**CBCS**

**VI SEMESTER;**

 **DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS;**

**OBJECTIVES**

 **NAME OF THE PAPER: ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS**

 PAPER – IX

SECTION –A

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (200X1=200)**

**MCQ Unit 1- Introduction to Environmental Economics**

1. The Tragedy of the Commons is a theory put forth by
2. Garrelt-Hardin
3. Adam Smith
4. W.C Clark
5. Samuelson
6. Environmental economics attempts to study the inter relationship between
7. Environment and resource allocation
8. Economic agents and environment
9. Economic problems and environment
10. Environment and ecology
11. Ecology deals with the household of nature while economics deals with
12. Household of goods
13. Household of service
14. Household of man
15. All of the above
16. Which of the following is environment theory that has developed with the integration of economics
17. Environment resource planning
18. Sustainable environment
19. Environment cost analysis
20. Environment pricing
21. Market failure occurs when market do not maximize
22. Production
23. Utility
24. Welfare
25. Resource utilization
26. Environment good is
27. Car
28. House
29. Air, water, sunlight
30. Wheat
31. Environmental Economics is
32. Social Science
33. Positive & normative science
34. Micro economics
35. Macro economics
36. Public goods are
37. Non-excludables
38. Public bads
39. Free riders
40. Externalities
41. There is rivalry and exclusiveness in the use of
42. Public good
43. Private good
44. Public bad
45. None of them
46. If A imposed externality on B and B has not imposed externality on A, thent the externality is
47. Unidimensional
48. Bidimensional
49. Multidimentional
50. Complex dimensional
51. Which one is not the cause of market failure
52. Externalities
53. Imperfect market
54. Indivisibilities
55. Pareto optimality
56. The Paretian condition for a public good is that
57. its marginal social benefit(MSB) should be greater than marginal social cost(MSC)
58. its MSB should be less than MSC
59. its MSB should be equal to MSC
60. MSB should be divided by MSC
61. An increase in the consumption of a good or service which affects favourably the consumption patterns and desires of other consumers is
62. An externality of consumption
63. An externality of production
64. An externality of exchange
65. An externality of allocation of resources
66. If A imposed an externality on B and if B imposed externality on A as well
67. It is unidirectional
68. It is reciprocal
69. It is multidirectional
70. It is marginal unidirectional
71. Which is not a measure for solution of market failure
72. Implementation of Property Rights
73. Direct Control Policy of Govt.
74. Sale of Pollution Permits
75. Negative Externalities
76. Which is not amomg the three types of Property Rights
77. Private Property Rights
78. Human Rights
79. Common Property Rights
80. Open-access common property
81. What is the Tragedy of the Common
82. It results from an inherent tension between collective and individual responsibility
83. It can always be resolved through privatization and nationalization of the commons
84. It is independent of the carrying capacity of the commons
85. All of the above
86. In case of negative externality, the social marginal cost will
87. Exceed the private marginal cost
88. Be equal to private marginal cost
89. Fall short of private marginal cost
90. Bear no significant relation to private marginal cost
91. In case of positive externality social marginal cost
92. exceed private marginal cost
93. be equal to private marginal cost
94. have no specific relation to private marginal cost
95. fall short of private marginal cost
96. Common property
97. Is owned by specific people
98. Is inexhaustible
99. Refers strictly to land resources
100. Refers to goods owned by society at large and freely used by anyone
101. When consumption of a good is non-rival and non-excludable the good is
102. public good
103. mixed good
104. private good
105. service
106. An example of a public good is
107. a loaf of bread
108. national defence service
109. a ford truck
110. a home computer
111. Public goods are those goods for which consumption is
112. Rival
113. Regulated
114. Non-rival
115. Unregulated
116. Non-rivalry is a feature of
117. Public good
118. Goods but not service
119. Excludable good
120. All non-excludable goods
121. Non-excludability is a feature of
122. Goods but not service
123. Goods with an external cost
124. Public goods
125. All non-rival goods
126. Pure private goods are those for which consumption is
127. Non-rival and excludables
128. Rival and excludable
129. Rival and non-excludable
130. Non-rival and non-excludable
131. When consumption is rival and excludable, the product is
132. Private good
133. Service not a good
134. Mixed good
135. Public good
136. A good or service or a resource is non-rival if
137. It is not possible to prevent someone from enjoying the benefit
138. It is possible to prevent someone from enjoying the benefit of it
139. Its use by one person decreases the quantity available for someone else
140. Its use by one person does not decrease the quantity available for someone else
141. If consumption of a good A by one person does not decrease the consumption of good A by another person, then the good is said to be
142. Non-excludable
143. Excludable
144. Non-rival
145. Rival
146. If I increase my consumption of a good and this has no impact on your ability to consume the same good, then the good is
147. A free good
148. Non-rival
149. Both non-rival and non-exclusive
150. Non-exclusive
151. If one person’s consumption of a good decreases other people’s use of a good, the good is said to be
152. Rival
153. A good produced by a natural monopoly
154. A common resource
155. Excludable
156. A public good is
157. Neither rival nor excludable
158. Rival but not excludable
159. Both rival but excludable
160. Not rival but excludable
161. A private good is
162. Rival but not excludable
163. Not rival but excludable
164. Both rival but excludable
165. Neither rival nor excludable
166. A common resource is
167. Not rival but excludable
168. Both rival and excludable
169. Rival but not excludable
170. Neither rival nor excludable
171. Public goods are difficult for a private market to provide due to
172. The rivalness problem
173. The public goods problem
174. The Tragedy of the commons
175. The free rider problem
176. A free rider is a person who
177. Receives the benefits of a good but avoids paying for it
178. Pays for a good but fails to receive any benefit from the good
179. Fails to produce good but is allowed to consume goods
180. Produces a good but fails to receive payment for the good
181. Which of the following is an example of a public good
182. Hot dogs at a picnic
183. Whales in the ocean
184. National defence
185. Apples on a tree in a public park
186. A positive externality affects market efficiency in a manner similar to a
187. Rival good
188. Public good
189. Private good
190. Common resource
191. A negative externality affects market efficiency in a manner similar to
192. An excludable good
193. A private good
194. A common resource
195. A public good
196. Which of the following is an example of a common resource
197. A fire works display
198. A national defence
199. Iron ore
200. A national park

Key Answer

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. A
5. C
6. C
7. B
8. A
9. B
10. A
11. D
12. C
13. A
14. B
15. D
16. B
17. A
18. A
19. D
20. D
21. A
22. B
23. C
24. A
25. C
26. B
27. A
28. D
29. C
30. B
31. A
32. A
33. C
34. D
35. D
36. A
37. D
38. B
39. C
40. D.

 **B. Fill in the blanks Unit 1. Introduction to Environmental Economics**

1. Environment acts as a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for all the waste products that are the result of the process of production and consumption
2. Environmental problem are basically man-made and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_has solution for them.
3. Market failure occurs when markets do not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_welfare.
4. Market in environment good is non-existent, incomplete or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_create difference between personal expenses and social expenses
6. Public goods are goods which have public usage and they are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in consumption.
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_resource is a mid way between pure public and private goods
8. The term environment is derived from French word \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. The term ecology was introduced by German biologist Ernst Haeckel
10. Environment goods are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_goods
11. Environment pollution is an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_problem
12. Environmental economics is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_as well as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_science
13. Public bads are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a basic for environmental analysis
15. One of the most peculiar features of a common property resource is it lacks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
16. Common property resources are collectively owned by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
17. Ecology is the scientific study of the relationship between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and their environment
18. Environment is an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_concept
19. Environment acts as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the process of production and finally acts as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
20. The Tragedy of Commons has its genesis in olden cattle grazing pasture in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Key Answer

1. Sink
2. Economics
3. Maximize
4. Distorted
5. Externalities
6. Non-rival
7. Common property
8. Environer
9. Ernst Haeckel
10. Public goods
11. Economic
12. Positive; normative
13. Externalities
14. Pareto Optimality
15. Excludability
16. A group of people
17. Organisms
18. Anthropogenic
19. Producer; waste assimilator
20. England
21. **MCQ unit 2 Development and Environment**
22. **In which stage of demographic transition is the population growth rate highest?**

a. First
b. Second
c. Third
d. Fourth
23. **The author of the book An Essay on Principles of Population is**

a. Malthus
b. James Princep
c. Keynes
d. Frank Notenstein
24. **Consider the following statements and identify the right ones.**

i. According to the Malthusian theory, supply of food grains increase in geometric progression
ii. The population grows in arithmetic progression.

a. I only
b. ii only
c. both
d. none
25. **Consider the following statements and identify the right ones.**

i. According to the theory of demographic transition, in the first stage, birth rate is low but death rate is high
ii. The difference between them is high

a. I only
b. ii only
c. both
d. none
26. **Consider the following statements and identify the right ones.**

i. In the second stage of demographic transition, death rates declines.
ii. The difference between birth rate and death rate decreases

a. I only
b. ii only
c. both
d. none
27. **Consider the following statements and identify the right ones.**

i. The third stage is the period of declining growth rates.
ii. The second stage of demographic transition witnesses population explosion

a. I only
b. ii only
c. both
d. none
28. **Arrange the birthrates of the states in the highest to lowest order.**

a. UP, Bihar, Rajasthan, Karnataka
b. Bihar, UP, Rajasthan, Karnataka
c. UP, Rajasthan, Bihar, Karnataka
d. UP, Bihar, Karnataka, Rajasthan

|  |
| --- |
|  |

1. .The demographic transition model was developed primarily to explain the:
2. social and cultural changes resulting from high levels of in-migration.
3. effect of population movement from rural to urban areas.
4. population changes caused by large short-term changes in birth rates.
5. effect of changing death and birth rates on total population.
6. **Which of the following is a method to measure relative poverty?**

a. Gini coefficient
b. Lorenz curve
c. Both a and b
d. Poverty line
7. **Which of the following is associated with poverty estimation ?**

a. Tendulkar committee
b. Lakdawala committee
c. Saxena committee
d. All the above
8. **Consider the following statements and identify the right ones.**

i. Poverty line is defined as the mid-point of monthly per capita expenditure class having a daily calorie intake of 2400 calorie per person in urban areas.

ii. In rural areas, it is 2100 calories a day

a. I only
b. ii only
c. both
d. none
9. **Which of the following is the nodal Ministry to identify BPL families in urban areas?**

a. Ministry of Economic Affairs
b. Ministry of Social Welfare
c. Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation
d. Ministry of Urban Development
10. When poverty is taken in relative term and is related to the distribution of income consumption expenditure its called:

(a)    Law line poverty

(b)    Absolute poverty

(c)     Relative poverty

(a)    None

 14 \_\_\_\_\_\_ are often used for measuring poverty in relative sense:

(a)    HDI

(b)    Gini co-efficient

(c)     Planning Commission

(a)    All of these

 15. Poverty is a

* 1. Social problem
	2. Economic problem
	3. Political problem
	4. Religious problem
1. EKC is
2. A inverted U shaped curve showing increase in per capita as well as pollution
3. A U shaped curve showing the level of development and carbon emission
4. A U shaped curve showing relation between carbon emission and ozone layer depletion
5. A bell shaped relationship between concentration of certain pollution emission and per capita real GDP
6. Demographic Transition states that as a country becomes industrialed
7. The death rate declines but not the birth rate
8. The birth rate and death rate decline together
9. The death rate decline and then the BR decline
10. The BR declines and then the DR declines
11. In which stage in the demographin transition theory do death rates fall while birth rates remain high leading to rapid population growth?
12. Stage 1
13. Stage 4
14. Stage 3
15. Stage 2
16. Which year is called the demographic divide in India?
17. 1881
18. 1901
19. 1921
20. 1951
21. Which period is referred to as period of population explosion
22. 1901-1921
23. 1921-1951
24. 1951-1981
25. 1981-2001
26. The second stage of Demographic Transition Theory is characterized by
27. High BR and high DR
28. High BR and low DR
29. Low BR and low DR
30. Low BR and Low DR
31. Economic development is characterized by
32. Structural change in the economy
33. Change in occupational structure
34. Both a) and b)
35. None of the above
36. Which of the following explain the term economic development?
37. Improvement in the technology involved
38. Improve,ment in production
39. Improvement in distributuin system
40. All of the above
41. World Population Day is observed on
42. 15th August
43. 11th July
44. 26th January
45. 25th December
46. The number of deaths per 1000 people in a year is called
47. Mortality
48. Death
49. Crude death rate
50. Zero population growth
51. The maximum number of individuals that can be supported by a given environment is called
52. Environmemt stress
53. Environment resistance
54. Carrying capacity
55. Human carrying capacity
56. Who are responsible for the public consultation process of Environmental Impact Assessment
57. State Pollution Control Board (SPCB)
58. SPCB and District Collector
59. SPCB and CPCB Chairman
60. SPCB and Civil Society
61. GIS is applied to study
62. View shed analysis
63. EIA
64. Wildlife habitat analysis
65. All of the above
66. EIA stands for what?
67. Environmental Impact Area
68. Environment Impact Audit
69. Ecologiacal Impact Assessment
70. Environmental Impact Assessment
71. EIA is mandatory under which one of the following

India’s legislation

1. Indian Forest Act
2. Air Act
3. Wildlife Protection Act
4. Environment Protection Act
5. EIA is necessary because
6. Development is bad for the environment
7. There is growing interest in sustainability
8. Environmental impacts of development are of public interest
9. None of the above
10. The primary reason for EIA is to
11. Mitigate existing environmental impacts of development
12. Predict the size of impacts of development
13. Describe proposed development
14. Identify the environmental consequences of development in advance
15. The Hartwick Rule depends on
16. The sustainability of physical capital and natural capital
17. The goodwill of the future generation
18. The substitutability of different forms of physical capital
19. The maintenance of physical flows of certain key individual resources
20. In EIA study, enterpretation and evaluation should consider
21. Uncertainty of possible impacts
22. Significance of measured impacts
23. Comparison of alternatives
24. All of the above
25. Economic development refers to
26. Economic growth
27. Economic growth plus changes in output distribution and economic structure
28. Sustainable increase in GNP
29. Improvement in the well being of the urban population

Key Answer

1. B
2. A
3. D
4. D
5. C
6. C
7. A
8. D
9. D
10. A
11. D
12. C
13. C
14. A
15. A
16. D
17. D
18. D
19. C
20. C
21. B
22. C
23. D
24. B
25. C
26. C
27. B
28. B
29. A
30. D
31. C
32. D
33. A.
34. D
35. C.

**B. Fill in the blanks Unit 2 Development and Environment**

1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was the first economist to formulate the Environmental Kuznets Hypothesis

2. The relationship between environmental quality and economic development is explained in terms of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Population Explosion occurred during the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of Demographic Transition

4. World Population Day is celebrated on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_means very high growth of population

6. In the first stage of demographic transition, the economy is an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. The population statistics in India indicate the year \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_as the year of Great Divide

8. The late PM Indira Gandhi once said ‘\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the main polluter’

9. The projected population indicates that India will be a first most populous country in the world and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_will be the second country in 2050

10. India is having \_\_\_\_of the world’s population

11. India’s share of world’s area is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12. A stationary population is when population growth is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is called the Father of Demographic Studies

14.Sex Ratio means number of females per\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_males

15.One of the major causes of environmental degradation in India could be attributed to rapid growth of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

16.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is amongst the consequences of population growth that play major role in depleting the environment.

17. The second stage of Demographic Transition is characterised by \_\_\_\_\_\_BR and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_DR

18. Pollution of environment refers to presence of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the environment

19.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is cause and consequence of environmental damage.

20. Economic development refers to sustainable increase in \_\_\_\_\_

**Key Answer**

1. Vernon W. Ruttan
2. Environmental Kuznets Hypothesis
3. Second stage
4. 11th July
5. Population Explosion
6. agrarian
7. 1921
8. Polluter
9. China
10. 18%
11. 2.4%
12. Zero
13. Karl Marx
14. 1000
15. Population
16. Poverty
17. High; Low
18. Pollutants
19. Pollution
20. GNP
	* + 1. **MCQ Unit 3 Sustainable Development and Valuation of Environment**
21. What was the Bruntland Commision?
22. The world commission on economic growth
23. The world commission on worldwide neo-liberal reform
24. The world commission on environment and development
25. The world commission on trade and development
26. The author of the book An Essay on Principles of Population is
27. Malthus
28. James Princep
29. Keynes
30. Frank Notenstein
31. A stationary population is when population growth is
32. Increasing at an increasing rate
33. Decreasing
34. Zero
35. 100%
36. Sustainable development means
37. Development of underdeveloped countries
38. Meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the needs of the future generation
39. Development of underdeveloped resources
40. Development of water resources
41. Ecological Foot Prints Approach is associated with
42. David Pearce
43. Daly & Cobb
44. Solow
45. Rees & Wackernagel
46. According to MGD Report, what is the percentage of extreme poverty in India in 2011?
47. 49.4%
48. 24.7%
49. 30.85%
50. 25.6%
51. According to MGD report what is the criterion for extreme poverty?
52. $ 1 aday
53. Less than $1.50
54. Less than $ 1.25
55. Less than $ a day
56. What is the deadline to achieve MGD?
57. 2020
58. 2040
59. 2025
60. 2015
61. Which was the venue for millennium summit?
62. Paris
63. New York
64. London
65. Rio D Janero
66. Who was UN Secy- General during declarationof MGD?
67. Kurt Waldheim
68. Ban Ki Moon
69. Boutros Boutros Ghale
70. Kofi Annan
71. Which of the following diseases are covered under MDG?
72. HIV/AIDS
73. Malaria
74. Tuberculosis
75. All
76. Which of the following areas are emphasized by MGD?
77. Human capital
78. Infrastructure
79. Human rights
80. All
81. Infrastructure related objectives of MDG does not include
82. Access to safe drinking water
83. Energy
84. Modern information/communication technology
85. Development of road infrastructure
86. Which among the following method of environmental valuation involves finding a link between environmental change and a production condition for some marketed goods
87. Travel cost Method
88. Contingent Valuation Method
89. Hedonic Pricing
90. Production function
91. Which of the following is correct, if we only achieve two out of three pillars of Sustainable Development?
92. Social+Economic Sustainability= Equitable
93. Social+Environmental Sustainability= Bearable
94. Economic+ Environmental Sustainability= Viable
95. All of the above
96. When was the term Sustainable Development came into existence?
97. 1987
98. 1980
99. 1978
100. 1992
101. An impact assessment whether health impact assessment, environmental,social,environmental technology assessment should be
102. Retrospective
103. Prospective
104. Subjective
105. Apathetic
106. Which of the following items are included within the definition of Total Economic Value
107. Existence Value
108. Use Value
109. Option Value
110. Correction Value
111. Which of the following is often referred to as the hedonic price method for valuing environmental assets?
112. Using option value to estimate the value of an environmental asset
113. Using travel cost to estimate the value of an environmental asset
114. Using linkages between variationin house prices and geographical proximityto an environmental asset
115. Using willingness to pay to value an environmental asset
116. The name given to a tax which makes the firm pay for all the pollution damage it creates with each extra unit of output
117. Coase theorm
118. Option value
119. Existence value
120. Piguvion tax
121. Which of the following is/are not an objective (s) of sustainable development?
122. Continue to implement the family planning program
123. Maintain a dynamic balance of arable land (not less than 123 million hectares) and implement an agricultural development strategy
124. Maintain a dynamic balance of water resources by reducing water consumption for every unit of gross development product growth and agricultural value added
125. To bring about a gradual and sometime catastrophic transformation of environment
126. Consider the following statement (s) related to the parameters of sustainable development refer to the guiding principles.

I. Help in understanding the concept of sustainable development

II. Point the problems associated with it

III. Help to take active policy measures

1. Both I & II
2. Both II & III
3. Both I & IV
4. I,II &III
5. Social, economical and ecological equity is the necessary condition for achieving
6. Social development
7. Economical development
8. Sustainable development
9. Ecological development
10. The maximum number of individuals that can be supported by a given environment is called
11. Biotic potential
12. Carrying capacity
13. Environmental resistance
14. Population size

**25pporting capacity and asssdd9**

1. Supporting capacity and assimilative capacity are the components of
2. Carrying capacity
3. Holding capacity
4. Containing capacity
5. Capturing capacity
6. **3** Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own need’ is given by:
7. Bruntland
8. Mahatma Gandhi
9. Mathaaii
10. Sunderlal Bahugana
11. **What is sustainable development?**
12. The development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
13. To conserve natural resources and to develop alternate sources of power while reducing pollution and harm to the environment
14. It is the practice of developing land and construction projects in a manner that reduces their impact on the environment by allowing them to create energy efficient models of self-sufficiency
15. All of the above
16. **What are the Primary Goals of Sustainability?**

I The end of poverty and hunger

II. Better standards of education and healthcare - particularly as it pertains to water quality and better sanitation

 III To achieve gender equality

IV Sustainable economic growth while promoting jobs and stronger economies

Code: a) I, II & III

b) I, III & IV

 c). I & III

 d) I, II, III & IV

1. **The United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) was established by the UN General Assembly in December-------.**
2. 1992
3. 1993
4. 1994
5. 1995
6. **Which of the following is not included in the parameters of sustainable development?**
7. Carrying capacity
8. Inter and Intra-generation equity
9. Gender disparity and diversity
10. None of the above

Key Answer

1. A
2. A
3. C
4. B
5. D
6. B
7. C
8. D
9. B
10. D
11. D
12. D
13. D
14. D
15. D
16. B
17. C
18. A
19. C
20. D
21. D
22. D
23. C
24. B
25. A
26. A
27. A
28. D
29. A
30. C.

**a)**

* + - 1. **Fill in the blanks Unit 3 Sustainable development and Valuation of Environment**
1. Revealed Preference methods are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_because they involve actual behavior and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_because they infer a value rather than estimate it directly
2. Sustainable development was first defined by an Indian economist \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the Brundtland Report
3. Sustainable development is a larger issue encompassing a balanced approach towards economic, ecological and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_development
4. Sustainable development stress upon the need for distributional equity-inter-generation and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Pressure indicators of Sustainable development refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_variables
6. A macro indicator related to environmentally adjusted net domestic product is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_defines the amount of investment in human capital that is needed to offset declining stocks of non-renewable resources
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_measure is known as genuine savings
9. \_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_ have formulated the index of sustainable economic welfare as the genuine progress indicator
10. The environmental space as a measure of sustainable development is associated with the pioneer work of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_have developed ecological footprints measure as an indicator of sustainability
12. Value can be broadly categorised as either \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_or intrinsic
13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_represents the value which an individual is willing to pay for the environmental amenity
14. The existence value is often termed as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
15. The trade –off game method is a variant of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_game wherein respondents are asked to choose between two different bundles of goods
16. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_method is a variant of the survey-based techniques wherein experts, rather than consumers are interviewed
17. The underlying assumption of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_method is that the price of a property is related to the stream of benefits to be derived from it
18. Millenium Development Goals 6 is to combat HIV/AIDS, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and other diseases
19. Millenium Development Goals 1 is to eradicate extreme poverty and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is mandatory under the Environment Protection Act 1986

 **Key Answer**

1. Observable; indirect
2. Nitin Desai
3. Social
4. Intra - generation
5. Flow
6. Genuine savings
7. Hartwick’ Rule
8. Pearce –Atkinson
9. Daly and Cobb
10. Schmdt-Bleek
11. Rees and Wackernagel
12. Instrumental
13. Existence Value
14. Non-use value
15. Bidding
16. Delphi
17. Hedonic price
18. Malaria
19. Hunger
20. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
21. **MCQ unit 4 Pollution Control**
22. The first of the major environment protection Act to be promulgated in India was
23. Water Act
24. Air Act
25. Environment Act
26. Noise Pollution Rule
27. The Forest Act was enacted in the year
28. 1986
29. 1974
30. 1980
31. 1972
32. The Forest Act extends to the whole of India except
33. UP
34. Karnataka
35. J&K
36. Haryana
37. Penalty for conservation of the provision of the Forest Act is under
38. Section 3A
39. Section 4A
40. Section 12A
41. Section 8A
42. Water Prevention Act was enacted in
43. 1986
44. 1974
45. 1984
46. 1975
47. The Water Act contains
48. 4 chapters
49. 5 chapters
50. 7 chapters
51. 8 chapters
52. The Water Act has
53. 64 sections
54. 68 sections
55. 45 sections
56. 62 sections
57. The functions of the Central Board are given under
58. Section 16
59. Section 19
60. Section 25
61. Section24
62. The functions of the State Board are given under
63. Section 16
64. Section 17
65. Section 21
66. Section 45
67. According to Water Act 1974,any liquid gas or solid discharge from any premises used for carrying industrial operation or process or treatment is called
68. Sewage
69. Contaminants
70. Trade effluents
71. Hazardous effluents
72. Terracing is an effective method of soil conservation in
73. Desert
74. Hilly areas
75. Plain
76. Riverine areas
77. One of the following crops is the most effective in controlling soil erosion
78. Cotton
79. Pigeon
80. Pea
81. Green gram
82. Maize
83. Soil conservation means
84. Preventing of spread of desert
85. To check soil erosion by wind and rain
86. To check soil erosion by afforestation
87. All of these
88. Soil conservation can be best achieved by having
89. Wind screens
90. Good plant covers
91. Restricted human activity
92. Low rainfall
93. Dark coloured soils are considered most fertile as they contain
94. Gravel and sand
95. Sand and calcium
96. Clay and humus
97. Silt and earthworms
98. The unfavourable alteration of environment due to human activities is termed as
99. Ecological disturbance
100. Cataostrophe
101. Ecological degradation
102. Pollution
103. Which of the following is the major cause of pollution
104. Plants
105. Man
106. Fungi
107. Hydrocarbon gases
108. 5th June is observed as
109. World Forest Day
110. World Environment Day
111. World Wildlife Day
112. World Population Day
113. Noise is measured using sound meter and the unit is
114. Hertz
115. Decibel
116. Joule
117. Sound
118. According to the CPCB, the diameter of particles that are responsible for carrying great harm to human health is
119. 2.5 micrometer
120. 5.0 micrometer
121. 10.0 micrometer
122. 7.5 micrometer
123. The optimal level of pollution occurs where
124. Total benefits equal total cost
125. Marginal benefits equal marginal costs
126. Private costs are minimized
127. Average revenue equals average cost
128. National Environment Policy was passed in
129. 2003
130. 2004
131. 2005
132. 2006
133. Noise pollution has been inserted as pollution in the Air Act in:
134. 1981
135. 1987
136. 1982
137. 2000
138. The Environmental (Protection) Act was enacted in the year
139. 1986
140. 1992
141. 1984
142. 1974
143. The EPA ( Environmental Protection Act) contains
144. 2 chapters
145. 4 chapters
146. 8 chapters
147. 7 chapters
148. Acid rain is mainly caused by
149. N
150. SO2
151. H20
152. CO2
153. Which one of the following is not included to reduce air pollution?
154. Plant more trees
155. Use carpooling
156. Use bicycle
157. Increasing production
158. What country is most affected by air pollution?
159. Afghanistan
160. Bangladesh
161. Pakistan
162. Mongolia
163. According to world air quality report 2018, India ranks
164. 1st
165. 3rd
166. 5th
167. 7th
168. Which country has no pollution?
169. U.S.A
170. New Zealand
171. Pakistan
172. Australia
173. What is the main cause of air pollution?
174. Burning of fossil fuel
175. Agriculture
176. Household activities
177. Construction
178. Which of the following is greenhouse gas?
179. Sulphur dioxide
180. Carbon dioxide
181. Nitrogen dioxide
182. Sulphur monoxide
183. Pollen in the air is
184. Released by wind
185. Released by industries
186. A natural pollutant
187. None of the above
188. An indicator of air pollution is
189. Birds
190. Bacteria
191. Algae
192. Lichens
193. Which of the following is not water borne disease?
194. Typhoid
195. Scabies
196. Cholera
197. Hepatitis
198. Spraying of DDT causes pollution of
199. Air
200. Air and water
201. Water and soil
202. Air, water and soil
203. It is estimated that by 2025 AD, water scarcity will be faced by
204. 3.8 billion people
205. 2.8 million people
206. 1.8 million people
207. 1.8 billion people
208. What is the level of noise allowed by WHO for residential areas?
209. 50 dB
210. 60 dB
211. 70 dB
212. 80 dB
213. Which of the following is a harmful effect of noise pollution?
214. Hypertension
215. Hearing loss
216. Psychological stress
217. All of the above
218. Which of the following factors does not cause soil degradation?
219. Planting of trees
220. Urbanization
221. Overgrazing
222. Deforestation
223. Effluents from proper mills cause water pollution through
224. Lead
225. Copper
226. Mercury
227. None of the above
228. The greatest consumer of water is
229. Agriculture
230. Industrial
231. Domestic
232. Urbanization
233. Which of the following is a renewable resource?
234. Water
235. Coal
236. Petroleum
237. Minerals
238. Ultra-violet radiations bring about
239. Mouth cancer
240. Lung cancer
241. Skin cancer
242. Blood cancer
243. Society’s welfare will be maximized if the marginal cost of pollution abatement is
244. Less than the marginal benefit from pollution abatement
245. Greater than the marginal benefit from pollution abatement
246. Equal to the marginal benefit from pollution abatement
247. None of the above
248. Which one of the following is an effect of soil degradation?
249. Afforestation
250. Increased flooding
251. Pollution
252. Global warming
253. 75-80% of water pollution is caused by
254. Industrial waste
255. Domestic sewage
256. Population growth
257. Urbanization
258. Which of the following is greenhouse gas?

(a) Sulphur dioxide

(b) Carbon dioxide

©Nitrogen dioxide

(d )Sulphur monoxide

1. Maximum air pollution in India is
2. Bangalore
3. Delhi
4. Hyderabad
5. Kolkata
6. Which country has no pollution?
7. U.S.A
8. New Zealand
9. Pakistan
10. Australia

Key Answer

1. C
2. C
3. C
4. A
5. B
6. D
7. A
8. B
9. B
10. C
11. B
12. B
13. D
14. B
15. C
16. D
17. D
18. B
19. B
20. A
21. B
22. D
23. A
24. A
25. B
26. B
27. D
28. B
29. C
30. D
31. A
32. B
33. C
34. D
35. B
36. D
37. C
38. B
39. B
40. A
41. C
42. A
43. A
44. B
45. C
46. B
47. B
48. B
49. B
50. D
51. **Fill in the blanks Unit 4 Pollution Control**
52. The Water (Prevention of Control of Pollution) Act was passed in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
53. The Environment (Protection) Act was passed in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
54. The Noise Pollution Rules were passed in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
55. Ozone layer absorbs \_\_\_\_\_\_radiations
56. Emission tax was suggested by economist \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
57. The unit of measuring noise is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
58. The Water Act refers to discharge of sewage or trade \_\_\_\_\_
59. CPCB (Central Pollution Control Board) consists of officials not exceeding \_\_\_to be nominated by the government.
60. CPCB is the national apex body monitoring and control of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_ pollution
61. The Ministry of Environment and Forests is the nodal agency for the management and control of \_\_\_\_\_\_substances
62. An increasing number of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_causes air pollution in our cities
63. Under the CPCB and SPCB in India, there are \_\_\_\_\_network for monitoring the quality of fresh water resources
64. The first Earth Summit at Rio adopted a global action plan called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
65. National Afforestation and Eco-development Board (NAEB) was constituted in the year\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
66. An Environmental Information System (Envis) was established by the Ministry of Environment in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
67. Forests are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ resources
68. Minerals are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ resources
69. The main theme of Stockholm Conference was \_\_\_\_\_\_
70. Agenda 21 is related to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
71. Taj Mahal in Agra may be damaged by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Key Answer**

1. 1974
2. 1986
3. 2000
4. ultraviolet
5. A.C Pigou
6. Decibel
7. Effluents
8. Five
9. Water ; air
10. Hazardous
11. Vehicles
12. 507
13. Agenda 21
14. 1992
15. 1982
16. Renewable
17. Non-renewable
18. Human environment
19. Earth Summit
20. Acid rain
21. **MCQ Unit 5 Global Environmental Issues**
22. The Kyoto Protocol was adopted at the
23. Convention on the Trans-boundary Effects of Industrial Accidents
24. Convention on Biological Diversity
25. United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change in 1992
26. Third Conference of the UNFCC in 1997
27. The term “Annexure I countries” in the Kyoto Protocol refers to
28. Initial signatories to the Protocol
29. Transition economies
30. Developing countries
31. Industrial and developed countries
32. Upon expiry of its first commitment period in 2013,Kyoto Protocol extended till the year
33. 2020
34. 2018
35. 2050
36. 2028
37. The Headquarters of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is located in
38. New York
39. Paris
40. Prague
41. Geneva
42. Stockholm Convention is related to
43. Greenhouse gases
44. Ozone depleting substances
45. Persistent organic pollutants
46. Hazardous waste materials.
47. Agenda 21 of Rio Summit 1992 is related to
48. Sustainable development
49. Pollution control
50. Climate Change
51. Global Warming
52. What is the other name of the World Bank?
53. International Monetary Fund
54. International Bank for Development
55. Organisation of Economic Development
56. None of the above
57. World Bank was established at the Bretton Conference in
58. 1942
59. 1944
60. 1943
61. 1940
62. What is the main role of the World Bank?
63. To be a forum for trade and liberalization
64. To assist countries in development
65. To facilitate private investment and the world
66. All of the above
67. Which is the chief objective of the World Bank?
68. To assist in the reconstruction by providing capital of productive purposes
69. Participation in loans
70. To supplement private investment
71. All of the above
72. World Bank provides loans only to members for the purpose of
73. To bridge the deficit in annual budget
74. To check the balance of payment
75. Financing specific project
76. All of them
77. How many members does the World Bank has
78. 130
79. 188
80. 175
81. 170
82. Who is the current President of World Bank
83. Jim Yong Kim
84. Justin Yifu Lin
85. Juan Jose Daboub
86. Robert . B
87. Headquarters of World Bank is in
88. Paris
89. New York
90. Singapore
91. Washington DC
92. UNFCC stands for
93. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
94. United Nations Federation Convention on Climate Change
95. United Nations Framework Council on Climate Change
96. United Nations Federation Council on Climate Change
97. Global warming also refers to as
98. Climate change
99. Ecological change
100. Atmospheric change
101. None of the above
102. The main cause of global climate change is
103. Increase in the content of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere
104. Emissions of industrial gases
105. Adding of dust
106. Changes in planet cover
107. Threat of global warming is increasing due to increasing concentration of
108. Nitrous oxide
109. Ozone
110. Sulphur dioxide
111. Carbon dioxide
112. What is the main objective of Polluter Pays Principle
113. To make the party responsible for producing pollution and pay for the damage
114. To create awareness globally about deforestation
115. To establish international law to check water system
116. All of the above
117. Which of the following are potential solution to the problem of air pollution
118. Grant right of the clean air to citizens so that firms must purchase the right to pollut
119. Auctions of pollution permit
120. Regulate the amount of pollutants that firms can put in the air
121. All of the above
122. What does ‘Agenda 21’ mean?
123. It’s an agreement between 20 developing countries of the world on climate change
124. It’s a free trade agreement between 7 developed countries of the world
125. It’s a non-binding, voluntarily implemented action plan of the United Nation with regard to sustainable development
126. None of the above
127. Joint Implementation allows industrialized countries to implement projects to
128. Reduce waste
129. Reduce emission
130. Reduce burning of fossil fules
131. Reduce aerosols
132. Anthropogenic effects are “human caused” such as
133. Burning of fossil fuels
134. Volcanic eruption
135. Earthquake
136. Avalanches
137. World energy council consists of representative from all parts of
138. Energy industries
139. Manufacturing industries
140. Agriculture industries
141. Textile industries
142. An increased UV radiation is having adverse effects on
143. Plants
144. Building materials
145. Synthetic polymers
146. Animals
147. Burning of fossil fuels produce
148. Aerosols
149. Waste
150. Pollutants
151. Carbon dioxide
152. Conversion of sunlight into energy is known as
153. Photosynthesis
154. Transpiration
155. Evaporation
156. Precipitation
157. What does CFC produce?
158. Methane & Ethane
159. Methane & Flourine
160. Methane & Chlorine
161. Methane & Carbon
162. Methane is considered to be effective
163. Pollutant
164. Greenhouse gas
165. Element
166. Waste energy
167. Almost 41% of energy is used in
168. Industry
169. Transportation
170. Domestic purposes
171. Heating
172. Ozone layer is known as the earth’s
173. Greenhouse gases
174. Protection
175. Sun Screen
176. Air
177. Over 1/3rd of the world’s population rely on
178. Traditional fuels
179. Renewable sources
180. Non-renewable sources
181. Thermal energy
182. Non-renewable energy includes
183. Fossil fuels
184. Solar energy
185. Wind energy
186. Tidal energy
187. What causes global warming?
188. Nitrogen
189. Carbon dioxide
190. Oxygen
191. Argon
192. About 1/3rd of primary energy is consumed in
193. Industrial sector
194. Residential sector
195. Commercial sector
196. Residential building
197. A continuous global warming will lead to
198. Food scarcity
199. Deforestation
200. Air pollution
201. Rise in sea water level
202. Kyoto protocol has been included in
203. Voluntary environmental agreement
204. International environmental agreement
205. Ecosystem approach
206. All of the above
207. Which of the following is not included in the international movement to protect the environment?
208. Green network
209. EIT
210. Greenpeace
211. Friends of the earth
212. The first conference on human environment initiated by UNO was held at Stockholm in
213. 1971
214. 1972
215. 1973
216. 1974
217. Which of the following environmental movement is the first UN conference held at Stockholm the result of
218. Green polities
219. Eco green
220. Green movement
221. All of the above
222. In 1992, the UN Earth Summit was held in
223. Geneva
224. Rio-de-Janeiro
225. Stockholm
226. Russia
227. Kyoto Protocol was adopted in Kyoto, Japan on
228. 10th December, 1997
229. 11th December, 1997
230. 12th December,1997
231. 13th December,1997
232. Environmental problems can be solved by
233. Education
234. Value based education
235. Physical education
236. Health education
237. 21 March of every year is celebrated as
238. World Population Day
239. World Forest Day
240. Earth Day
241. An ti Tobacco Day
242. 22nd April is celebrated as
243. UN Day
244. Moon Day
245. Earth Day
246. Sun Day

Key Answer

1. D
2. C
3. A
4. D
5. C
6. A
7. B
8. B
9. B
10. D
11. C
12. B
13. A
14. D
15. A
16. A
17. A
18. D
19. A
20. D
21. C
22. B
23. A
24. A
25. C
26. D
27. A
28. A
29. B
30. A
31. C
32. A
33. A
34. B
35. A
36. D
37. B
38. B
39. B
40. D
41. B
42. B
43. B
44. B
45. C
46. **Fill in the blanks Unit 5 Global Environmental Issues**
47. Polluter Pays Principle states that polluters should bear the \_\_\_\_\_ of abatement.
48. Acid rain is caused by oxides of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_combined together with atmospheric moisture.
49. In the year \_\_\_\_\_\_\_World Bank was established
50. Headquarters of World Bank is in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
51. Increase in the content of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the atmosphere is the main cause of global climate change
52. Carbon dioxide is the product of burning \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fuels
53. Greenhouse effect is related to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
54. Ozone layer acts as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the earth
55. Man is both the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of his environment
56. The Rio Declaration on Environment & Development is a set of \_\_\_\_principles
57. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a comprehensive plan to guide national and international action towards sustainable development
58. Chapter 3 of the Agenda 21 is very significant for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_countries
59. Principle 7 of the Rio Declaration is conserve, protect and Integrate the Earth’s ecosystem
60. Principle 20 of Rio Declaration is \_\_\_\_\_of women in sustainable development
61. Organisation for Economic Corporation and Development (OECD) first introduced Polluter Pays Principle in \_\_\_\_\_
62. The main source of earth’s energy is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
63. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the safest source of energy
64. Crude oil is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_fuel
65. The main source of energy in India is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
66. Polluter Pays Principle has been applied to emissions of greenhouse gases which cause \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Key Answer**

1. Cost
2. Sulphur ; nitrates
3. 1944
4. Washington D.C
5. Carbon dioxide
6. Fossil
7. Global warming
8. Sunscreen
9. Creator; moulder
10. 27
11. Agenda 21
12. Underdeveloped
13. Principle 7
14. Role
15. 1972
16. Solar energy
17. Nuclear
18. Fossil
19. Coal
20. Climate change