

i Information sheet

Exam for SGO2500-H21

The exam consists of two parts. You need to address both parts.

PART I - LONG ANSWER

Choose 1 of the 2 questions presented and write an essay of maximum 1500 words based on what you have learn in the course. Start each answer with the question number.

PART II – SHORT ANSWERS

Choose 2 out of the 3 questions presented and write a short essay of maximum 500 words for each of the chosen questions based on what you have learned in the course. Start each answer with the question number.

For easy reference, all the questions can be found in the PDF-file attached here.

Before the exam you must have:

- [Read about exams and submissions in Inspera \(Lenker til en ekstern side.\)](#).
- Checked [technical requirements \(Lenker til en ekstern side.\)](#) and [familiarize yourself with Inspera \(Lenker til en ekstern side.\)](#).
- Checked to see that you have access to Inspera.

Information about the exam

- A home exam is your own independent work to demonstrate the results of your efforts and learning. You may use all aids at your disposal (e.g. course and other literature), but keep in mind that you need to economise on time as if this was a traditional school examination without such aids
- Use of references: You may include in-text citations as you would on a school exam, and must do so if you cite directly from literature at your disposal. Keep in mind that all exams automatically will be checked for plagiarism. A reference list is not required even though in-text citations are used.
- Make sure your submission is anonymous - do not use your name in your assignment.

Questions during the exam

- If you have questions during the exam, you must send an email from your UiO-address to hjemmeeksamen@sv.uio.no. Write the course code in the subject field.
- If any information is given to all candidates during the exam, this information will be posted in Canvas. Make sure that you [receive Canvas notifications \(Lenker til en ekstern side.\)](#).
- If you have questions before the exam day or after you have submitted your exam, please contact [SV-info \(Lenker til en ekstern side.\)](#).

How to submit in Inspera

- When you have started to answer the exam / uploaded your file, you will see that it is saved to your submission.
- You can change your exam answer until the test closes.
- When the test closes, your answer will automatically be delivered for grading.

- If you have started to answer the exam and do not want to submit you exam answer you must withdraw from the exam. Click the menu in the upper right corner and choose "Withdraw".

After the exam

- After the submission deadline make sure that you find your submission under **Archive** in Inspira.
- Send an e-mail immediately to hjemmeeksamen@sv.uio.no if you do not see your submission. Attach your exam answer if you have this as a file.

Good luck with the exam!

1 Question 1

PART I - LONG ANSWER

Choose 1 of the 2 questions presented below and write an essay of maximum 1500 words based on what you have learn in the course. Start each answer with the question number.

Question 1:

Taking the BBC article as a point of departure, discuss the relationship between climate change and development. Using the concepts and approaches you have learned in the course, help the reader understand (1) whether or not India's net zero pledge is important to fight climate change and (2) how the pledge relates to international climate justice (maximum 1500 words).

COP26: India PM Narendra Modi pledges net zero by 2070

4 days ago



India's Prime Minister outlines five commitments for his country at COP26

India has promised to cut its emissions to net zero by 2070 - missing a key goal of the COP26 summit for countries to commit to reach that target by 2050.

“India has promised to cut its emissions to net zero by 2070 - missing a key goal of the COP26 summit for countries to commit to reach that target by 2050.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi made the pledge, the first time India has set a net zero target, at the Glasgow summit.

Net zero, or becoming carbon neutral, means not adding to the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. [...]













India is the world's fourth biggest emitter of carbon dioxide after China, the US and the EU.


But its huge population means its emissions per capita are much lower than other major world economies. India emitted 1.9 tonnes of CO₂ per head of population in 2019, compared with 15.5 tonnes for the US and 12.5 tonnes for Russia that year.

Mr Modi made the pledge as one of five commitments from his country. They include a promise for India to get 50% of its energy from renewable resources by 2030, and by the same year to reduce total projected carbon emissions by one billion tonnes.”

[Source: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-59125143>]

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Format ▾ | **B** *I* U x_2 x^2 | I_x |   |    |   |   |  |  |  |



Words: 0

Maks poeng: 10

2 Question 2

Question 2:

The following extract from a blog by Anna Walnycki and Tucker Landesman discusses the relation between efforts to achieve sustainable cities in the global South and issues of poverty and inequality. Using the concepts and approaches you have learned in the course, write an essay to help us understand (1) the challenges to urban development in the global South and (2) how are these are framed and addressed by the brown and green agendas for sustainable urban development. You can provide examples (maximum 1500 words).

Can we reduce urban poverty and inequality and achieve net zero cities?

This year, World Habitat Day focuses on how cities can develop practical, workable plans for a carbon-free world. Over half the world's population live in urban areas, so it's unsurprising that cities are responsible for 75% of carbon emissions. Anna Walnycki and Tucker Landesman explain why efforts to achieve zero carbon cities will only be successful if they simultaneously address pervasive urban poverty and inequalities.



Aerial view of Villa 20, one of the largest slums in Buenos Aires, Argentina (Photo: copyright [Instituto de la Vivienda de la Ciudad](#))

“Over a billion people live in informal settlements with inadequate access to decent, affordable housing and basic services. Given cities’ huge carbon footprint and the global push for decarbonisation, efforts to guarantee housing, services and economic opportunities must also integrate mitigation measures. Urban development and low-carbon agendas must be intertwined to achieve long-term sustainability and avoid exacerbating social, economic and environmental inequalities. [...]













Transformative policies are urgently needed to radically alter how we consume, work, move about the city and live in our homes. But unless such policies are shaped around the needs of ordinary citizens, responses will be top-down and – failing to respond to local contexts – more likely to backfire, potentially deepening social and economic inequalities. [...]


One in seven people live in informal settlements globally, most without decent housing, sanitation, water and other basic services. Solutions are often straightforward, but local governments struggle to pay for the upgrading required to meet the fundamental needs and rights of these populations. [...]

But simultaneously advancing agendas to decarbonise, reduce poverty and tackle inequality presents an opportunity to respond to urban financing, planning and governance challenges that have undermined efforts to promote more inclusive forms of urbanisation and slum upgrading programmes.”

[Source: [Can we reduce urban poverty and inequality and achieve net zero cities?](#) | [International Institute for Environment and Development \(iied.org\)](#)]

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3 Question 3

PART II – SHORT ANSWERS












Choose 2 out of the 3 questions presented below and write a short essay of maximum 500 words for each of the chosen questions based on what you have learned in the course.


Question 3:

To be able to respond to Malika Bilal's tweet about the legacy of colonialism, you need to be aware of what colonialism involved. Write a short essay discussing how colonialism shaped the development of the global South (maximum 500 words).



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4 Question 4

Question 4:

In the tweet below the Norwegian company Yara promotes their fertilizers among local producers in Kenya, linking food security to local communities and producers. Using concepts you have learned in this course, briefly discuss the relation between agriculture, livelihoods and food security in rural areas of the global South (maximum 500 words).



YaraKenya @YaraKenya · 12. nov. ...












One of [#Yara](#)'s missions is to help improve [#foodsecurity](#) by providing fertilizers that nourish crops, ensuring healthier yields.


Do your crops help feed your communities? Share your story in the comments below.

[#YaraKenya](#) [#QualityCrops](#) [#KnowledgeGrows](#) [#MboleaNiYara](#)



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Words: 0

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5 Question 5

Question 5:

The four Tweets below indicate three different positions in the debate about population growth as a key cause of global environmental problems, including climate change. Using concepts you have learned in this course, particularly those related to people and development, briefly discuss these three positions, indicating which you think is right and why (maximum 500 words).

Roadkill Wallaby Reef Foundation 🌍🌿🐨🐼🐻🐾🐾🐾 @ · Nov 6 ...

Replying to [@xr_cambridge](#)

The extinction event is product of human **population growth** & economic growth (as is **climate change**). Why is the 'p' word so hard to even mention? Crazy.



europeanscientist.com

Population and economic growth are destroying biodiversity
According to a new study, technology may not be enough to counteract the adverse impacts of increasing agricultural land use owing to ...

Paul Dawson @PaulEDawson · Nov 5 ...

The richest 1% (a **population** smaller than Germany) – are on track to be releasing 70 tonnes of CO2 per person a year if current **consumption** continues.

In total they will account for 16% of total emissions by 2030, up from 13% of emissions in 1990.



theguardian.com

"Luxury carbon consumption" of top 1% threatens 1.5C global heating I...
Richest 1% will account for 16% of total emissions by 2030, while poorest 50% will release one tonne of CO2 a year

6 138 205

mtobis @mtobis · Nov 3 ...

It's really distressing to me how easily hard-won understanding gets forgotten.

It's not either/or. Not either **population** or **consumption**. It's both, and in a straightforward way. That's been basic environmental thinking for a half century.

4 1 11













Kevin Anderson @KevinClimate · Nov 1 ...


Replying to [@JuSummerhayes](#) [@MishalHusain](#) and 5 others

In the tight timeframe to deliver on 1.5-2°C mitigation, changes in rates of growth of **population** are of little importance. The key issue is energy use, & that's mostly about hi-consumers. That said, broader sustainability concerns are much more a **consumption & population** issue.

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Document 1
Attached



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