4/51 **0212N912** Candidate's Seat No :_____

MBA in SIBFT Sem.-3 Examination

IIS-FT-21

Triple Bottmline of Sust, Pol-PPP

Time : 2-30 Hours] **December-2024** **[Max. Marks : 70**

Instructions:

- ***Question no 1 to 4 carry 14 marks each, with both the questions mentioned in question 1 to 4 of 7 marks each.***
- ***Question no 5 carries 14 marks (each question of 2 marks). Out of the 12 questions, attempt any seven.***

Question 1

i. What are some of the most sustainable practices that ought to be ideally followed whilst travelling? Explain the same with the help of an example.

ii. Explain sustainable business with a suitable international example of your choice.

OR

i. How does sustainable agriculture help the environment all around?

ii. What are some of the potential roadblocks in sustainable development?

Question 2

i. Explain in detail the concept of self sustainability. Can it aid in the overall evolution of an individual? If yes, how?

ii. How can self sustainability be the 1st step towards building up a greener and sustainable environment all around?

OR

i. What is Carbon and Ecological footprint? How is the same calculated? Has this course in sustainability helped in improving your carbon score if any? If yes, how?

ii. What are some eco-friendly alternatives to common household products?

Question 3

i. In what ways can employee attitude towards sustainability be changed positively?

ii. When implementing sustainability in an organization, how should environmental affair department support the move beyond compliance and eco-efficiencies?

OR

i. How can an employee contribute in making the workplace more green and sustainable?

ii. When implementing sustainability in an organization, how should finance department account for environmental and social impacts and report the same?

P.T.O.

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Question 4-Case Study (Sustainable City Singapore) based questions

Context

Singapore has established a series of long-term goals and 10-year plans to reconcile rapid economic development and environmental sustainability. It has pursued its vision of being a clean, green city using targeted policy portfolios and strong spatial planning.

Approach

In 2008 Singapore set up an Inter-Ministerial Committee on Sustainable Development (IMCSD), co-chaired by the Minister for National Development and the Minister for the Environment and Water Resources. The Sustainable Singapore Blueprint which was introduced in the following year sets out sustainable development goals to 2030. The SSB outlines strategies to achieve twin objectives of economic growth and a good living environment. It includes ambitious targets for energy efficiency; water consumption; local air quality; use of public transportation; green and blue spaces, including park space and water catchment areas; and green buildings. Singapore is currently also preparing an underground master plan to build transportation links, shops, and other facilities under the existing surface developments so as to ensure room for growth in the future. The plans outline measures to increase connectivity, improve transport services, and create a more inclusive and liveable community. Singapore has a broad mix of regulations and standards, pricing systems, technology demonstration projects, consumer awareness programs, information management, and other policies across environmental issues, including air quality, climate change, energy efficiency, water, waste, nature conservation, and public health. The policy portfolios generally consist of a range of instruments and measures that target a number of goals, including: Air quality – regulatory measures for stationary and mobile sources of pollutants; co-regulation of pollutants by government, industry, and consumers; Transport – electronic road pricing (a form of congestion charging in central city areas), cycling networks and pathways, vehicle quota system (i.e. the auctioning of certificates of entitlement for vehicle ownership), and a dense and integrated public transport system consisting of the mass rapid transit system and bus network; Climate change – demonstration projects on renewable energy (e.g. testing of various solar technologies in public housing precincts), research and development (R&D) investments and establishment of research institutes dedicated to energy research, climate studies and research, risk assessment, and adaptation planning; Energy efficiency – promotion of energy efficiency, setting minimum standards, 80 percent of buildings in Singapore to achieve Green Mark certification by 2030; Water – sourcing water from local catchments; recycling and desalination of water; improvement of water efficiency through water efficient homes program; mandatory submission of water efficiency management plans for large water users; application of international water standards; provision of education for those living in water catchment areas; and long run marginal pricing to encourage water conservation, reflecting the scarcity value of water; Waste – incineration; encouragement of participation in recycling; promotion of innovative technologies to recycle and reduce waste; infrastructure support for recycling; and voluntary Singapore Packaging Agreement; Nature conservation reforestation and outreach program for students; nature recreational master plan; and 10 percent of land area committed as green space, of which half is gazetted nature reserves.

Outcome

The 2005 review of the 1992 Green Plan found that targets on air and water quality, waste, recycling, and conservation had been met. The evidence suggests that the portfolio of policies and practices in place have made Singapore substantially greener than when it was first established. For example, the Singapore River was so severely polluted in the early 1900s that a major clean-up program was required; this started in 1977. The river is so clean now that it forms part of the Marina Reservoir providing domestic water supplies to the city (MEWR, 2013). Other major achievements have been the mass public transit system, which encourages commuters to take public transport instead of turning to private cars. This is reflected by a 63 percent public

transport peak period mode share, which increased from 59 percent in 2008 to 63 percent in 2012. There is a target to increase this to 75 percent public transport mode share by 2030. This reduces congestion on roads, improves air quality, and maximizes land use by minimizing the need for roads. Energy efficiency, carbon intensity, and waste management are also improving, substantially improving the quality of life in Singapore (BCA, 2009). These positive impacts are recognized by international ratings. For example, the Economist Intelligence Unit's Asian Green City Index Study in 2011 ranked Singapore as Asia's greenest metropolis, particularly for its 5 ambitious environmental targets and its efficient approach to achieving them.

Basis the above, answer the below questions which are of 7 marks each:

i) What are the major learnings from this case study?

ii) What according to you must have been the key factors behind the successful seamless transformation of Singapore as a world class sustainable city?

OR

i) What according to you must have been the key challenges faced by the government of Singapore in implementing various sustainable initiatives if any?

ii) The city of Ahmedabad in Gujarat, India is readying itself to bid for the Olympics in the near future. Assuming you are a Sustainability Consultant, design a masterplan to turn the city into a sustainable developed one using the Singapore model as a benchmark – something that would add bonus points to the bid if any.

Question 5 *Attempt any seven out of twelve.*

1. Which of the following is not a pillar of sustainable development?
   i) Economic ii) Social
   iii) Environmental iv) Technological

2. Which city is known for its public transit system and sustainable urban design?
   i) New York ii) Copenhagen
   ii) Paris iv) Nairobi

3. What is the primary goal of sustainable development?
   i) To promote economic growth at all costs
   ii) To promote social well-being at all costs
   iii) To protect the environment at all costs
   iv) To balance economic growth, social well-being, and environmental protection

4. What can individuals do to promote sustainable development?
   i) Make sustainable choices in their daily lives
   ii) Reduce their carbon footprint
   iii) Support sustainable initiatives in their communities
   iv) All of the above
5. In what ways do environmental regulations impact industry?

6. Can sustainability initiatives be funded? If yes, how?

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7. GRI is an acronym for .....

8. UNDP stands for .....

9. CSR aims to strike a balance between which two important aspects?
   i) Economic growth and environmental conservation
   ii) Employee welfare and customer satisfaction
   iii) Profitability and market share
   iv) Regulatory compliance and shareholder dividends

10. Which of the following is said to be a biodegradable waste?
   i) Plastics
   ii) Glasses
   iii) Eggshell
   iv) Polythene

11. On which day the world environment day is celebrated?
   i) 5th April
   ii) 15th May
   iii) 5th June
   iv) 25th April

12. (i) Wind is a renewable source of energy. True or False?
   (ii) Ozone is the cause of soil pollution. True or False?

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