



NPTEL Online Certification Course
<Environment and Development>
<Assignment 11>: Detailed Solution
Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati

All questions are compulsory, and each question carries one (01) mark

1. What distinguishes 'traditional ecological knowledge' from 'formal knowledge'?
- a. Formal knowledge is based on experiential process while TEK is textbook-based
 - b. Both formal and traditional ecological knowledge are based on experiences
 - c. Formal knowledge is based on textbooks, while the traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) derived through an experiential process
 - d. Both formal and traditional knowledge are textbook-based

Correct Answer: C

Detailed Answer: From the NPTEL lectures

2. What plays a significant role in promoting sustainable utilization and conservation of flora and fauna in the hills?
- a. The sacredness related to forests
 - b. The religious beliefs and taboos of the local communities
 - c. Both 'The sacredness related to forests' and 'The religious beliefs and taboos of the local communities'
 - d. None of these

Correct Answer: C

Detailed Answer: From the NPTEL lectures

3. What advantages do indigenous knowledge offer?
- a. Cost-effective
 - b. Participatory and sustainable development process
 - c. Promotes community engagement
 - d. All of these

Correct Answer: D

Detailed Answer: From the NPTEL lectures

4. Which of the following attributes of 'formal knowledge' systems is a disadvantage?
- a. Arises from biophysical understanding of ecosystem dynamicity both in space and time
 - b. Deficient in addressing resilience and adaptive capacity of socioecological systems**
 - c. Structural and functional attributes of ecosystem have been well studied and elaborated
 - d. Addresses a whole range of ecosystem management-related issues

Correct Answer: B

Detailed Answer: From the NPTEL lectures

5. Which of the following is not an example of traditional management systems?
- a. Construction of dams and embankments**
 - b. Balance in utilization and regeneration of the natural resource base
 - c. Equity and social integrity to achieve the ultimate goal of sustainable livelihood
 - d. All of these

Correct Answer: A

Detailed Answer: From the NPTEL lectures

6. Kuki tribal religious beliefs and practices use are influenced by their
- a. Natural environment**
 - b. Social milieu
 - c. Psychological space
 - d. Political institution

Correct Answer: A

Detailed Answer: From the NPTEL lectures

7. What do the sacred groves represent?
- a. Modern means of biodiversity
 - b. Natural vegetation dedicated by local communities to ancestral spirit or deities**
 - c. Natural vegetation dedicated by local communities to the industries
 - d. All of these

Correct Answer: B

Detailed Answer: From the NPTEL lectures

8. What distinguishes 'formal knowledge' from 'traditional ecological knowledge'?

- a. Formal knowledge is based on experiential process, while traditional ecological knowledge is textbook-based
- b. Both formal knowledge and traditional ecological knowledge are based on experiences
- c. Formal knowledge is based on textbooks, while the traditional ecological knowledge derived through an experiential process
- d. Both formal knowledge and traditional knowledge are textbook-based

Correct Answer: C

Detailed Answer: From the NPTEL lectures

9. What do traditional practices and beliefs suggest?

- a. Symbiotic relationship of humans and nature
- b. Social relationship of humans and nature
- c. Scientific relationship of humans and nature
- d. Economical relationship of humans and nature

Correct Answer: A

Detailed Answer: From the NPTEL lectures

10. Which among the following practices of the indigenous Kuki people serve as a valuable tool in conserving biodiversity?

- a. Their ecological knowledge
- b. Pre-Christian ancestral worship
- c. Animism
- d. All of these

Correct Answer: D

Detailed Answer: From the NPTEL lectures