

MSD-014

PROGRAMME NAME: Post Graduate Diploma in Sustainability
Science

PROGRAMME CODE: PGDSSOL

COURSE TITLE: Ecological Economics

Mark per question- 2 Total Marks-100 Time Duration - 180 Minutes

1. "Theory of Value" was first introduced by
 - A) Adam Smith
 - B) David Ricardo
 - C) Laissez faire
 - D) Amrita Sen

2. "Theory of comparative advantage" is one of the famous theories of
 - A) Adam Smith
 - B) David Ricardo
 - C) John Stuart Mill
 - D) Julian Simon

3. In studying the Economy-Environment linkages, which of the following will be taken as part of Economy
 - A) Production
 - B) Energy and Raw Materials
 - C) Aesthetic Values
 - D) Recreational Services

4. "The total energy output is equal to the heat supply" proves
 - A) First Law of Thermodynamics
 - B) Second Law of Thermodynamics

- C) Third Law of Thermodynamics
- D) Carnot cycle

5. For the first time, in his work, _____ highlighted the relevance of the law of thermodynamics to economics

- A) Kenneth Boulding
- B) David Ricardo
- C) John Stuart Mill
- D) Julian Simon

6. The resources that suffer wear and tear from production but does not become a part of the output being produced, is

- A) Excludable resource
- B) Stock-flow resource
- C) Fund-service resource
- D) Rival resource

7. Which of the following is not an example of fund service resource

- A) Fossil fuel
- B) Carbon sequestration
- C) Solar energy
- D) Land

8. In the finite global ecosystem relative to the economic subsystem, the economic subsystem is very large relative to the size of the global ecosystem can be observed in

- A) Empty world
- B) Full world
- C) Globalised World
- D) Technology controlled world

9. The second stage of Demographic Transition Model is

- A) Death and birth rates are high and relatively in balance, resulting in a slow and steady population growth

- B) Death rates begin to decline with improved food supplies and sanitation, which results in a decrease in disease and overall increase in life span
- C) A decline in birth rates due to reeducation in subsistence agriculture, an increase in women's education and access to contraception, and other social factors
- D) Stabilization in population growth, with both low birth and death rates

10. Which of the following countries already reached stage four of the Demographic Transition Model

- A) India
- B) Nigeria
- C) Canada
- D) China

11. "Technology will give a solution to shortage of resources due to ever-increasing population" is the basic argument of

- A) Thomas Malthus
- B) Garrett Hardin
- C) Julian Simon
- D) Herman Daly

12. Environmental Kuznet Curve (EKC) does not apply to the emission of

- A) Carbon dioxide
- B) Sulphur dioxide
- C) Lead
- D) Nitrogen dioxide

13. Which of the following statement is true?

- A) IPAT is an accounting identity.
- B) EKC can be applicable to all types of pollutants.
- C) ISEW has always positive corelation with GNP
- D) Population overshoot is temporary because of its positive feedback loop between population and density dependent factors.

14. In steady state bi-economic model and to regulate the fishery, Individual Transferable Quotas (ITQs) give the benefit of

- A) Allowing limited fines in certain season
- B) Allowing marginal shareholders to get out of the fishery with monetary benefits
- C) More quotas on harvest in certain season
- D) Allowing the use of advance fishing gears during harvest season

15. Which of the following is one of the characteristics of a stock-flow resource

- A) Suffers wear and tear from production
- B) It cannot be used at any rate
- C) It provides a service at a fixed rate
- D) Materially transformed into what it produces

16. When we plot Sustainable extraction graph, X-axis depicts

- A) The stock
- B) The flow
- C) The harvest
- D) The growth

. Stock

17. Which one of the following is an example of cultural ecosystem services provided by forests

- A) scientific values
- B) water supply
- C) Green House Gas regulation
- D) Habitat for migratory birds

18. Politics is

- A) Human Capital
- B) Output of durable capital
- C) Intellectual capital
- D) Social capital

19. The rule for efficient resource allocation is

- A) Marginal Cost > Marginal Utility
- B) Marginal Cost < Marginal Utility
- C) Marginal Cost ≤ Marginal Utility
- D) Marginal Cost = Marginal Utility

20. The share of the marginal cost paid for the production of an additional output by the producers involved in the economic activity is

- A) Marginal private cost
- B) Marginal social cost
- C) Incidental Cost
- D) Marginal Product

21. Which of the following statement is wrong?

- A) Excludability is virtually synonymous with property rights
- B) Rivalness may be qualitative
- C) Rivalness is spatial in nature
- D) Future costs and benefits are more valuable than present in Inter temporal discounting

22. Relocating the industries in underdeveloped countries by developed countries is an example of

- A) Globalisation
- B) Pollution Haven Hypothesis
- C) Factor Endowment Hypothesis
- D) Internalisation

23. The regenerative capacity of the planet earth is called

- A) Ecological Footprints
- B) Ecologically sustainable regeneration
- C) Bio-capacity
- D) Planet's regeneration capacity

24. The first academic publication about the ecological footprint was in the year

- A) 1992
- B) 1997
- C) 1995
- D) 1996

25. In IS-LM economic model, LM curve shows

- A) Good and services market
- B) Money market equilibrium
- C) National Income-Interest rate relationship
- D) Downward sloping curve

26. The return of damaged ecological system to stable, healthy, and sustainable state, often together with associated ecosystem services is called

- A) Ecosystem Restoration
- B) Ecodevelopment
- C) Ecological Conservation
- D) Ecological Preservation

27. Which of the following city has the highest contributor of E-waste in India

- A) Delhi
- B) Bangalore
- C) Ahmedabad
- D) Hyderabad

28. Those resources which are accessible to the whole community to which no individual has exclusive property rights are called

- A) Common Property Resources
- B) State Open Resources
- C) Open Access Resources
- D) Community Property Resources

29. Which of the following is direct use value of ecosystem services?

- A) Heritage

- B) Recreation
- C) Pollination
- D) Cultural

30. Existence value is

- A) Indirect use value
- B) Direct Use value
- C) Option value
- D) Non-use value

31. To estimate the value of environmental amenities that affect prices of marketed goods, we use

- A) Travel cost method
- B) Hedonic Price method
- C) Market price method
- D) Substitute cost method

32. Contingent valuation method is referred to as

- A) Stated preference method
- B) Revealed preference method
- C) Market priced method
- D) Substitute cost method

33. Which one of the following is an example of Decentralised Policy Instrument

- A) Financing basic research
- B) Ban of single use plastics
- C) Clean tax allowances
- D) Green banking

34. Carbon offsets are measured in

- A) Metric tons of carbon dioxide per global hectare
- B) Metric tons of carbon dioxide

- C) Metric tons of greenhouse gases
- D) Metric tons of carbon dioxide-equivalent

35. UNFCCC was entered into force in the year

- A) 1994
- B) 1992
- C) 1995
- D) 1990

36. Travel cost method is used to estimate economic use value associated with ecosystem that are used for

- A) Flood protection services
- B) Water pollution control
- C) Recreation
- D) Willingness to pay

37. The value of the conservation of Project Tiger in India is

- A) Option Value
- B) Direct use Value
- C) Indirect use Value
- D) Non-use Value

38. The quantity of Oxygen required for the complete oxidation of organic chemical compound in water is called as

- A) Biological Oxygen Demand
- B) Biochemical Oxygen Demand
- C) Chemical Oxygen Demand
- D) Chemical Oxidation Demand

39. In Indian context, most of the village commons

- A) are under open access resource
- B) have neatly designed management structures
- C) have the tragedy of commons situation

D) are state property resources

40. The accounting framework that tracks demand of resources is

- A) Biocapacity
- B) Bioavailability
- C) Ecological Footprint
- D) Ecological Capacity

41. The effective erasure of national boundaries for economic purpose is called as

- A) Free trade
- B) Internalization
- C) Globalisation
- D) Economic liberalization

42. Example of negative externality

- A) Streetlight
- B) Automobile repairing shop
- C) Independent house with beautiful front balcony
- D) Laundry shop

43. Stocks of learned skills is

- A) Intellectual capital
- B) Cultural capital
- C) Human capital
- D) Social capital

44. Which of the following statements is true?

- A) All stock flow resources are non-rival in nature
- B) Ozone layer is a rival resource
- C) Fossil fuels are stock flow resources
- D) Pizza is fund-service resource

45. In fishery economics and for a sustainable yield, the level of effort and the equilibrium population size
- A) are inversely related
 - B) has no relation
 - C) are not important
 - D) are static in nature
46. Index of Sustainable Economic Welfare (ISEW) was developed by
- A) Amartya Sen
 - B) Julian Simon
 - C) Daly and Cobb
 - D) Simon Kuznet
47. The fourth stage of Demographic Transition Model is
- A) Death and birth rates are high and relatively in balance, resulting in a slow and steady population growth
 - B) Death rates begin to decline with improved food supplies and sanitation, which results in a decrease in disease and overall increase in life span
 - C) A decline in birth rates due to reduction in subsistence agriculture, an increase in women's education and access to contraception, and other social factors
 - D) Stabilization in population growth, with both low birth and death rates
48. In the finite global ecosystem relative to the economic subsystem, the economic subsystem is small relative to the size of the global ecosystem can be observed in
- A) Empty world
 - B) Full world
 - C) Globalised World
 - D) Technology controlled world
49. Fossil fuel is
- A) Stock flow resource
 - B) Fund service resource
 - C) High entropy resource

D) Fund service and high entropy resource

50. Thermodynamics is the study of

A) Economic flow

B) Conversion of energy

C) Economy-environment linkages

D) Energy pricing