

THIRD TEST — KEY

A. 30%. In a blue exam book, mark the following sentences as true (T) or false (F).

T 1. Urging change from a anthropocentric to a biocentric value system is central to the movement known as deep ecology.

T 2. Whereas mainstream liberals analyze environmental problems as instantiating the logic of “‘prisoners’ dilemma,” calling for laws and treaties to coerce cooperation and protection of the commons, anti-development communitarians are suspicious of laws and treaties as not a “tragedy of the commons” but a “tragedy of enclosure.”

T 3. The Nobel-Prize-winning economist Amartya Sen joins mainstream conservatives in stressing the value of liberty (in Sen’s case endorsement of government programs to help children realize “‘basic capacities” to become autonomous agents in the world economy), free markets, and the hope of economic growth in opposition to neo-Malthusian environmentalists.

F 4. A self-interested “‘prisoner” in “‘prisoners’ dilemma” never confesses.

F 5. Ramachandra Guha sees the national-park formula for environmental protection, which is favored by deep ecologists, as justified by the principle of the state’s “‘eminent domain” and as fair to displaced villagers so long as compensation is paid.

T 6. Socialism differs from the devolutionist recommendations of the *Ecologist* editors by being internationalist.

F 7. NIMBY (“‘Not in my backyard”) is an attitude condemned by all who are sensitive to environmental problems caused by development.

T 8. Mainstream conservatives champion *laissez faire* policies (“‘leave us alone, Mr. Government, that we may pursue business”) including privatization of (formerly) public goods such as air and water including creation of markets to buy and sell permissions to pollute.

T 9. World population now stands at over six billion human beings, whereas before 1800 it was, by best estimates, less than one billion.

T 10. Both Amartya Sen, who is in the final analysis pro-globalization, and the editors of the *Ecologist*, who are anti-globalization, are critical of GDP (gross domestic product) as a measure of progress.

B. 70%. Write a philosophic essay on an environmental problem of your choosing, discussing the positions of *Whose Common Future* by the *Ecologist* editors as well as at least two further perspectives considered by us in this course and your own as a fourth view if not an endorsement of one of the three. That is to say, outline at least three of the following stances on ecological issues, including #3. Then tell us which position you endorse and why, or present your own distinct opinion (which might, or might not, combine features of your opponents’ views). What is the strongest argument for your position, and what are some of the weaknesses in the other views?

1. Mainstream liberals
2. Mainstream conservatives, “‘free marketers”
3. Local-empowerment, anti-development “‘devolutionists”
4. Deep ecologists
5. Socialists
6. Progressives (the “‘capabilities approach”)

Feel free to use other labels (including proper names).

Please write your essay in a blue exam book. Write from the front.