

B-1 ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES WS 2

Class 12 - Political Science

Section A

1. Which of the following statements is not true about water as Resource Geopolitics? [1]
- a) States have used force to seize freshwater b) Lower riparian states object to the Upper riparian states, of pollution
- c) Regional variations led to disagreement d) Water is not relevant to global politics
2. **Which among the following is/are true about the global commons?** [1]
- a. The Earth's atmosphere, Antarctica, ocean floor and outer space are considered as part of the global commons.
- b. The global commons are outside sovereign jurisdiction.
- c. The question of managing the global commons has reflected the North-South divide.
- d. The countries of the North are more concerned about the protection of the global commons than the countries of the South.
- a) Option (c) b) Option (b)
- c) Option (a) d) Option (d)
3. Which of the following is **not** true about **oil** as Resource Geopolitics? [1]
- a) Wealth associated with oil generates political struggles b) Saudi Arabia is the world's 2nd largest oil producer
- c) History of oil is also a history of war d) Gulf region accounts for about 30 percent of global oil production
4. Which among the following is **not** true about environmental protection? [1]
- a) Global North and South pursues different environmental agenda b) Global North and South pursues the same environmental agenda
- c) Global North is concerned with ozone depletion d) Global South is anxious about economic development and environmental management
5. When was the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held and where? [1]

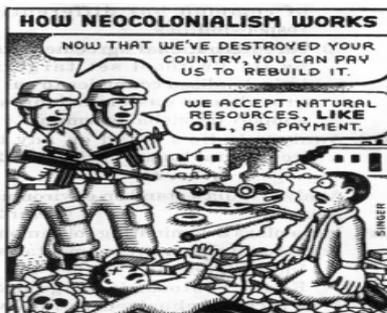
Section B

6. How did Earth Summit draw attention of global politics towards environmental issues? [2]
7. Cooperation over the global commons is not easy. Explain. [2]
8. Identify the most important outcome of the Rio summit. [2]
9. Write any two measures to conserve the natural resources. [2]
10. Suggest any two steps to be taken by the government to check pollution and save environment. [2]

11. What is meant by the protection of global commons in the world? [2]
12. Highlight any four outcomes of the **Earth Summit** held in June 1992 at Rio. [2]
13. Who are indigenous people? What institutions do they follow? [2]
14. Suggest any four steps that the Government of India should immediately take to save the environment. [2]
15. What is meant by environment? Suggest any two steps for the environmental improvement. [2]
16. What is Kyoto Protocol? [2]
17. What do you mean by common property? What are different norms of common property? [2]
18. Highlight any two international movements against the environmental degradation. [2]
19. **Development mostly causes degradation of environment.** Justify the statement referring to two environmental movements. [2]
20. Highlight any two reasons that made environmental issues the concern of Global Politics. [2]
21. Is there any difference between the perspective adopted by the rich and the poor nations to protect the Earth? Explain. [2]
22. Mineral industries are a threat to the environment. Justify. [2]
23. Explain any four environmental concerns that have become issues of Global Politics. [2]
24. Mention the major problems of ecological issues. [2]
25. What is Resource Geopolitics? [2]
26. Analyse any two adverse effects of the construction of Mega dams. [2]
27. List any four areas or regions which come under **Global Commons**. [2]
28. Give any two arguments against the demand to stop construction of dams. [2]
29. Describe the efforts made by the Government of India to reduce greenhouse gas emission to have better environment. [2]
30. Why do indigenous people need special protection to protect their rights? [2]
31. What is meant by the global commons? How are they exploited and polluted? [2]
32. How can we protect the rights of the indigenous people with regard to environment? [2]
33. Why were developing countries exempted from the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol? [2]
34. Mention any two outcomes of Rio Summit. [2]
35. How can we protect the rights of indigenous people with regard to environment? [2]
36. Give some environmental concerns of global politics. [2]
37. What is meant by 'common property'? [2]

Section C

38. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow: [4]



Questions

- i. What does the cartoon represent?
- ii. Which Countries are being shown here?

iii. What message does this picture convey?

39. See the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:

[4]



- i. What does the above picture show?
- ii. Which is the most important resource in global strategy?
- iii. Describe the importance of oil in resource geopolitics?

40. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:

[4]



- i. What does the picture represent?
- ii. Why do you think the fingers are designed like chimneys and the world made into a lighter?
- iii. What message does this picture convey?

41. Study the following pictures carefully and answer all the questions given below in these pictures:

[4]



Questions :

- i. In which year and where the Earth Summit was held?
- ii. What is being shown in above pictures? What is importance of forests for us?
- iii. Discuss the environmental concerns in Global politics.

42. **State True or False:** [4]
- (a) Identify whether the following statement about the Earth Summit, 1992 is true or false. [1]
For the first time, environmental issues within the arena of global politics were firmly consolidated at the Earth Summit in 1992.
 - (b) The summit was held under the aegis of the UN. [1]
 - (c) For the first time, global environmental issues were firmly consolidated at the political level. [1]
 - (d) The countries of the North are more concerned about the protection of the global commons than the countries of the South. [1]
43. Describe any four steps taken by India to improve the environment. [4]
44. Explain the importance and role of concept common but differentiated pertaining to environment. [4]
45. What is meant by **Global Commons**? Give any two examples of Global Commons. Why is it very essential to save them? [4]
46. Define indigenous population. Highlight problems of such people. [4]
47. Explain any three environmental movements at the international level to challenge environmental degradation. [4]
48. What are 'global commons'? Why is it said that international cooperation over the global commons is not easy? [4]
49. 'Let the polluters pay'. Support this statement with any two suitable arguments. [4]
50. Explain the concept of 'common property resource' with the help of an example from India. [4]
51. What methods were adopted by the industrialised countries during the Cold War to ensure a steady flow of resources? [4]
52. Write a short note on the indigenous people in India. [4]

Section D

53. **Fill in the blanks:** [6]
- (a) The Rio Summit recommended a list of development practices called _____. [1]
 - (b) India's international negotiating position relies heavily on principles of historical responsibility, as enshrined in _____. [1]

- (c) Grasslands have been _____ and fisheries _____. [1]
- (d) _____ embody a rich set of forest preservation practices and they share characteristics with common property resource systems. [1]
- (e) The forest movements of the South in Mexico, Chile, Brazil, Malaysia, Indonesia, continental Africa and _____ have faced enormous pressures. [1]
- (f) _____ at the Earth Summit in 1992 is called the principle of **common but differentiated responsibilities**. [1]
54. Compromise and accommodation are the two essential policies required by states to save planet Earth. Substantiate the statement in the light of the ongoing negotiations between the North and South on environmental issues. [6]
55. Mention the rights of indigenous peoples. [6]
56. What were the outcomes of the Rio Summit? [6]
57. Explain any five environmental concerns in global politics. [6]
58. Pursuing economic development without causing further damage to the global environment is a major challenge before the states. Suggest any three measures to overcome this problem. [6]
59. Explain the concept of **common but differentiated responsibilities**. How and where was it emphasised upon? [6]
60. Describe the various declarations and conventions relating to common but differentiated responsibilities. [6]
61. Analyse India's stand on different environmental issues. [6]
62. Analyse India's stand on environmental issues. Also explain about Earth Summit, its utility and outcomes. [6]
63. What is Agenda 21? Explain the concept of common but differentiated responsibilities. How and where was it emphasised upon? [6]
64. Define the 'indigenous people' and highlight threats to their survival. [6]
65. The most serious challenge before the states is pursuing economic development without causing further damage to the global environment. How could we achieve this? Explain with a few examples. [6]
66. Diversity is an important trait of contemporary environmental movements. Explain. [6]
67. Analyse the concept of **Common but differentiated responsibilities** of States towards the protection of environment. [6]