

CLASS:--12TH, CHAPTER 08

NCERT BASED QUESTIONS :-

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES)

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS:-

- 1. What do you mean by 'global North' and 'global South'?**
- 2. Why should the 'environmental concerns' be part of contemporary global politics?**
- 3. At the Rio Summit which difference became clear between the First World and the Third World countries?**
- 4. What was Brundtland Report?**

5. What is UNEP? What does the UNEP stand for?

6. Cooperation over the global commons is not easy. Explain.

7. Identify the most important outcome of the Rio summit.

8. Explain India's stand on environmental issues.

9. Explain the steps taken by Governments of India to curb the emission of greenhouse gases.

10. What do you mean by environmental movements? Explain.

- 11.** Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:



Questions

- 1.** What does the cartoon represent?
- 2.** Which Countries are being shown here?
- 3.** What message does this picture convey?

- 12.** Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:
This summit was attended by 170 states, thousands of NGOs and many multinational corporations. Five years earlier, 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. What was obvious at this Summit was that the rich and developed countries of the First World, called the 'global North', were pursuing a different environmental agenda than the poor and developing countries of the Third World, called the 'global South'. Whereas the Northern states were concerned with ozone depletion and global warming, the Southern states were anxious to address the relationship between economic development and environmental management.

Questions:

- 1.** *Which summit has been referred to in the passage given above?*
 - 2.** *Name two countries each from the First World and the Third World.*
 - 3.** *Why were the traditional patterns of economic growth not considered to be sustainable in the long term?*
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- 13.** *Define the 'indigenous people' and highlight threats to their survival.*

1.marks Questions.

1 .Which one of the two is more essential- construction of mega-dams or an environmental movement hat opposes it and why?

2

Why should the 'environmental concerns' be part of contemporary global politics

3 .Define indigenous population.

4.Which world summit conference was held at Rio in 1992.?

Question 5

Why were India and China exempted from the Kyoto Protocol?

Question 6

What were the recommendations of the Rio Summit Known as?

Question 7

Why have the issues relating to environmental degradation become part of world politics.

2 Marks Questions

Question 1.

Suggest any two steps to be taken by the government to check pollution and save environment.

Question 2.

Identify the most important outcome of the Rio summit.

OR

Mention any two outcomes of the Rio summit.

Question 3.

Define geopolitics.

OR

What is meant by geopolitics?

Question 4.

Why do indigenous people need special protection to protect their rights?

OR

Explain the most obvious threat to the survival of indigenous people.

Question 5.

What is meant by the concept of 'common but differentiated responsibility'?

OR

Explain the concept of 'common but differentiated responsibility'

Question 6.

How can we protect the rights of the indigenous people with regard to environment?

Question 7.

Which countries have control over Antarctica?

Question 8.

What is meant by 'common property'?

Question 9.

What are global commons? List any two examples.

Question 10.

Who are indigenous people? What institutions do they follow?

4 Marks Questions

Question 2.

“The Indian Government is already participating in global efforts through a number of programmes related to environmental issues”. Give any four examples to support the statement.

OR

Describe any three steps taken by the Indian Government to check the environmental degradation.

Question 3.

Explain the role of environmental movements to meet the challenge of environmental degradation.

Question 4.

What was the 'Earth Summit'? How far did the summit prove to be useful? Explain,

OR

What were the outcomes of Rio summit?

Question 6.

Explain India's stand on environmental issues.

Question 7.

Explain the meaning of 'Global commons' and give any four examples of 'Global commons'.

Question 8.

"States have common but differentiated responsibilities towards environment" Analyse the statement giving suitable examples.

Question 9.

Explain any four steps taken by Governments of India to curb the emission of greenhouse gases

Question 11.

What is meant by 'Global Commons'? Suggest any two steps for the protection of 'global

commons’.

OR

What is meant by the protection of ‘Global commons’ in the world?

Question 12.

‘Let the polluters pay’. Support this statement with any two suitable arguments.

Question 13.

‘Global commons have not only common, but differentiated responsibilities’? Do you agree with this view? Why?

Question 14.

Explain the importance and role of the concept ‘common but differentiated responsibility’ pertaining to the environment.

OR

6 Marks Questions

Question 1.

*Explain the meaning of ‘Global Commons’.
How are environmental concerns becoming*

important in global politics?

OR

Explain any three environmental concerns in global politics.

OR

Describe any three environmental concerns that have become issues of global politics.

OR

Explain any three environmental concerns in global politics.

Question 2.

Define the 'indigenous people' and highlight any two threats to their survival.

OR

Who are indigenous people? Describe any four problems of the indigenous people.

Question 3

Explain the concept of 'common but differentiated responsibilities'. How and where was it emphasised upon?

OR

What is Agenda 21? What is meant by 'common, but differentiated responsibilities'?

Question 4

Analyse India's stand on any three environmental issues.

OR

Analyse India's stand on environmental issues.