

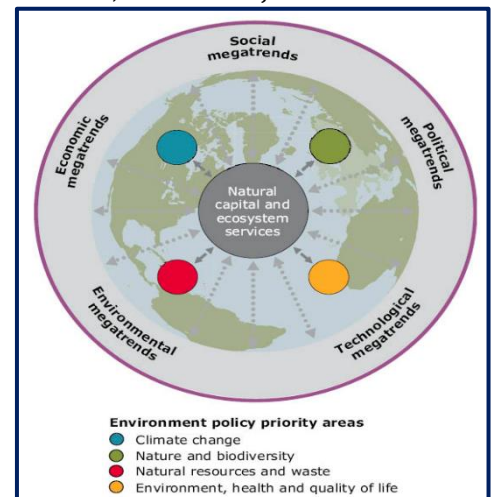
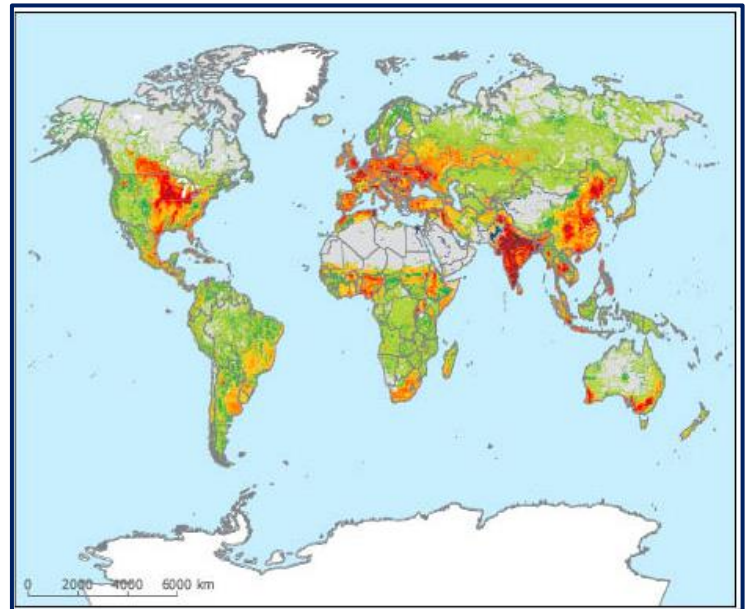
Introduction:

The Earth Summit in Rio-de-Janeiro, Brazil in 1992 expressed differing views on the Global North (First World Countries) and the Global South (Third World countries). Global North is concerned with ozone depletion and global warming issues and focuses on Global South economic development and environmental management through Agenda 21. Global Commons refers to areas or regions that require joint governance by the international community on major issues of environmental concern, namely the discovery of the ozone hole in the Antarctic, the Earth's climate, seabed technology, and industrial development. The Rio Declaration at the 1992 Earth Summit highlighted the special needs of developing countries, such as the development, application, and interpretation of the rules of international environmental law to protect the environment jointly but differently between two developing countries. Adopted the principle of responsibility. In a responsible manner.

1. Environmental concerns in world politics

There are many environmental issues that are of concern to world politics. Most of the existing agricultural land is losing its fertility along with the declining availability of cultivable land. According to the Human Development Report 2006, about 1.2 billion people in developing countries do not have access to safe water and 2.6 billion do not have access to sanitation. Biodiversity loss continues due to habitat destruction in areas where species are abundant. Deforestation is done for personal gain while removing natural inhabitants. Another threat to ecosystems and human health is the steady depletion of total ozone in the Earth's stratosphere. Coastal waters are also becoming increasingly polluted due to land-based activities. The environmental consequences of economic development have been increasingly political in nature since the 1960s. International agencies such as the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) have begun to hold international conferences to address environmental issues. The Earth Summit, or Rio Summit, was held in June 1992 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, which recommended a list of development methods known as climate change, biodiversity, forestry and the so-called 'Agenda 21'.

The 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) also emphasizes the need to protect the climate system based on equality and in line with their common but different responsibilities and capabilities. Example- Large and current global emissions of greenhouse gases originate in developed countries, so low-emission developing countries such as India and China were excluded from the 1997 Kyoto Protocol in Japan. Common property resources refer to a group that has both rights and functions related to the nature, use level, and management of a given resource with mutual understanding and practice, i.e. sacred plantations on government-owned forest land. Management. India has played a major role in environmental issues since its signing and adoption of the 1997 Kyoto Protocol in August 2002 and is aware of the recent negotiations on common but diverse responsibilities and the commencement of India's commitments with the UNFCCC.



India has been involved in the global effort by launching the National Auto Energy Policy, Electricity Act, 2003, and the National Mission on Biodiesel. In addition, India supports SAARC countries to adopt a common position to have a greater view in the region on key environmental issues. Environmental Movements in Mexico, Chile, Brazil, Malaysia, Indonesia, India I have had to deal greatly to promote the movements, new ideas, and long-term vision of environmentally conscious groups to challenge environmental degradation nationally or internationally. Stress.

DO YOU KNOW?

SALT: Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty

SARS: Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome

CBMS: Confidence Building Measures

NIEO: New International Economic Order

IMF: International Monetary Fund

2. Global 'Commons' protection

Commons are resources shared by the community rather than individually. In the world, there are certain territories that are outside the sovereign jurisdiction of a single state and therefore require general governance by the international community. This is called the Global Commons. These include Earth's atmosphere, Antarctica, seabed and outer space. Several agreements have been signed, including the Antarctic Treaty (1959), the Montreal Protocol (1987) and the Antarctic Environment Protocol (1991). The history of outer space as a global common show that the management of these regions was strongly influenced by north-south inequalities.



3. Simple but different responsibilities

There were differences between the northern and southern countries on environmental issues. Northern nations want everyone to have an equal responsibility in environmental protection. Developing countries in the South believe that environmental degradation is a product of industrial development carried out by developed countries. At the 1992 Rio Summit, it was noted that the special needs of developing countries should be taken into account in the development and interpretation of the rules of international environmental law. The 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) also provides for parties to work on the basis of equality. It has been found that greenhouse gas emissions are produced in large quantities in developed countries and per capita emissions are very low in developing countries. Developing countries such as India and China are exempt from Kyoto Protocol requirements. The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement in which industrialized nations set goals to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.

4. Common property resource



It refers to the general property of the group, but includes both the rights and duties related to the level of resource given to the members of the group and the nature of the use. But issues such as privatization, agricultural intensification, population growth and ecosystem degradation have led to a decline in general property size.

5. India's Attitude on Environmental Issues

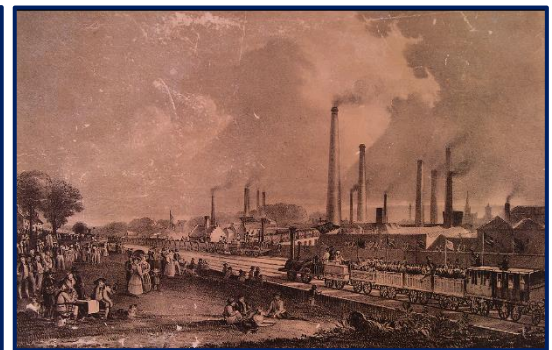
India signed and ratified the Kyoto Protocol (1997) in August 2002. Developing countries such as India and China are exempt from Kyoto Protocol requirements. At the G-8 meeting in June 2005, India pointed out that the per capita emission rate of developing countries was relatively small compared to that of developed countries. The Government of India is already participating in the global effort through a number of initiatives such as the Energy Conservation Act (2001) and the Electricity Act of 2003. India reviewed the implementation of the agreements at the 1997 Earth Summit in Rio. India has directed developing countries to obtain financial resources and clean technology from developed countries in line with UNFCCC commitments.



6. Environmental movement

Some significant responses to the environmental degradation challenge have come from groups of environmentally conscious volunteers working in different parts of the world. Deforestation in southern Mexico, Chile, Brazil, Malaysia, Indonesia, continental Africa and India is

under enormous pressure on deforestation. Another example is a group working against a mineral extraction company because it can lead to displacement of unions and so on. Another category of movements is involved in the fight against mega dams. In India, the Narmada Bachao agitation is the most famous of these movements.



DO YOU KNOW?

Earth Summit: A conference in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) in June 1992 on the environment and development to address various environmental issues.

Agenda 21: The Earth Summit recommended a list of development context exercises to achieve the so-called Agenda 21 stability.

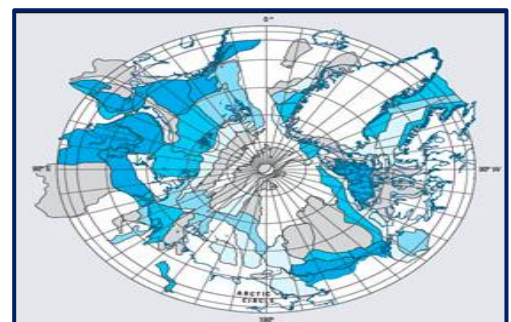
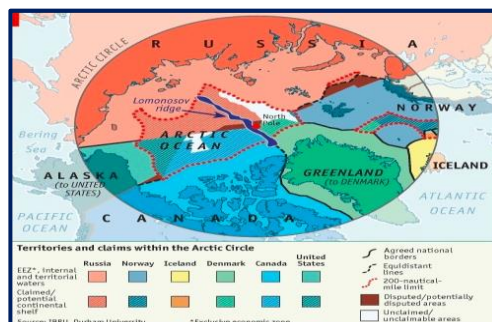
Kyoto Protocol: An international agreement setting guidelines for reducing greenhouse gas emissions for industrialized countries based on the principles established at the UNFCCC in Kyoto, Japan in 1997.

UNFCCC: The 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change provided that parties work to protect the climate system with common but distinct responsibilities.

Indigenous peoples: Indigenous peoples are the descendants of people who lived in the present part of the country when people of different cultures from different parts of the world came there.

7. The geopolitics of resources

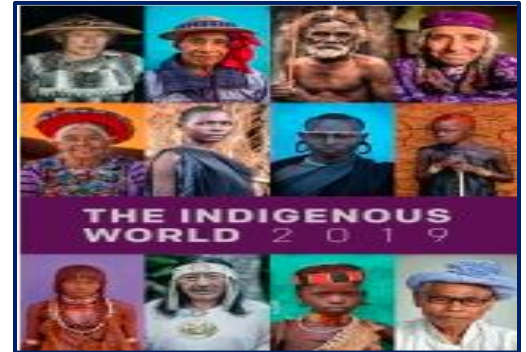
Resource geopolitics refers to who gets what, when, where, and how. During the Cold War, the industrialized nations of the north adopted several methods to ensure a steady flow of resources. Oil is the most important resource for countries in world strategy. The enormous wealth associated with oil creates a political struggle to



control it. West Asia, especially the Gulf region, accounts for 30 percent of world oil production. Water is another important resource for world politics. In some parts of the world, regional differences and freshwater shortages are major sources of conflict in the 21st century. Numerous studies have shown that countries that share rivers and many countries share rivers are involved in military conflicts with each other.

8. Indigenous people and their rights

According to the United Nations, the indigenous population is the descendants of people who lived in the current territory of a country at that time. When people from different cultures from other parts of the world get there. Indigenous people raise their voice in world politics to see other communities as equal.



Areas occupied by indigenous peoples include Central and South America, Africa, India, and Southeast Asia. Indigenous peoples appeal to governments to come up with their own identity as permanent communities with the continued existence of indigenous nations. In India, indigenous peoples apply to Scheduled Tribes, which constitute about 8% of the country's population. Issues related to the rights of indigenous communities have long been neglected in domestic and international politics.

SUMMARY

Environmental concerns in world politics include the loss of fertility of agricultural land, the real threat to fodder and water resources as well as the loss of biodiversity, ecosystem, and coastal pollution, and the deterioration of the marine environment. The United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) has adopted the book Limits to Growth and Initiatives for Effective Response to the Environment at the Global Level, and the environmental implications of economic development have taken on a political form since the 1960s. Environmental movements are classified as a movement against the forest, mining, and mineral industries, the movement against water pollution, and dams. Who, what, when, where and how is 'resource geopolitics' available? The methods of neo-colonialism became widespread and during the Cold War, industrialized nations adopted methods such as deploying troops near areas of exploitation and sea routes of communication, storing strategic resources, and ensuring a steady flow of resources. Attempts to drive friendly governments. The world economy is dependent on oil as a portable and vital fuel. History of Petroleum History of War and Conflict. Water is another important resource for world politics. There can also be conflicts to play politics in a world of regional differences and a growing freshwater fear. Indigenous people bring together issues related to the environment, resources, and politics. Indigenous peoples live in specific areas with their own social, economic, and cultural traditions that speak to their struggle, agenda, and rights for equal status, namely the sea region, the island states of Central and South America, Africa, India, and Southeast Asia. Issues related to the rights of indigenous communities have long been neglected in domestic and international politics. The World Council of Indigenous Peoples was formed in 1975 to become the first of 11 indigenous NGOs to receive advisory status at the United Nations.

Questions For Practice

1. According to the Kyoto Protocol, major countries follow by reducing the concentration of greenhouse gases?
(a) 2008. (b) 2010.
(c) 2012. (d) 2018.
2. Where did the Earth Summit take place?
(a) London (b) New York
(c) New Delhi (d) Rio-de-Janeiro
3. What is the symbol of the World-Wide Wildlife Fund?
(a) Tiger (b) Panda
(c) Hornbill (d) White bear
4. Which of the following is true about Global Commons?
(a) Earth's atmosphere, Antarctica seabed and outer space are considered part of the Global Commons.
(b) are outside the sovereign jurisdiction of the Global Commons.
(c) The Global Commons management question shows the north-south divide.
(d) Northern countries are more concerned about global mango security than southern countries.
5. According to the Kyoto Protocol, major countries follow by reducing the concentration of greenhouse gases?
(a) 2008 (b) 2010
(c) 2012 (d) 2018
6. The main reason for the extinction of species from the tropics?
(a) Soil erosion.
(b) Pollution.
(c) Deforestation.
(d) afforestation.
7. What does WWF mean?
(a) World Wild Foundation
(b) World Wildlife Federation
(c) Worldwide Wildlife
(d) World Wildlife Fund
8. Where did the Earth Summit take place?
(a) London
(b) New York
(c) New Delhi
(d) Rio-de-Janeiro
9. World Environment Day is celebrated every year:
(a) March 5 (b) June 5
(c) 5 January (d) June 7
10. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is here?
(a) 2004 (b) 1997
(c) 2001 (d) 1992
11. Which of the following best explains the growing concerns about the environment?
(a) Developed countries are concerned about protecting nature.
(b) Protection of the environment is important for indigenous peoples and natural habitats.
(c) Environmental degradation due to human activities has become widespread and has reached alarming levels.
(d) None of the above.
12. Which of the following is true about Global Commons?
(a) Earth's atmosphere, Antarctica ocean floor and outer space are considered to be part of the global commons.
(b) are outside the sovereign jurisdiction of the Global Commons.
(c) The question of management of the Global Commons shows a north-south divide.
(d) The countries of the north are more concerned about the security of the global mango than the countries of the south.
13. Where was the Earth Summit held?
(a) London (b) New York
(c) New Delhi (d) Rio-de-Janeiro
14. World Environment Day is celebrated every year on?
(a) 5th March (b) June 5
(c) 5th January (d) 7th June
15. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was held at:
(a) 2004 (b) 1997
(c) 2001 (d) 1992
16. India signed and ratified the 1997 Kyoto Protocol:
(a) August 2002 (b) July 2006
(c) August 2000 (d) August 2005
17. Earth Summit attended?
(a) 170 states (b) 59 states
(c) 191 states (d) 184 States.
18. Which Earth Summit has brought environmental issues at the center of global politics?
(a) 1989 (b) 1991
(c) 1992 (d) 1993
19. The World Council of Indigenous Peoples was formed in?
(a) 1950 (b) 1975
(c) 1990 (d) 2007
20. which statement is correct about the Earth summit?
(a) It was attended by 170 countries, thousands of NGO's and many MNCs.
(b) The summit was held under the aegis of the U.N.
(c) For the first time, global environmental issues were firmly consolidated at the political level.
(d) all of the above
21. Multinational company Western Mining Corporation (WMC) is associated with?
(a) USA (b) Australia
(c) UK (d) New Zealand
22. What does WWF mean?
(a) World Wild Foundation.
(b) World Wildlife Federation.
(c) Worldwide Wildlife.
(d) World Wildlife Fund.
23. Participated in the Earth Summit?
(a) 170 states (b) 59 States
(c) 191 States (d) 184 states.

- 24.** Should UNFCCC be expanded?
 (a) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
 (b) United Nations Framework Counter on Climate Change
 (c) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Call
 (d) United Nations Fast Convention on Climate Change
- 25.** The Constitution of India provides for the protection of the cultural and educational rights of minorities under the fundamental rights of Article?
 (a) 20. (b) 23.
 (c) 28. (d) 29.
- 26.** India signed and ratified the 1997 Kyoto Protocol?
 (a) August 2002 (b) July 2006
 (c) August 2000 (d) August 2005
- 27.** Fog combination of?
 (a) Air and water vapor
 (b) Water and smoke
 (c) Fire and water
 (d) Smoke and fog
- 28.** Progress in meeting current needs without compromising future generations' ability to meet their own needs?
 (a) The Global Commons tragedy.
 (b) Sustainable development.
 (c) Development without destruction.
 (d) The politics of developed countries.
- 29.** World Environment Day is celebrated every year?
 (a) March 5 (b) June 5
 (c) January 5 (d) June 7
- 30.** The World Council of Indigenous Peoples is formed by?
 (a) 1973 (b) 1974
 (c) 1975 (d) 1976
- 31.** What is another name for the 1987 Brundtland report?
 (a) Our normal current
 (b) Our common future
 (c) Our common past
 (d) None of the above
- 32.** What is full form of UNFCCC?
 (a) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
 (b) United Nations Framework Counter on Climate Change
 (c) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Call
 (d) United Nations Fast Convention on Climate Change
- 33.** India has signed and ratified the 1997 Kyoto Protocol?
 (a) July 2002.
 (b) August 2002.
 (c) September 2002.
 (d) October 2002.
- 34.** According to the Kyoto Protocol, major countries are committed to reducing the concentration of greenhouse gases?
 (a) 2008. (b) 2010.
 (c) 2012. (d) 2018.
- 35.** Where did the Earth Summit take place?
 (a) London (b) New York
 (c) New Delhi (d) Rio-de-Janeiro
- 36.** Which animal is the symbol of the Worldwide Wildlife Fund?
 (a) Tiger (b) Panda
 (c) Hornbill (d) White bear
- 37.** A typical example of a world?
 (a) Gasoline pump.
 (b) Heavy oil refineries.
 (c) Sea level.
 (d) Chain of hotels.
- 38.** According to the Kyoto Protocol, major countries are committed to reducing the concentration of greenhouse gases?
 (a) 2008 (b) 2010
 (c) 2012 (d) 2018
- 39.** The main reason for the extinction of species from the tropics?
 (a) Soil erosion.
 (b) Pollution.
 (c) Deforestation.
 (d) afforestation.
- 40.** What is WWF?
 (a) World Wild Foundation
 (b) World Wildlife Federation
 (c) Worldwide Wildlife
 (d) World Wildlife Fund

Solutions

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 5. (c) | 9. (b) | 13. (d) | 17. (a) | 21. (b) | 25. (?) | 29. (b) | 33. (b) | 37. (c) |
| 2. (d) | 6. (c) | 10. (d) | 14. (b) | 18. (c) | 22. (d) | 26. (a) | 30. (c) | 34. (c) | 38. (c) |
| 3. (b) | 7. (d) | 11. (c) | 15. (d) | 19. (b) | 23. (a) | 27. (d) | 31. (b) | 35. (d) | 39. (c) |
| 4. (a) | 8. (d) | 12. (a) | 16. (a) | 20. (d) | 24. (d) | 28. (b) | 32. (a) | 36. (b) | 40. (d) |

