

JK LAKSHMIPAT UNIVERSITY, JAIPUR

Institute of Management

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Institute of Engineering

Mid-Term Examination October 2019

BBA & BTech 3rd semester

Roll No.....

Perspectives on Contemporary Issues
Course Code –CC1103

Time: 1.30 hours Max. Marks: 30

Learning Outcomes

The students will be able to:

1. Identify different perspectives objectively.
 2. Explain interconnectedness of the issues and their impact at micro and macro levels.
 3. Recognize their own beliefs, biases, claims and assumptions.
 4. Evaluate sources, argue and defend effectively.
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(Section 1)

According to the Composite Water Management Index (CWMI) report released by the Niti Aayog in 2018, 21 major cities (Delhi, Bengaluru, Chennai, Hyderabad and others) are racing to reach zero groundwater levels by 2020, affecting access for 100 million people.

Three rivers, four water bodies, five wetlands and six forests have completely dried in Chennai despite having better water resources and rains than any other metro cities, the report said.

However, 12 per cent of India's population is already living the 'Day Zero' scenario, thanks to excessive groundwater pumping, an inefficient and wasteful water management system and years of deficient rains. The CWMI report also states that by 2030, the country's water demand is projected to be twice the available supply, implying severe water scarcity for hundreds of millions of people and an eventual six per cent loss in the country's GDP.

The report also says that 40 per cent of India's population will have no access to drinking water by 2030.

Q1- Explain how the water crisis will impact you? What could be done to address the crisis? 10 marks (LO 2)

(Section 2)

Q2- There are two questions in section 2. Answer question A or B. 8 marks

With global warming on the increase and species and their habitats on the decrease, chances for ecosystems to adapt naturally are diminishing.

Fauna and flora are both under threat because governments have failed to deliver on 20 biodiversity targets they agreed nine years ago in Japan, including designating 17 per cent of land as protected areas by 2020.

The report by the UN's Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) found more than four-fifths of those targets will be missed. Some countries haven't even drawn up plans to meet them.

Q2.A- How will the unprecedented rate of biodiversity loss affect economies in the future? (LO 2)

OR

The release of GMOs into the environment and the marketing of GM foods have resulted in a public debate in many parts of the world. This debate is likely to continue, probably in the broader context of other uses of biotechnology (e.g. in human medicine) and their consequences for human societies. Even though the issues under debate are usually very similar (costs and benefits, safety issues), the outcome of the debate differs from country to country.

Q2 B-Why has there been concern about GM foods among some politicians, public interest groups and consumers? (LO 1)

(Section 3)

Globalization is the process that defines the global economy. If it is viewed simply as describing the phenomenon of international trade, globalization has been taking place for centuries. Recently, the phenomenon has been formalized and encouraged by various free or liberalized trade agreements, such as the 1948 General Agreement on Tariff Trade (GATT) and the framework determined by the World Trade Organization (WTO). Such trade (which includes the exchange of capital, information, and people) is "free" in the sense that it is not under the control of any one state. Globalization can also be understood as a holistic phenomenon related to general systems theory, where business arrangements and transactions concluded in one domain will have effects in others, whether these are requested, invited, desired, or otherwise.

In a 1997 Global Finance article, Jim Kelly, CEO of United Parcel Service, took a positive stance: "So why go global? Because any company that can, should. It's not a question of growth for the sake of growth. It's the price of admission to today's marketplace." At the 1996 Inaugural Lecture of Malaysia Fellowship Exchange Programmed, Malaysian Prime Minister Dato' Seri Mahathir Mohamad questioned the impact of globalization: "The effect of economic globalization would be the demise of the small companies based in the developing countries. Large international corporations originating in the developed countries will take over everything."

Q 3- Discuss the reason why Indian government decided to liberalize the economy? What were its implications? -----12marks (LO 1)
