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Candidate's Seat No : \_\_\_\_\_

IMSc IT (FIN) (Rep) (NEP) Sem.-2 Examination

DSC-M-FIN-123T

Banking and E.S.G.

Time : 2-00 Hours]

May-2025

[Max. Marks : 50

**Instructions:**

- Figures to the right indicate Full Marks.
- Do not write anything on the question paper.
- Simple calculator is allowed. Do not use a scientific calculator.

Q.1	<b>Explain challenges for Climate Change.</b>	10
	<b>OR</b>	
Q.1	<b>Discuss strategies of biodiversity conservation.</b>	10
Q.2	<b>Discuss Green Finance in detail.</b>	10
	<b>OR</b>	
Q.2	<b>Explain various threats of biodiversity conservation.</b>	10
Q.3	<b>Discuss the carbon footprint in detail.</b>	10
	<b>OR</b>	
Q.3	<b>Explain Global warming in detail.</b>	10
Q.4	<b>Discuss scope of ESG in detail</b>	10
	<b>OR</b>	
Q.4	<b>Explain various stakeholders in ESG</b>	10
<b>Q.5</b>	<b>Attempt 5 out of 10 Multiple choice Questions:</b>	<b>10</b>
	<p>1. Which of the following is a significant impact of global warming observed in India's agricultural sector?</p> <p>a) Uniform increase in crop yields across all regions.</p> <p>b) Reduced frequency of droughts and floods.</p> <p>c) Changes in monsoon patterns and increased frequency of extreme weather events affecting crop cycles.</p> <p>d) A significant decrease in methane emissions from rice paddies.</p> <p>2. India's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement include a commitment to:</p> <p>a) Increase coal consumption for power generation by 2030.</p> <p>b) Achieve 50% cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030.</p>	

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- c) 1 Reduce agricultural subsidies to decrease greenhouse gas emissions.  
d) Halt all industrial development to curb emissions.
3. Which of these coastal consequences is a major concern for India due to global warming-induced sea-level rise?
- a) Expansion of beaches providing more tourism opportunities.  
b) Increased freshwater availability in coastal aquifers.  
c) Greater risk of saltwater intrusion into freshwater sources and submergence of low-lying areas.  
d) A decrease in the intensity of coastal storms.
4. The energy sector is the largest contributor to India's greenhouse gas emissions. Which of these is a primary source within this sector in India?
- a) Nuclear power plants  
b) Hydroelectric dams  
c) Coal combustion for electricity and heat  
d) Solar panel manufacturing
5. Which of the following government initiatives in India primarily aims to promote the use of solar energy to combat global warming?
- a) National Mission for a Green India  
b) National Mission on Sustainable Habitat  
c) National Solar Mission (Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission)  
d) National Water Mission
6. Global warming is predicted to increase the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events in India. Which of these is an example of such an event becoming more common?
- a) Mild and predictable winters across the country.  
b) A consistent decrease in pre-monsoon rainfall.  
c) More frequent and intense heatwaves and cyclones.  
d) Uniform cooling in the Himalayan region.
7. According to recent assessments, which of these statements accurately reflects India's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions?
- a) India is the world's largest GHG emitter per capita.  
b) India's GHG emissions have been consistently and rapidly declining over the past two decades.  
c) While India is a major overall emitter, its per capita emissions are lower than many developed countries.  
d) The agricultural sector is the sole contributor to India's GHG emissions.
8. What is one of the key vulnerabilities of the Himalayan ecosystem in India to global warming?
- a) Increased biodiversity due to warmer temperatures.  
b) Rapid melting of glaciers leading to water security issues and an

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<p>increased risk of glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs).</p> <p>c) Expansion of agricultural land at higher altitudes without any negative consequences.</p> <p>d) A significant decrease in snowfall, benefiting winter tourism.</p> <p>9. India has pledged to achieve net-zero emissions by which year?</p> <p>a) 2030</p> <p>b) 2047</p> <p>c) 2050</p> <p>d) 2070</p> <p>10. Which of the following agricultural practices in India is a significant source of methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), a potent greenhouse gas?</p> <p>a) Dryland farming of millets.</p> <p>b) Cultivation of rice in flooded paddies.</p> <p>c) Drip irrigation in horticulture.</p> <p>d) Organic farming of vegetables.</p>	
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