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**Project : Cost Benefit Analysis Of
Environmental Assets In J K College
Campus**

Subject : Environmental Studies

1st Semester

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Registration No : 007594 of

2021-22

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It is my privilege and honour to express my profound gratitude and indebtedness to my sir for giving me constant inspiration, guidance and support throughout the course of my study and completing this dissertation, he has constantly inspired me to work harder and perform better towards the completion of this dissertation.

I wish to thank my study area people for their support and blessings towards the completion of this work.

Finally I would like to thank all my friends and classmates for their kind cooperation and help.

Cost Benefits Analysis of Environmental Assets:

A: cost-benefit analysis of environmental assets involves evaluating the cost and benefits associated with preserving or improving natural resources such as forest, water bodies, natural and wildlife habitats. This analysis can help stakeholders understand the economic ~~stands~~ impact of environmental conservation efforts and inform decision-making process. Here are some steps that can be taken to conduct a cost-benefits analysis environmental assets.

i) Identify The Environmental Assets:

The first step is to be identify the natural resource that has been conserved or improved, such as a forest, river, or wetland.

ii) Identify The cost:

Next, the cost associated with the conservation or improvement of the asset need to be identify of the assets. These costs may include the initial investment in conservation efforts, ongoing maintenance cost, and any foregone economic opportunities due to conservation restriction.

iv) Quantity The cost And Benefits:

once the cost and benefits have been identified, they need to be quantified in monetary terms wherever possible. This allows for a direct comparison between the cost and benefits.



i) considered non-monetary factors:

While a cost benefits analysis primarily focuses on the economic impact of Environmental conservation efforts, it is important to consider non-monetary factors as well, such as the intrinsic value of natural resources and the long term impact on the environment and society.

overall, a cost benefit analysis of environmental assets can provide valuable insights into the economic viability of conservation efforts and help stakeholders make informed decision about environmental policy and management.





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**Project : Cost Benefit Analysis
Of Environmental Assets In J K
College Campus**

**Subject : Environmental
Studies**

1st Semester

**Name : Swapan Kumar
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2021-22

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PROJECT :-

GAST Benefit Analysis of
Environmental Assets in

JK College
Campus

∴ Acknowledgement :-

It is my privilege and honour to express my profound gratitude and indebtedness to my sir, for giving me constant inspiration, guidance and support throughout the course of my study and completing this dissertation, he has constantly inspired me to work harder and perform better towards the completion of this dissertation.

Finally I would like to thank my class teachers and my friends for their kind cooperation and help.

Introduction :-

Environmental cost-benefit analysis, or CBA, refers to the economic appraisal of policies and projects that have the deliberate aim of improving the provision of environmental services or actions that might affect the environment or an indirect consequence.

Cost-Benefit Analysis of Environmental Assets of our JK college :-

A cost-benefit analysis of environmental assets of our college evaluating the costs and benefits associated with preserving and improving natural resources such as campus, water bodies, and wildlife habitats. This analysis can help stakeholders understand the economic impact of environmental conservation efforts and inform decision-making process. Here are some steps that can be taken to conduct a cost-benefit analysis of environmental assets of our college campus :-

* Identify the Environmental Assets :-

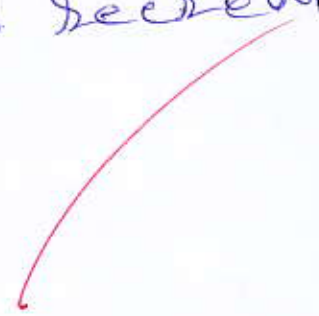
The first step is to be identify the natural resource that have been conserved or improved, such as a campus, river or wetland.

* Identify the cost :-

Next, the costs associated with the conservation or improvement of the asset need to be identified. These costs may include the initial investment in conservation efforts, ongoing maintenance cost, and any economic fund opportunity due to conservation restrictions.

* Identify the Benefit :-

The benefits resulting from the conservation or improvement of the assets need to be identified. These benefits may include improved air and water quality, carbon sequestration, biodiversity preservation, and recreational opportunities.



Financial analysis of the wood-energy plantation option. per Department of A.R. college

Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Benefit											
Harvestable Plant (times)	-	-	-	-	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Value (USD)	-	-	-	-	1980.4	1980.4	1980.4	1980.4	1980.4	1980.4	1980.4
Carbon Sequestration	-	4.8	4.8	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CO ₂ eq Sequestration value (USD)	-	25.1	25.1	25.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Benefit (USD)	0.0	25.1	25.1	25.1	1980.4	1980.4	1980.4	1980.4	1980.4	1980.4	1980.4

Investment cost Analysis of Department of JK college

Inv Dept	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Site planning	1.3										
Seedings	2020.8										
Land preparation	251.5										
Outplanting	296.4										
operational costs											
Land opportunity cost		55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5
Capacity Building		3.7	3.7	3.7							
Fire protection and weeding		46.7	46.7	46.7	46.7	46.7	46.7	46.7	46.7	46.7	46.7
Harvesting		3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
# Supervision					462.5	462.5	462.5	462.5	462.5	462.5	462.5
Miscellaneous					350.3	350.3	350.3	350.3	350.3	350.3	350.3
Total cost	2570.1	109.3	109.3	109.3	109.3	918.4	918.4	918.4	918.4	918.4	918.4
Net Benefit	-2570.1	-84.2	-84.2	-84.2	-84.2	1062.1	1062.1	1062.1	1062.1	1062.1	1062.1

* Quantify the cost and Benefit:

once the cost and benefits have been identified, they need to be quantified in monetary terms wherever possible. This allows for a direct comparison between the cost and benefit.

* Compare cost and Benefit :-

The cost and benefits should be compared to determine whether the conservation or improvement of the environmental assets is economically justified. If the benefits outweigh the costs,

then the conservation or improvement effort may be considered economically beneficial.

Overall, a cost-benefit analysis of environmental assets can provide valuable insight into the economic viability of conservation efforts and help stakeholders make informed decisions about environmental policy and management.



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**Project : Cost Benefit Analysis Of
Environmental Assets In J K College
Campus**

Subject : Environmental Studies

1st Semester

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Acknowledgement

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Cost Benefits Analysis of Environmental Assets :

A Cost - benefit analysis of environmental assets involves evaluating the costs and benefits associated with preserving or improving natural resources such as forests, water bodies, and wildlife habitats. This analysis can help stakeholders understand the economic impact of environmental conservation efforts and inform decision making processes. Here are some steps that can be taken to conduct a cost-benefit analysis of environmental assets :

i) Identify The Environmental Assets :-

The first step is to be identify the natural resource ~~that~~ has been conserved or improved, such as a forest, river, or wetland.

ii) Identify The Costs :-

Next, the costs associated with the conservation or improvement of the assets need to be identified. These costs may include the initial investment in conservation efforts, ongoing maintenance cost, and any foregone economic opportunities due to conservation restrictions.

iii) Identify The Benefits

The benefits resulting from the conservation or improvement of the assets need to be identified. These benefits may include improved air and water quality, carbon sequestration, biodiversity preservation, and recreational opportunities.

iv) Quantify The Costs And Benefits :-

Once the costs and benefits have been identified, They need to be quantified in monetary terms wherever possible. This allows for a direct comparison between the cost and benefits.

V) Compare Costs And Benefits :

The costs and benefits should be compared to determine whether the conservation or improvement of the environmental assets is economically justified. If the benefits outweigh the costs, then the conservation or improvement effort may be considered economically beneficial.

Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
COSTS (USD)										
Investment costs										
Education and life planning	0.2									
Seedlings	80.8									
Land preparation	10.8									
at planting	14.4									
Operational costs		55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5
and opportunity cost		55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5
Capacity building and training		0.3	0.3	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire protection weeding		14.4	14.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Harvesting		0.0	0.0	0.0	90.9	90.9	90.9	90.9	90.9	90.9
Supervision		0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Miscellaneous		0.3	0.3	0.3	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
TOTAL COST	106.1	70.7	70.7	59.9	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0
NET BENEFIT (Benefit minus cost)	-106.1	-62.5	-68.5	-51.7	-43.7	-43.7	43.7	43.7	43.7	43.7

vi) Consider non-monetary Factors :

While a cost benefit analysis primarily focuses on the economic impact of environmental conservation efforts, it is important to consider non-monetary factors as well, such as the intrinsic value of natural resources and the long term impact on the environment and society.

Overall, a cost-benefit analysis of environmental assets can provide valuable insights into the economic viability of conservation efforts and help stakeholders make informed decisions about environmental policy and management.

