

X


<https://swayam.gov.in>

https://swayam.gov.in/nc_details/NPTEL

21ucc125@Inmiit.ac.in ✓

NPTEL (<https://swayam.gov.in/explorer?ncCode=NPTEL>) » Energy Resources, Economics and Environment (course)



Click to register
for Certification
exam

(https://examform.nptel.ac.in/2025_01/exam_form/dashboard)

If already
registered, click
to check your
payment status

Course outline

About NPTEL
()

How does an
NPTEL online
course work?
()

Week 1 -
Introduction
()

Week 2 -
Energy and
quality of life,

Week 7 : Assignment 7

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

Due on 2025-03-12, 23:59 IST.

Assignment submitted on 2025-03-12, 17:56 IST

1) National security for a country is _____

1 point

- ☐ Non-Rival, Excludable, Public good
☐ Rival, Non-excludable, Public good
☐ Rival, Excludable, Private good
☒ Non-rival, Non-excludable, Public Good

A good is excludable if it is feasible and practical to selectively allow consumers to consume the good

A bad is excludable if it is feasible and practical to selectively allow consumers to avoid consumption of the bad

A good (bad) is rival if one person's consumption of a unit of a good (bad) diminishes the amount of the good (bad) available for others to consume

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

Non-rival, Non-excludable, Public Good

All combinations on Pg4

2) Which of the following is rival and non-excludable good?

1 point

- ☐ Streetlight
☐ Ice Cream
☒ Fish in open sea
☐ Lighthouse

Private Bads: A rival good is one where consumption by one individual reduces the availability for others. When someone catches a fish in the open sea, that fish is no longer available for others.

A rival good is one where consumption by one individual reduces the availability for others. When someone catches a fish in the open sea, that fish is no longer available for others.

A non-excludable good is one that people cannot be easily prevented from using. In the open sea, anyone with access to fishing equipment can try to catch fish, making it non-excludable.

A non-rival good is a type of good where one person's use does not reduce availability for others.

An excludable good is one where the producer can prevent people from accessing it if they don't pay or meet certain conditions.

**Country
energy
balance ()**

**Week 3 -
Energy
Economics ()**

**Week 4 -
Energy
Resources ()**

**Week 5 - Non-
Renewable
Resource
Economics ()**

**Week 6 -
Preferences,
Utility and
Social
choices ()**

**Week 7 -
Public and
private
goods,
Externalities
()**

- Lecture 13A:
Public and
Private
Good/Bads
(unit?
unit=80&lesson
=81)
- Lecture 13B:
Aggregation of
Demand
Curves (unit?
unit=80&lesson
=82)
- Lecture 14:
Externalities
(unit?
unit=80&lesson
=83)

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

Fish in open sea

3) In case of private good, when supply and demand curve intersect, marginal cost of production will be _____ **1 point**

- ☒ equal to price
☐ equal to zero
☐ difficult to estimate
☐ more than price

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

equal to price

4) The individual demand curves of Virat and Rohit for a private good are straight lines. The following points reflect their Marginal Willingness to pay, and quantity demanded (P in Rupees, Q in units).

Virat (450,0), (0,15)

Rohit (300,0), (0,30)

What is the total quantity demanded by both for a price of 150 Rupees?

25

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

(Type: Range) 24.9,25.1

1 point

5) In 'the tragedy of commons' concept by Garrett Hardings, the word 'commons' denotes _____ **1 point**

- ☐ societal benefit
☒ openly accessible resources
☐ common people or general public
☐ social dilemma

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

openly accessible resources

6) Which of the following is not an externality? **1 point**

- ☐ Pollution caused by a power plant
☐ Wastes generated by a chemical plant

An externality exists when the consumption or production choices of one person or firm enters the utility of another entity without that entity's permission or compensation.

● Lecture 15A:
Revision
Paper-1 (Part
2) (unit?
unit=80&lesson
=84)

● Weekly
Feedback
(unit?
unit=80&lesson
=86)

● Quiz: Week 7 :
Assignment 7
(assessment?
name=212)

**Week 8 -
Energy and
Financing ()**

**Week 9 -
Input-Output
Analysis ()**

**Text
Transcripts ()**

Books ()

**Download
Videos ()**

- ☒ Paper produced by a pulp and paper factory
- ☐ Nuclear radiation from a Nuclear Power plant
- ☐ Particulate matter from a vehicle

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

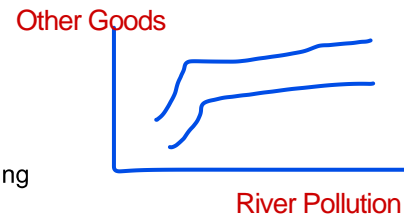
Accepted Answers:

Paper produced by a pulp and paper factory

7) Which of the following is not true for indifference curves?

1 point

- ☐ Indifference curves cannot intersect
- ☒ Indifference curves cannot be convex
- ☐ Indifference curves cannot be thick
- ☐ Indifference curves cannot be upward sloping



Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

Indifference curves cannot be convex

8) The Lindahl equilibrium is difficult to implement because

1 point

- ☐ it is very complicated to calculate
- ☐ It is only valid if there is competition
- ☐ markets have the monopoly
- ☒ there is an incentive to understate willingness to pay
- ☐ there is an incentive to overstate willingness to pay

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

there is an incentive to understate willingness to pay

9) The market usually _____.

1 point

- ☐ overprovides public goods
- ☐ underprovides private goods
- ☒ underprovides public goods
- ☐ overprovides private goods

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

underprovides public goods

10) A free Covid-19 vaccine dose is an example of _____ good.

1 point

- ☐ Excludable and rival
- ☐ Excludable and non-rival

- ☐ Non-excludable and non-rival
- ☒ Non-excludable and rival

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

Non-excludable and rival

Excludable vs. Non-Excludable

Excludable goods: These are goods where access can be restricted to those who pay for them. For example, electricity from a private power grid is excludable because only paying customers can use it.

Non-excludable goods: These are goods that cannot easily be restricted. Clean air is an example—everyone benefits from it, regardless of payment.

Rival vs. Non-Rival

Rival goods: Consumption by one person reduces availability for others. Fossil fuels are rival goods—if one person uses a barrel of oil, it cannot be used by someone else.

Non-rival goods: Consumption by one person does not reduce availability for others. Knowledge about renewable energy is non-rival—many people can learn and benefit from it without diminishing its value.

Good vs. Bad

Good resources: These contribute positively to society and the environment, such as solar and wind energy.

Bad resources: These have negative effects, such as pollution from coal-fired power plants.