.
- **Sustainable Development:** An approach to economic planning that combines economic growth with ecological responsibility and conservation.
- **Global Commons (*Res Communis Humanitatis*):** Areas or regions of the world located outside the sovereign jurisdiction of any single state, requiring common governance by the international community: (1) Earth's atmosphere, (2) Antarctica, (3) the ocean floor, and (4) outer space.
- **Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR):** The principle enshrined in the 1992 Rio Declaration and UNFCCC stating that since developed countries caused the largest share of historical and current global

emissions and command greater technological and financial resources, they must bear a greater responsibility for ecological restoration than developing nations.

- **Kyoto Protocol (1997):** An international agreement adopted in Kyoto, Japan, setting legally binding targets for industrialised countries to cut greenhouse gas emissions (CO₂, Methane, HFCs), while exempting developing nations like India and China.
- **Common Property Resources:** Natural resources shared by a defined community where members exercise both rights and duties regarding nature and levels of use.
- **Sacred Groves:** Parcels of uncut forest vegetation preserved by traditional Indian rural communities in the name of village deities or ancestral spirits (e.g., *Kans* in Uttara Kannada, *Orans* in Rajasthan, *Jahera and Sarna* in Chotanagpur, and *Law Kyntang* in Meghalaya).
- **Resource Geopolitics:** The global struggle over "who gets what, when, where, and how" regarding strategic natural resources such as naval timber, crude oil, and fresh water.
- **Water Wars:** Violent inter-state conflicts or acute diplomatic tensions between upstream (upper riparian) and downstream (lower riparian) countries sharing international river basins (e.g., Jordan/Yarmuk and Euphrates rivers).
- **Indigenous Peoples:** Descendants of peoples who inhabited the present territory of a country at the time when persons of a different culture or ethnic origin arrived there from other parts of the world and overcame them (~30 crore globally; ~8% Scheduled Tribes in India).

PART 14, 15, 16 & 17: BOARD STRATEGY, MISCONCEPTIONS, SUMMARY & MEMORY TOOLS

BOARD EXAM ANSWER-WRITING STRATEGY FOR CHAPTER 6

- When asked about the **1992 Rio Earth Summit**, always mention three elements: (1) *Participation* (170 states, NGOs, MNCs); (2) *The North-South Divide*; and (3) *Outcomes* (Conventions on Climate/Biodiversity/Forestry, Agenda 21, Sustainable Development, CBDR).
- When explaining **India's Stand on Environmental Issues**, quote the exact per capita emission comparison from the textbook: India's emissions were predicted to rise from **0.9 tonnes per capita in 2000 to 1.6 tonnes in 2030**, which is still **less than half the world average of 3.8 tonnes in 2000**.
- When writing on **Environmental Movements**, always highlight why forest movements in the South differ from the North: in the North, forests are seen as uninhabited 'wilderness', whereas in the South, forests are *peopled habitats*.

COMMON STUDENT MISCONCEPTIONS

Misconception 1: "The Arctic and Antarctic are both listed among the four Global Commons in the textbook."

Correction: Careful! The textbook explicitly lists the four Global Commons as: **(1) The Earth's atmosphere, (2) Antarctica, (3) The ocean floor, and (4) Outer space.**

Misconception 2: "India refused to sign the 1997 Kyoto Protocol because it was a developing country."

Correction: False! India was *exempted* from mandatory emission-reduction targets under the Kyoto Protocol, but India **signed and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in August 2002** to support global cooperative efforts.

PART 8, 9 & 12: MASTER COMPARISON TABLE & MIND MAP

Dimension	Global North (Developed First World)	Global South (Developing Third World)
Primary Rio Agenda (1992)	Focused on ozone depletion and global warming .	Focused on linking economic development with environmental management .
Responsibility View	Wanted equal responsibility for all nations today.	Insisted on CBDR —North caused historical emissions and must bear greater cost.
Forest Perception	Uninhabited ' wilderness ' devoid of humans.	Peopled habitats where forest communities live.

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES (CHAPTER 6 MIND MAP)

- | — 1. Evolution of Global Environmentalism
 - | — 1972 Club of Rome (Limits to Growth) → UNEP → 1987 Brundtland Report (Our Common Future)
 - | — June 1992 Rio Earth Summit (170 states): Climate/Biodiversity/Forestry Conventions, Agenda 21, Sustainable Dev
- | — 2. Global Commons & CBDR
 - | — 4 Global Commons: Earth's Atmosphere, Antarctica, Ocean Floor, Outer Space (1959, 1987, 1991 Treaties)
 - | — CBDR (Rio Declaration & UNFCCC) → 1997 Kyoto Protocol (India & China exempted due to low per capita emissions)
- | — 3. India's Stand & Environmental Movements
 - | — India: Ratified Kyoto (Aug 2002) & Paris (Oct 2016) • Auto-Fuel Policy, Energy Act 2001, Electricity Act 2003, Sacred Groves
 - | — Movements: Forest (Chipko; South peopled vs North wilderness) • Mining (Philippines vs WMC)
 - Dams (Franklin River, Narmada)
- | — 4. Resource Geopolitics & Indigenous Rights
 - | — Oil: Gulf region has 30% production & 64% reserves (Saudi Arabia #1 [25%], Iraq #2)
 - | — Water Wars: Jordan/Yarmuk (Israel-Syria-Jordan) & Euphrates (Turkey-Syria-Iraq)
 - | — Indigenous Peoples: ~30 crore globally; ~8% Scheduled Tribes in India; 1975 World Council of Indigenous Peoples

PART 13: COMPLETE NCERT TEXTBOOK EXERCISE SOLUTIONS

Q1. Which among the following best explains the reason for growing concerns about the environment?

(c) The environmental degradation caused by human activities has become pervasive and has reached a dangerous level.

Q2. Mark correct or wrong against each statement about the Earth Summit:

(a) Attended by 170 countries, thousands of NGOs and many MNCs → **Correct** • (b) Held under the aegis of the UN → **Correct** • (c) Global environmental issues firmly consolidated at political level → **Correct** • (d) It was a summit meeting → **Correct**.

Q3. Which among the following are TRUE about the global commons?

(a), (b), and (c) are TRUE (Atmosphere, Antarctica, ocean floor, and outer space are global commons outside sovereign jurisdiction, and their management reflects the North-South divide). Statement (d) is FALSE.

Q4. What were the outcomes of the Rio Summit?

Model Answer: (1) Produced conventions on climate change, biodiversity, and forestry; (2) Recommended 'Agenda 21'; (3) Established consensus on 'Sustainable Development'; and (4) Accepted the principle of 'Common but Differentiated Responsibilities' (CBDR).

Q5. What is meant by the global commons? How are they exploited and polluted?

Model Answer: Regions outside the sovereign jurisdiction of any single state requiring common governance: Earth's atmosphere, Antarctica, ocean floor, and outer space. They are polluted by greenhouse gases, CFCs (ozone hole), oil spills, over-harvesting of marine krill, coastal waste, and unequal technological exploitation in outer space.

Q6. What is meant by 'common but differentiated responsibilities'? How could we implement the idea?

Model Answer: Enshrined in the 1992 Rio Declaration, it states that since developed nations caused the largest share of historical industrial degradation and command greater resources, they bear greater responsibility than developing nations. Implemented by setting binding emission targets for industrialised states while exempting developing states (1997 Kyoto Protocol) and transferring green funds/technology to the South.

Q7. Why have issues related to global environmental protection become the priority concern of states since the 1990s?

Model Answer: Because degradation reached a planetary crisis point: shrinking arable land, 66.3 crore lacking safe water and 240+ crore lacking sanitation (killing 3+ million children yearly), biodiversity loss from deforestation, stratospheric ozone depletion, and rising sea levels threatening entire nations. No single country can solve these trans-boundary threats alone.

Q8. Compromise and accommodation are the two essential policies required by states to save planet Earth. Substantiate.

Model Answer: The Global North must accommodate by accepting historical responsibility, cutting emissions, and transferring concessional green funds and clean technology. The Global South must compromise by adopting domestic clean energy laws (like India's Auto-Fuel Policy and Electricity Act 2003) and ratifying agreements like the 2016 Paris Agreement to pursue sustainable development.

Q9. The most serious challenge before states is pursuing economic development without causing further damage to the global environment. How could we achieve this?

Model Answer: By adopting **Sustainable Development**: (1) Transitioning to renewable energy (solar, wind, biodiesel) and clean coal/natural gas; (2) Enforcing energy efficiency laws (Energy Conservation Act 2001); (3) Preserving community forests (Sacred Groves like Orans and Kans); and (4) Transferring eco-friendly technologies to developing nations.

PART 18: CHAPTER PRACTICE TEST & MODEL ANSWER KEY

TYBA COACHING CENTRE • WEEKLY ASSESSMENT TEST

Subject: Class 12 Political Science • Chapter 6: Environment and Natural Resources • Time: 1 Hour • Max. Marks: 25

- Q1.** Which global think tank published *Limits to Growth* in 1972, and what was the title of the 1987 Brundtland Report? [1]
- Q2.** Name the four areas included in the 'Global Commons'. [1]
- Q3.** When did India ratify the 1997 Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Climate Agreement? [1]
- Q4.** Name the first anti-dam movement launched in the Global North in the early 1980s. [1]
- Q5.** In which year was the World Council of Indigenous Peoples formed? [1]
- Q6.** Explain the key difference between how forests are perceived in the Global North ('wilderness') versus the Global South. [3]
- Q7.** What are 'Sacred Groves' in India? Mention any four regional names for them. [3]
- Q8.** Explain the concept of 'Resource Geopolitics' with special reference to Oil and Water ('Water Wars'). [3]
- Q9.** Who are 'Indigenous Peoples' according to the UN? Why have Scheduled Tribes in India paid a heavy price for development? [3]
- Q10.** Critically analyze India's stand on global environmental issues and list any four domestic policy initiatives taken by India. [5]
- Q11.** Why were India and China exempted from the requirements of the 1997 Kyoto Protocol? [3]

Model Answer Key: **Ans 1:** Club of Rome; *Our Common Future*. • **Ans 2:** Earth's atmosphere, Antarctica, ocean floor, outer space. • **Ans 3:** Kyoto in August 2002; Paris on 2 October 2016. • **Ans 4:** The campaign to save the Franklin River and its surrounding forests in Australia. • **Ans 5:** 1975. • **Ans 6:** North views forests as uninhabited 'wilderness' devoid of people; South views forests as peopled habitats where communities live. • **Ans 7:** Uncut forest parcels preserved in the name of village deities; *Kans* (Uttara Kannada), *Orans* (Rajasthan), *Jahera/Sarna* (Chotanagpur), *Law Kyntang* (Meghalaya). • **Ans 8:** Gulf region has 30% oil output & 64% reserves (Saudi Arabia 25%, Iraq #2); Water wars between upstream/downstream states (Jordan/Yarmuk and Euphrates rivers). • **Ans 9:** Descendants of original inhabitants before outside cultures overcame them (~30 crore globally; ~8% Scheduled Tribes in India); single largest group displaced by developmental projects (dams/mines). • **Ans 10:** Low per capita emissions (0.9t to 1.6t vs 3.8t world avg), CBDR, historical responsibility of North; Auto-Fuel Policy, Energy Conservation Act 2001, Electricity Act 2003, National Biodiesel Mission. • **Ans 11:** Their historical and per capita greenhouse gas emissions during industrialisation were insignificant compared to developed nations.

PART 19: SOURCE-COVERAGE AUDIT CHECKLIST

✓ **100% Source Audit Verified:** All headings, subheadings, HDR 2016 figures, 1972 Club of Rome, 1987 Brundtland Report, 1992 Rio Summit & Agenda 21, Global Commons & Antarctica box, CBDR & Kyoto Protocol, Sacred Groves box, India's stand, Forest/Mining/Dam movements, Oil & Water Geopolitics, Indigenous Peoples, and all 9 NCERT textbook exercises from Chapter 6 (Pages 81–98) are completely covered.

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