

--Question Starting--

1. Considering Bruno Latour's framework in "Politics of Nature," where he proposes a parliament of things to better include non-human entities in political decisions, how might this approach transform traditional environmental governance models that primarily focus on human stakeholders?

(1) It could lead to increased accountability in environmental policy by integrating scientific and experiential perspectives.

(2) Reinforcing anthropocentric governance models by focusing solely on human-related data and concerns.

(3) Reducing the complexity of environmental governance by excluding non-human perspectives.

(4) It redefines environmental governance by advocating for the rights and representation of non-human elements, potentially leading to more sustainable and inclusive policies.

Answer Key: 1

Solution:

? Option 4 (Correct): Latour's idea pushes for an inclusive political assembly that considers both human and non-human actors, effectively challenging traditional human-centric environmental governance structures and potentially leading to more holistic and sustainable decision-making.

? Option 1 (Incorrect): While accountability might increase, the primary transformation lies in the inclusion and representation of non-human actors, not just the integration of perspectives.

? Option 2 (Incorrect): Latour's framework explicitly argues against anthropocentrism, promoting a more inclusive approach.

? Option 3 (Incorrect): Latour's model adds complexity by including diverse non-human perspectives, not reducing it.

Hence, Option (4) is the right answer.

--Question Starting--

2. In the context of ecofeminism, how does the concept of gendered environmental labor highlight the intersectionality of environmental justice issues, considering that women often engage in unpaid or underpaid labor related to natural resource management?

(1) It shows that environmental degradation disproportionately affects men, who are typically less involved in direct resource management.

(2) It underlines the need for technological solutions to reduce the physical burden of environmental management on all genders.

(3) It emphasizes that economic incentives in environmental policy should target predominantly male industries.

(4) It illustrates the linkage between gender inequality and environmental exploitation, advocating for policies that recognize and compensate gender-specific labor contributions.

Answer Key: 4

Solution:

? Option 4 (Correct): Ecofeminism connects the exploitation of nature with the exploitation of women, particularly in roles that involve managing natural resources without fair economic recognition, thus advocating for a recognition and revaluation of this labor in environmental policies.

? Option 1 (Incorrect): The claim contradicts the premise, as ecofeminism highlights how environmental issues particularly impact women due to their roles in resource management.

? Option 2 (Incorrect): While technology might help, the core issue according to ecofeminism lies in the socio-economic recognition and valuation of labor, which is gendered.

? Option 3 (Incorrect): This ignores the gendered aspect of environmental labor and its intersection with environmental justice.

Hence, Option (4) is the right answer.

--Question Starting--

3. How do media framings of environment and disaster influence public perception and policy response, particularly when media narratives focus selectively on certain types of disasters or portray them through a specific lens?

(1) They ensure a balanced understanding by providing equal coverage to all types of environmental issues.

(2) Media framings can skew public perception and policy responses by emphasizing certain disasters which may align with political or economic interests.

(3) They decrease public interest in environmental issues by presenting too much technical information.

(4) Selective media framing helps to simplify complex environmental information, making it more accessible to the general public.

Answer Key: 4

Solution:

? Option 4 (Correct): Media framing can shape public perception by highlighting specific disasters and employing particular narratives, thus influencing both public concern and the direction of policy-making, potentially biasing responses toward certain issues while neglecting others.

? Option 1 (Incorrect): Media often does not provide balanced coverage, as they select and emphasize certain issues over others.

? Option 2 (Incorrect): While this option recognizes the influence of media framing, it attributes a motive (alignment with political/economic interests) that was not specified in the question.

? Option 3 (Incorrect): The complexity of information and public interest are not directly addressed by the question's focus on selective framing and portrayal.

Hence, Option (4) is the right answer.