



**Institute of Management
JK Lakshmipat University
Jaipur**

END TERM EXAMINATION 2018

Programme: BBA/BCOM II Semester
MM: 50 Marks

Sub: Environmental Studies
Time: 3 Hours
Subject code: GN12

Instructions: Attempt any three questions from Section A. Section B is compulsory.

Section A

- Q1. Describe various types of Natural Resources? Explain various methods for conservation of natural resources. (10 marks).
- Q2. A. "The consumer of any ecosystem is a heterogeneous group". Explain.
B. Briefly enumerate the structure and function of various types of consumers and their role in ecosystem. (10 marks)
- Q3. A. What are various steps taken by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt. of India? to make people aware of the environmental degradation and its management?
B. Explain scarcity of water resources in India in light of any two river water disputes. (10 marks)
- Q4. A. Write an account of the growing energy needs with special reference to India.
B. Types of Natural Hazards & challenges faced by India. (10 marks)
- Q5. Write short note on the following:
A. GATT/WTO
B. Role/Functions of SEBI (10 marks)

Section B

The overfishing of sharks is a wicked problem, meaning that it is a complex issue, which is hard to solve due to its multiple views, unique qualities, persistency, instability and uncertainty.

First of all, there are different stakeholders involved. Consumers create a market for shark products. Shark fin soup is a long-standing tradition in China, therefore there is a high demand. Over the past two decades the value of shark landings has drastically increased. Removing the shark fins from the body while at sea allows the fishermen to store shark fins in an efficient way. On the other hand, people involved in ecotourism, conservation, or research are interested in maintaining and growing shark populations. The problem is made more difficult by the way the public views sharks as dangerous and frightening predators. Because of this widespread fear that people have of most shark species, funding for conservation and research of these species is incredibly difficult to accumulate. Laws have to be made on an international level, with emphasis on coastal nations implementing local laws, which protect shark populations. Furthermore, a large proportion of the world's ocean "lies outside of national jurisdiction limits; no one state has the power to impose rules and restrictions or implement integrated conservation efforts, leaving much of the open ocean virtually unprotected"). The geographical vastness of oceans makes monitoring shark populations and catches a strenuous task.

Furthermore, there is a gap in shark finning data. The numbers of sharks killed each year might be higher than United Food and Agriculture Organization suggests this is the case because it is difficult to monitor catches, specifically targeted species, if the fins are not attached to the body. Also, the fact that sharks can be highly migratory species implies that several jurisdictions would need to coordinate to be effective (Techera & Klein, 2011). Illegal fishing that leads to unreported catches further complicates the situation. There is also a gap in knowledge regarding what roles sharks have in the ocean and the importance of a shark may vary depending on the region. The issue's persistence may be found in the idea that there will always be ethical issues surrounding shark treatment globally and regionally. Humans want to benefit from sharks in some way or another, but agreeing on what the most morally sound method of drawing this benefit will always be difficult to achieve.

The diversity of stakeholders, economic incentives, market fluctuations, environmental impacts and conservation perspectives implies that debate and instability will play a role in the evolution of the problem.

Shark aquaculture would take the pressure off the wild living sharks. Many animals are farmed for food; doing this with sharks might be a good possible solution. However, certain problems would still remain. The aquacultures that already exist (for example salmon farms) have problems such as a high amount of waste, transmission of disease or escape and interaction with wild stocks. Those problems would probably be similar for shark farms. Furthermore, feeding sharks is very expensive. To make it economical, sharks must be sold more expensive than the ones caught in the wild. However, money could be earned not only by selling sharks but also by building the farm close to a tourist destination, so people can see sharks and rays. Another possibility would be having a special label; consumers who

are interested in protecting the environment would be willing to pay more. With the help of social media or other campaigns it could be spread globally. Another benefit would be working together with an aquarium and a team of researchers. Sharks could be bred in captivity and then repopulated in reef areas. This would benefit marine ecosystems, and the tourism industry.

The living patterns of sharks still remain unclear and it is hard to count how many sharks are actually left in the ocean (Techera, 2011). There are still so many fields to explore, which will possibly take many more years of research. However, we have enough reasons for why sharks have to be protected from overfishing or cruel practices, such as shark-finning. We don't need more knowledge about that, what we need to do is to act now, with every possible solution. Shark fin soup is culturally significant in Chinese culture as a dish that shows a host's wealth and generosity when served to .Different cultures have conflicting values towards animal welfare and it is difficult to say which culture's values are more important to maintain when addressing these global issues. If our goal was to reduce shark finning rather than total shark catches one compromise that could be used is the encouragement of shark steaks as a cuisine to replace shark fin soup. This would reduce the need for shark fins specifically and still allow for the consumption of the shark that might hold similar cultural value.

Q1. Give an appropriate title for the above case and mention the problem areas to save the environment.

Q2. Suggest important corrective measures that can be taken to reduce the illegal fishing of the sharks.

Q3. Give your views on positive and negative aspect of protection of sharks, Is the protection needed?