

## Solution

### B-1 ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES WS 1

#### Class 12 - Political Science

1.  
**(b)** 1997  
**Explanation:** 1997
2.  
**(b)** Rio de Janeiro  
**Explanation:** The growing focus on environmental issues within the arena of global politics was firmly consolidated at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in **Rio de Janeiro**, Brazil, in June 1992. This was also called the **Earth Summit** and was attended by 170 states, thousands of NGOs, and many multinational corporations.
3.  
**(c)** 5 June  
**Explanation:** World Environment Day is the United Nations day for encouraging worldwide awareness and action to protect our environment. It designated **5 June** as World Environment Day in 1972.
4. **(a)** 1975  
**Explanation:** The World Council of Indigenous Peoples was formed in **1975**. The Council became subsequently the first of 11 indigenous NGOs to receive consultative status in the UN.
5. **(a)** Mexico  
**Explanation:** Some of the most significant responses to the challenge of environmental degradation has come from groups of environmentally conscious volunteers working in different parts of the world. The forest movements of the South, in Mexico, Chile, Brazil, Malaysia, Indonesia, Continental Africa and India are faced with enormous pressures regarding forest clearing.
6.  
**(d)** Limits to Growth  
**Explanation:** The Club of Rome, a global think tank, published a book in 1972 entitled Limits to Growth, dramatizing the potential depletion of the earth's resources against the backdrop of a rapidly growing world population.
7.  
**(b)** Scarcity of water resources  
**Explanation:** Environmental movements are amongst the most powerful social movements across the globe today. However the scarcity of problems is a major concern for the various parts of the world but most of the environmental movements are against the mega-dams, coal mining, etc rather than the shortest of water.
8.  
**(b)** India does not believe in the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibility  
**Explanation:** Following the principle of common but differentiated responsibility. At the G-8 meeting in June 2005, India pointed out that the per capita emission rates of the developing countries are a tiny fraction of those in the developed world. India is of the view that the major responsibility of curbing the greenhouse emission rests with the developed countries, which have accumulated emissions over a long period of time.
9.  
**(b)** 1992  
**Explanation:** The **1992** United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) also provides that the parties should act to protect the climate system.
10. **(a)** The Energy Conservation Act of 2001  
**Explanation:** The Indian government is already participating in global efforts through a number of programmes. For example, the Energy Conservation Act, passed in 2001, outlines initiatives to improve energy efficiency.
11.  
**(d)** Forests  
**Explanation:** Forests

12. **(b) Mid-1980s**  
**Explanation:** Global commons refer to the areas or regions which require common governance by an international community on major problems of ecological issues i.e. discovery of ozone hole over Antarctic. The Discovery of the ozone hole over the Antarctic in the mid-1980s revealed the opportunity as well as dangers inherent in tackling global environmental problems.
13. **(b) UK and Norway**  
**Explanation:** Some countries like the UK, Argentina, Chile, Norway, France, Australia and New Zealand have made legal claims to sovereign rights over Antarctic territory. Most other states have taken the opposite view that the Antarctic is a part of the global commons and not subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of any state.
14. **(d) Option (c)**  
**Explanation:** Industrial revolution has caused a severe change in climate that has resulted in a global rise in average temperature which can cause the glacial ice to melt and increase the sea level. The ozone layer of the earth is also facing a serious threat and is depleting at an accelerated rate. The earth is degrading and a major contribution in this is made by humans.
15. **(b) Oil**  
**Explanation:** The global economy relied on oil for much of the 20<sup>th</sup> century as a portable and indispensable fuel. Oil continues to be the most important resource in global strategy. The immense wealth associated with oil generates political struggles to control it and the history of petroleum is also the history of war and struggle.
16. **(c) 170 states**  
**Explanation:** The **Earth Summit** or United Nations Conference on Environment and Development was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992. The summit was attended by **170 states**, thousands of NGOs, and many multinational corporations.
17. **(b) The Antarctic Treaty**  
**Explanation:** There have been many path-breaking agreements such as the 1959 Antarctic Treaty, the 1987 Montreal Protocol, and the 1991 Antarctic Environmental Protocol.
18. **(c) 8 percent**  
**Explanation:** In India, indigenous people apply to the scheduled tribes who constitute nearly 8 percent of the population of the country.
19. **(b) The World Council of Indigenous Peoples**  
**Explanation:** The World Council of indigenous people was formed in 1975. The council became the first of 11 indigenous NGOs to receive consultative status in the UN.
20. **(a) August 2002**  
**Explanation:** The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement setting targets for industrialised countries to cut their greenhouse gas emissions. The protocol was agreed to in 1997 in Kyoto in Japan, based on principles set out in UNFCCC. India signed and ratified the 1997 Kyoto Protocol in **August 2002**.
21. **(a) India and China**  
**Explanation:** India signed and ratified the 1997 Kyoto protocols in August 2002. The parties to the Convention agreed that the largest share of historical and current global emissions of greenhouse gases has originated in developed countries. It was also acknowledged that per capita emissions in developing countries are still relatively low. China, India, and other developing countries were, therefore, exempted from the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol.
22. **(d) The Earth Summit**  
**Explanation:** The Rio Declaration at the Earth Summit in 1992 adopted the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities referring special needs of developing countries in the fields as development, application and interpretation of rules of international environmental law to protect environment by both developing nations in a responsible manner.

23. **(a) Israel and Syria**  
**Explanation:** States have used force to protect or seize freshwater resources. Examples of violence include those between Israel, Syria, and Jordan in the 1950s and 1960s over attempts by each side to divert water from the Jordan and Yarmuk Rivers, and more recent threats between Turkey, Syria, and Iraq over the construction of dams on the Euphrates River.
24. **(a) UN Development Programme**  
**Explanation:** According to the Human Development Report 2016 of the United Nations Development Programme, 663 million people in developing countries have no access to safe water and 2.4 billion have no access to sanitation, resulting in the death of more than three million children every year.
25. **(a) Amazon forest**  
**Explanation:** The areas or regions of the world which are located outside the sovereign jurisdiction of any one state, and therefore require common governance by the international community. These are known as res communis humanitatis or global commons. They include the earth's atmosphere, Antarctica, the ocean floor, and outer space.
26. **(a) (i), (ii), (iv)**  
**Explanation:** (i), (ii), (iv)
27. **(d) Scheduled Tribes**  
**Explanation:** As per the United Nations, indigenous population comprises the descendants of peoples who inhabited the present territory of a country at the time when persons of a different culture arrived there from other parts of the world. In India, indigenous people apply to the scheduled tribes who constitute nearly 8 per cent of the population of the country.
28. Factors are responsible for common property to dwindle in size, quality, and availability to the poor in much of the world are:
1. Privatisation.
  2. Agricultural intensification.
  3. Population growth.
  4. Ecosystem degradation.
29. The real danger is posed to ecosystem and human health.
30. No single government can address the environmental concerns in isolation. Hence, the environmental concerns should be part of contemporary global politics.
31. The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio De Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992. At the Rio Summit (1992) it became clear that the First World countries were concerned with ozone depletion and global warming, Third World countries were anxious to address the relationship between economic development and environmental management.
32. Agenda 21 is a list of developed practices which combine economic growth with ecological responsibility to promote sustainable development. It was adopted by the world leaders at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992.
33. India and China were exempted from the Kyoto Protocol because India, China and other developing countries have per capita emission comparatively lower than it was in developed countries.
34. The World Council of Indigenous Peoples was formed in 1975.
35. Ozone hole relates to the decline in the total amount of ozone in the Earth's stratosphere.
36. The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as the Earth Summit, took place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in the year 1992.
37. True. North is developed and having infrastructure and better technology for support of global commons.
38. The international agency relating to the environmental programme is the United Nations Environment Programme(UNEP).
39. The concept common but differentiated responsibility acknowledges that all states have shared obligation to address environmental destruction but denies equal responsibility of all states with regard to environmental protection. The developed nations have greater responsibility than developing nations because of their different contribution to environmental degradation.
40. Brundt land Commission is to unite countries to pursue sustainable development together. The 1987 Brundtland Report, Our Common Future, had 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.
41. The rich and developed countries of the First World are referred to as the 'global north' and developing countries of the Third World are called 'Global South'.
42. **Indigenous people** are communities with ancestral ties to a region, maintaining distinct cultural, social, and economic traditions.
43. The 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.

44.
  - Construction of dams is essential for development in various spheres. The construction of mega dams is necessary for the progress of the country.
  - On the other hand, Construction of dams leads to displacement of people and the degradation of the environment. The environmental movement is also important because progress should not be done at the cost of environmental degradation.
45. The Rio Summit produced conventions dealing with climate change, biodiversity, forestry, and recommended a list of development practices called 'Agenda 21'.
46. Measures:-
  - a. Follow National auto Fuel policy.
  - b. Use renewable resources of energy.
  - c. Promote awareness about global warming, environmental degradation and promoting steps to manage the environment.
47.
  - i. Use renewable sources of energy.
  - ii. Abide by international rules and regulations and environmental laws.
48. UNEP stands for the United Nations Environment Programme. It is an agency of the United Nations, coordinates the organization's environmental activities and assists developing countries in implementing environmentally sound policies and practices and to hold international conferences to promote coordination to an effective response to environmental problems.
49. Krill is a species of fish eaten by Whales around Antarctica ocean.
50. Growing international contacts among indigenous leaders around the world.
51. The phrase 'since times immemorial' stands for indigenous people all over the world to refer to their continued occupancy of the lands from which they originate.
52. A system in which production of goods and services by the combined stake of society is supplied or distributed. Example: every citizen of India carries one or another productive work and thus, goods are produced or grown. At the national level, it becomes GDP.
53. The loss of land i.e a loss of their economic resource which was occupied by their ancestral is the most obvious threat to the survival of indigenous people.
54. 'Global North' refers to the first world countries or developed countries and the Third World countries or developing countries are 'global South'.
55. Global Commons are those resources which are not owned by anyone country but are common to all.
56. As atmospheric temperature rise, there is a danger that sea levels will also rise, thereby submerging many coastal areas of the world including huge cities.
57. Indigenous population is tribals or native people whose interests and rights are imperialised by the foreign people who migrated from time to time in territories. The UN defines indigenous populations as comprising the 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.
58. Antarctica is governed internationally through the Antarctic Treaty system. The original signatories of the Antarctic Treaty were the seven countries – Argentina, Australia, Chile, France, New Zealand, Norway and the United Kingdom. All these countries have control over Antarctica.
59. Kyoto Protocol was signed in 1997. The USA. refused to sign it.
60. UNFCCC provides that the parties should act to protect the climate system on the basis of equity and in accordance with the common but differentiated responsibilities.
61. Chloro-fluoro-carbons(CFCs) are the chemicals that cause atmospheric temperature rise.
62. Commons are community assets shared, protected and preserved by every individual in the community freely.
63. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is an international environmental treaty negotiated at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. It provides that the parties should act to protect the climate system on the basis of equity and in accordance with the common but differentiated responsibilities.
64. Global commons are the resources which are not owned by any one country but rather owned by the international community such as earth's atmosphere, Antarctica, the ocean floor and the outer space. Hence, Global Commons is the common governance by the international community over the areas or regions which are located outside the sovereign jurisdiction of any one state or authority.
65. One main feature of the U.N Climate meet of Durban, 2012 was the Pact for the first time brings India and China under the ambit of a legal mechanism guiding emissions cuts.
66. Tribals are considered as indigenous people in India.
67. India finds it necessary that developed countries should not delay in providing with LDCs' new and additional financial resources and technology all environment-friendly. It may stand as a barrier for LDCs' to implement the spirit of the Earth Summit. India

summons big hand to this issue from G-77 countries in SAARC.

68. Global commons are those resources which are not owned by anyone but rather shared by community. In the world, some areas are situated beyond a sovereign jurisdiction of any one state, and therefore require common governance by the international community. These are known as global commons. Two examples are Earth's atmosphere and Ocean floor.
69. The issues relating to environmental degradation can not be addressed by one country alone. Thus, the issues relating to environmental degradation become part of world politics as shared action is necessary to deal with them.
70. Following the principle of common but differentiated responsibility, India is of the view that the major responsibility of curbing emission rests with the developed countries, which have accumulated emissions over a long period of time.
71. Marine and coastal degradation is caused by the disposal of wastes, particularly sewage, directly into oceans and around shores.
72. United Nation Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro was called the Earth Summit because it advocated the Earth's resources against the backdrop of the rapidly growing world population.
73.
  - i. A continuous decline in the total amount of ozone in the earth's stratosphere poses a grave danger to ecosystems and human health.
  - ii. Coastal pollution is increasing all over the world. The coastal waters are becoming increasingly polluted due to land-based activities. No single government can address these issues fully, therefore, they have to become part of 'world politics'.
74. Human Development Report, 2006 of the United Nations Development Programme states that 1.2 billion people in developing countries are not in a position to drink safe water and 2.6 billion have no access to sanitation. Death of 30 lakh children per annum is the outcome.
75. Globalisation has actually increased the activities of the state in political, economic and cultural fields. To some extent globalisation increases the activities of state to help in development of economy as well as state capacity has received a boost also with enhanced technologies available at the disposal of state to collect information about its citizens.