

CBSE Test Paper 03

Class 12 - Political Science (B-1 Ch-8 Environment and Natural Resources)

1. How far is it correct to say that globalisation results in the erosion of state sovereignty?
2. Write one main feature of the U.N Climate meet of Durban, 2012.
3. Which world summit conference was held at Rio in 1992?
4. Which countries have control over Antarctica?
5. Which one of the two is more essential-construction of mega-dams or an environmental movement that opposes it and why?
6. How can we protect the rights of the indigenous people with regard to environment?
7. Describe the efforts made by the Government of India to reduce greenhouse gas emission to have better environment.
8. Write a short note on the indigenous people in India.
9. What methods were adopted by the industrialised countries during the Cold War to ensure a steady flow of resources?
10. Explain the meaning of global commons. Give any four examples of global commons. Why are they exploited?
11. See the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:
 - 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?



12. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions:

The global economy relied on oil for much of the 20th century as a portable and indispensable fuel. 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. Nowhere is this more obviously the case than in West Asia and Central Asia. West Asia, specifically the Gulf region, accounts for about 30 per cent of global oil production. But it has about 64 per cent of the planet's known reserves and is, therefore, the only region able to satisfy any substantial rise in oil demand. Saudi Arabia has a quarter of the world's total reserves and is the single largest producer, Iraq's known reserves are second only to Saudi Arabia's. And, since substantial portions of Iraqi territory are yet to be fully explored, there is a fair chance that actual reserves might be far larger. The United States, Europe, Japan, and increasingly India and China, which consume this petroleum, are located at a considerable distance from the region.

Questions

- i. Which region has much potential for oil production?
 - ii. Which area is supposed to have far larger reserves than actually, it has?
 - iii. Why is the history of petroleum called the history of war and struggle?
13. 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.

CBSE Test Paper 03
Class 12 - Political Science (B-1 Ch-8 Environment and Natural Resources)
Answer

1. The globalisation affects the state sovereignty to some extent because the State Government have to follow the international decisions on various global issues. It also reduces state capacity i.e. the ability of governments to do what they do.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5.
 - 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.
6. We can protect the rights of the indigenous people with regard to the environment through :
 - i. Institutional safeguards like rules and regulation.
 - ii. Creating a social security net.
 - iii. They must be allowed to have free access to as much land as they could cultivate.
 - iv. The governments should accept the existence of indigenous people as enduring communities with an identity of their own.
7. The efforts made by the Government of India to reduce greenhouse gas emission to have better environment were as:
 - i. India's National Auto-Fuel Policy mandates cleaner fuels for vehicles.
 - ii. The Energy Conservation Act 2001, is to improve energy efficiency.
 - iii. The Electricity Act 2003, encourages the use of renewable energy.

-
- iv. The government is keen to launch a National Mission on Bio-diesel.
8. 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 ethnic origin arrived there from other parts of the world and overcame them. In India 'indigenous people' are referred to as 'Scheduled Tribes- who - constitute nearly eight percent of the population. Most indigenous populations in India depend for their subsistence primarily on the cultivation of land. They enjoy constitutional protection in political representation. Some seats in the legislatures have been reserved for them. In spite of political representation, they are the largest group among the people displaced by various developmental projects since independence.
9. Throughout the Cold War, the industrialised countries of the North adopted a number of methods to ensure a steady flow of resources. These included:
- i. Deployment of military forces near exploitation sites and along sea lines of communication.
 - ii. The stockpiling of strategic resources.
 - iii. Efforts to prop up friendly governments in producing countries.
 - iv. Support for multinational companies and favourable international agreements.
- Traditional Western strategic thinking remained concerned with access to supplies, which might be threatened by the Soviet Union.
10. 'Commons' are those resources which are not owned by anyone but rather shared by a community. The areas of regions located outside the jurisdiction of any one state and require common governance by international community are Global Commons. The four examples of Global Commons are as: Earth atmosphere, Antarctic, the Ocean Floor, and outer space. They are exploited and polluted due to:
- The basis of vague scientific evidence and time frames.
 - The ozone hole over the Antarctic in the mid 1980s revealed the opportunity as well as dangers inherent in tackling environmental problems.
 - North-South inequalities influenced by the history of outer space as a global commons.
 - With reference to earth's atmosphere and the ocean floor, the most serious issue is technology and industrial development.
11. i. The above picture shows the way neocolonialism works. Firstly a country attacks and destroys and then takes control or accepts natural resources such as oil for

rebuilding it.

- ii. Oil continues to be the most important resource in global strategy.
 - iii. Oil is a portable and indispensable fuel. The immense wealth associated with oil generates political struggles to control it as has happened in West Asia and Central Asia. West Asia particularly the Gulf Region accounts for about 30 per cent of global oil production. It has about 64 per cent of the planet's known reserves. Saudi Arabia has a quarter of the world's total reserves and is the single largest producer. Iraq's known reserves are second only to Saudi Arabia but actually it might be far larger. Iraq's invasion by the US was motivated by objectives such as controlling Iraqi oilfields and installing a regime friendly to the US.
12. i. The region that enjoys much more potential for oil production is West Asia especially the Gulf region.
- ii. Iraqi territory is yet to be fully explored and is supposed to have far larger reserves.
 - iii. The global economy relied on oil for much of 20th century as a portable and indispensable fuel. The commonwealth associated with oil generates political struggles to control it.
13. It is necessary that the states should adopt a policy of compromise and accommodation to save planet Earth. There has been a difference in the approach to the environment between the countries of the North and the South i.e. between the developed countries and the developing countries. However, at the Rio Summit in 1992, the principle of 'common but differentiated responsibilities' was accepted. The Rio Declaration states that 'States shall cooperate in the spirit of global partnership to conserve, protect and restore the health and integrity of the Earth's ecosystem'. In 1992, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change has also emphasised that the states should act to protect the climate system on the basis of equity' and the largest share should be borne by the developed countries. At the Kyoto Protocol, China and India were exempted from its requirements. Thus, policies of compromise and accommodation have been followed to save planet Earth.