**Questions from past exams for HS 200**

**Economics Module**

**Multiple Choice**

1. Pollution can occur because of the following: (1 mark)
   1. property rights well defined;
   2. market failure,
   3. environment is a public good;
   4. all of the above
2. Which of the following is a negative externality (1 mark)
3. Pollution in Ganges by upstream activities
4. Floods caused by deforestation
5. Floods caused by natural factors

1) a 2) b 3) c 4) a and b 5) b and c 6) all the three

1. Which of the following qualifies as externality? (1 mark)
2. Health effect of smoke emissions from vehicles in Mumbai
3. Splashing of mud purposefully on a person you don’t like
4. An increase in price of medicine due to long queue
5. Congestion caused by vehicles on other driver

**Fill in the blanks**

(i) Economic development is the result of the interaction between natural resources and ---------

(ii) Environmentalists are more concerned with projects which are ---------- in nature

(iii) The first dimension of any project is its stated or intended -------

(iv) The second dimension of any project deals with its ---------- consequences

**True or False**

(i) Shadow price is an example of surrogate price

(ii) Financial evaluation of projects precedes the technical evaluation

(iii) Only some of the forest outputs are marketed.

(iv) Option value is based on the concern for future generations

**Sociology Module**

1. Guha and Gadgil show that Omnivores corner the benefits of economic progress at the cost of the vast majority of population who are ecosystem people and ecological refugees. The omnivores constitute:

A. One fifth of the population

B. One tenth of the population

C. One sixth of the population

D. None of the above

2. According to Elinor Ostrom, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refer to an “element or condition that helps to account for the success of institutions in sustaining the common-pool resource and gaining the compliance of generation after generation of appropriators to the rules in use”.

A. Governance Principles

B. Design Principles

C. Resource Principles

D. Environmental Principles

3. In India, since the hydrology of most rivers are monsoon dependent, in the case of multi-purpose dams like the Sardar Sarovar, their 'purposes' (irrigation, power production and flood-control) conflict with each other. Assuming this to be true, which one of the following statements is wrong.

A. During the post-monsoon season, if water from a dam is made available for irrigation, it is not possible to maintain water levels to produce power.

B. Flood control requires the reservoir to be empty in case there is a surfeit during the monsoon. If the monsoon fails, the reservoir will remain empty and will not fill up.

C. If reservoir levels are maintained for generation of hydro-electric power, less water is available for irrigation.

D. Flooding can be prevented by maintaining reservoir levels during the post-monsoon period when the possibility of flooding is greater.

4. Vandana Shiva argues that high yielding varieties are less than half as productive in terms of water use. High yielding varieties of wheat may yield over 40% more than traditional varieties, but require \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as much water:

A. Four times

B. Two times

C. Ten times

D. Three times

5. Vandana Shiva states that the Green Revolution package has reduced genetic diversity by replacing mixtures and rotations of crops like wheate, maize, millets, pulses, and oilseeds, with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of wheat and rice.

A. Monocultures

B. Genetics

C. Diversity

D. Biodiversity

6. To ensure the effective protection to and equitable distribution of forest produce, Guha and Gadgil suggest that the organizational unit for the management of common lands should be the:

A. Village

B. District

C. Taluq

D. Mandal

7. Elinor Ostrom has uggested eight design principles for developing institutions which can effectively govern natural resource use and management. One of the design principles is “collective choice arrangements” which is explained as:

A. Most individuals affected by operational rules can participate in modifying operational rules.

B. Users and their officials have rapid access to low-cost, local arenas to resolve conflict among users or between users and officials

C. The distribution of benefits from appropriation rules is roughly proportionate to the costs imposed by provision rules

D. The rights of users to devise their own institutions are not challenged by external governmental authorities.

8. In the Plachimada Coca-Cola case, the Kerala High Court used the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ doctrine to argue that “certain resources like air, sea, waters, and the forests have such a great importance to the people as a whole that it would be wholly unjustified to make them a subject of private ownership”.

A. Public Trust doctrine

B. Public-Private Partnership

C. Commercial

D. Proprietary

9. Arundhati Roy estimates that around \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ million people have been displaced by big dams in the last fifty years in India.

A. 44

B. 33

C. 55

D. 22

10. Due to the seasonal nature of rainfall and water demand in India, the three major ‘purposes’ of dams conflict with each other. These purposes include: irrigation, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. power production and flood-control

B. flood control and forestry

C. forestry, and wood production

D. drinking water, and forestry

11. In the documentary “Liquid city”, the anthropologist Arjun Appadurai states that clean water is the very basis for a revolution in:

A. Public Health

B. Economic growth

C. Sanitation

D. None of the above