

UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES

End-Semester Examination, June-July, 2020

Course: Green Economics

Program: BBA (FAS)

Course code: EIEC2202

Instructions: Do as directed

Semester: VI

Time: 3:00 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

Part A: 30 Marks

Q1.	Choose the correct answer
i.	The concept of sustainable development was given in (a) 1990 (b) 1989 (c) 1988 (d) 1987
ii.	Green Growth Declaration was signed in 2009 by : (a) Thirty-three Countries (b) Thirty-four Countries (c) Thirty-five Countries (d) Thirty-six Countries
iii.	Emerging Economies like India and China contribution towards global greenhouse gases in 2014 was (a) 30% (b) 33% (c) 35% (d) 37%
iv.	Key environmental challenges in India include : (a) People living under severe water stress (b) World threats to biodiversity (c) Premature deaths from air pollution (d) All of the above
v.	Which is the second largest contributor of CO ₂ emissions : (a) China (b) Japan (c) USA (d) India
vi.	Which of the following lead to the development of green economics? (a) Environmental Degradation (b) Biodiversity Loss (c) Higher Economic Growth (d) Climate Change
vii.	The largest contributor of carbon emissions currently is : (a) India (b) USA (c) China (d) Japan

viii.	The concept of Green economics is related to: (e) European Countries (f) OECD Countries (g) Asia-Pacific Countries (h) G20 Countries
ix.	The overall objective of green economy is : (a) low-carbon, resource efficient, and socially inclusive (b) improved human wellbeing and social equity (c) significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities (d) All of the Above
x.	The concept of sustainable development was given by (e) UNWTO (f) UNEP (g) OECD (h) Brundtland, G
Part B: 50 Marks	
Q2	Differentiate between Green Energy and Fossil Fuel Energy
Q3	How is green growth different from economic development?
Q4	Explain the concept and scope of Sustainable Development.
Q5	What are the challenges to a transition to a Green Economy, and what will make it possible?
Q6	What economic opportunities will open due to green growth?
Part C: 20 Marks	
Q 7	<p>Read the following passage and answer the questions given at the end :</p> <p>“Green growth is not a replacement for sustainable development. Rather, it provides a practical and flexible approach for achieving concrete, measurable progress across its economic and environmental pillars, while taking full account of the social consequences of greening the growth dynamic of economies. The focus of green growth strategies is ensuring that natural assets can deliver their full economic potential on a sustainable basis. That potential includes the provision of critical life support services – clean air and water, and the resilient biodiversity needed to support food production and human health. Natural assets are not infinitely substitutable and green growth policies take account of that.”</p> <p>i. Explain the complementarity between green growth and sustainable development. ii. Can natural assets be ever substituted? Why/Why not?</p>