



Name:

Enrolment No:

UPES

End Semester Examination, May 2024

Course: Climate Change and Sustainable Environment

Program: BBA+MBA

Course Code: OGET2009

Instructions:

Semester: IV

Time: 03 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

SECTION A
10Qx2M=20Marks

S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	Choose the correct answer	2	CO1
i.	Which of the following gasses has the maximum contribution in Climate change? a. Chlorofluorocarbons (CFC's) b. Methane (CH ₄) c. Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) d. Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	2	CO1
ii.	Which of the following statements is true about global warming? a. Global warming has led to large scale deforestation. b. Global warming has led to a rise in the sea levels. c. Global warming has led to a rapid increase in the population across several countries. d. Global warming has led to a huge amount of waste generation.	2	CO1
iii.	Which of the following statements is correct? a. Global warming is a result of ozone layer depletion. b. Global warming is a natural phenomenon. c. Global warming is defined as the rise in the average temperature of the surface of the Earth. d. Global warming is simply another term that scientists use to describe the greenhouse effect	2	CO1
iv.	Which of the following statements about climate change is true? a. Plantation can be a preventive measure to tackle climate change. b. The usage of cycles instead of bikes or cars for transportation can be a preventive measure to tackle climate change. c. The usage of organic products can be a preventive measure to tackle climate change. d. All of the above	2	CO1
v.	Which of the following is true about the environment? a. The environment includes only biotic factors. b. The environment includes only abiotic factors. c. The environment includes both biotic and abiotic factors. d. The environment includes neither biotic nor abiotic factors	2	CO1

vi.	How would acting to stop climate change affect the economy? a. It would damage the economy and cost us money. b. It would help the economy and make us money. c. It would cost money in the short-term but be better for the economy in the long-term. d. It would cost money in the long-term but be better for the economy in the short-term.	2	CO1
vii.	Why is politics important for stopping climate change? a. Because it's unlikely action will be taken fast enough without the government passing laws to reduce our impact on the climate. b. Because politicians are responsible for more greenhouse gas emissions than regular people. c. It isn't, private companies are already doing everything necessary to combat climate change. d. Because climate change isn't really a scientific issue, only a political one.	2	CO1
viii	Which could be a direct/indirect impact of climate change on children's health? a. Lack of access to healthcare due to migration. b. Shortened food supply and poor nutrition. c. Limited access to clean water and increased water borne illness. d. All of the above	2	CO1
Ix	What did countries agree to in the famous "Paris Agreement" in 2015? a. To keep global temperature rise below 2°C and pursue a path to limit warming to 1.5°C. b. To stop countries from dumping rubbish in the ocean. c. To transition to all electric cars by 2050. d. To plant 1 million trees in deforested areas	2	CO1
x	Which one of the activities below is an action you can take to reduce your carbon footprint? a. Eat less meat. b. Plant a tree. c. Wear second-hand fashion. d. All of the above	2	CO1
SECTION B 4Qx5M= 20 Marks			
Q 2	Outline the major threats of rising heatwaves on human well-being.	5	CO2
Q3	Do you think that climate change and business environment in an economy are complementing each other?	5	CO2
Q4	How important is climate funding for an emerging economy like India?	5	CO2
Q5	How will climate change challenge global business in future?	5	CO2
SECTION-C 3Qx10M=30 Marks			
Q 6	Elaborate the impact of heatwaves, floods and droughts on society, economy, and business.	10	CO3

Q7	According to various developing economies climate funding is not adequate to mitigate and adapt climate change. Do you agree? Why/Why not?	10	CO3
Q8	Explain the importance of balancing environmental sustainability and business sustainability.	10	CO3
SECTION-D 2Qx15M= 30 Marks			
Q9	<p style="text-align: center;">The Role of Public Finance in CSP Case Study: Rajasthan Sun Technique, India</p> <p>Among the technologies capable of harnessing renewable energy to meet growing world energy demand, concentrated solar power (CSP) is of particular interest. Its ability to store the sun's energy as heat allows it to deliver power when it is needed to balance out gaps in supply and demand arising from the fluctuating supply provided by other renewables, helping to maintain a stable energy supply. CSP has particular promise in emerging economies with abundant solar resources, such as India and South Africa. However, CSP investment and production costs are high compared to other more established conventional and renewable energy technologies. For now, the technology requires deployment experience in order to reduce costs and risks and so CSP projects still require public interventions to be financially viable. Investing in CSP, therefore, involves significant risks and challenges, both for project developers and the public sector. Private developers, on one side, have to consider potential technology failure, regulatory change, the sensitivity of project economics to debt costs and exchange rates. The public sector, on the other hand, faces the twin challenges of keeping costs low and finding the right tools for encouraging private investment in CSP deployment. With this in mind, the Climate Investment Funds, one of the major public institutions investing in CSP, has charged Climate Policy Initiative with analyzing the effectiveness of different public financing approaches to promote CSP deployment and future scale-up.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Is public support needed in all cases? If not, in which cases is it needed? b. Can public policy and support drive technology cost reductions simply by enabling additional capacity, or c. How can international public finance best support national policy efforts in emerging economies? 	15	CO4
Q10	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. What are the major implications of climate change on private sector in India? 	15	CO4

	b. What are the likely effects of a business as usual, or of a 4.5 ⁰ C increase in global temperatures? Can you make some predictions with some reasonable certainty?		
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