**Szent István University**

**Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences**

**BA in Management and Business Administration**

Environmental Economics

Home assignment

**„Sample”**

**Environmental economics vs. ecological economics**

Made by:

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Gödöllő, 2018

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**References** (min. number - 10 different scientific papers)

Appendixes (additional tables, figures)

Indexes (definitions, abbreviations)

Formal requirements:

Times New Roman, 12pt, normal space between the lines, altogether maximum 10 pages (Introduction, Body 1, Body 2, Body 3, Conclusions & Summary and References).

**Deadline for submission: two days before registration oral EE Exam in Neptun.**

1. **Introduction**

The principle purpose of the introduction is to present your position (this is also known as the "thesis" or "argument") on the issue at hand but effective introductory paragraphs are so much more than that. Before you even get to this thesis statement, for example, the essay should begin with a "hook" that grabs the reader’s attention and makes them want to read on. Examples of effective hooks include relevant quotations ("no man is an island") or surprising statistics ("three out of four doctors report that…").

Only then, with the reader’s attention "hooked," should you move on to the thesis. The thesis should be a clear, one-sentence explanation of your position that leaves no doubt in the reader’s mind about which side you are on from the beginning of your essay. Following the thesis, you should provide a mini-outline which previews the examples you will use to support your thesis in the rest of the essay. Not only does this tell the reader what to expect in the paragraphs to come but it also gives them a clearer understanding of what the essay is about.

Finally, designing the last sentence in this way has the added benefit of seamlessly moving the reader to the first paragraph of the body of the paper. In this way we can see that the basic introduction does not need to be much more than three or four sentences in length. If yours is much longer you might want to consider editing it down a bit!

**Here, by way of example, is an introductory paragraph to an essay in response to the following question:**

"Do we learn more from finding out that we have made mistakes or from our successful actions?"

"No man is an island" and, as such, he is constantly shaped and influenced by his experiences. People learn by doing and, accordingly, learn considerably more from their mistakes than their success. For proof of this, consider examples from both science and everyday experience.

(Source: https://www.internationalstudent.com/essay\_writing/essay\_tips/)

1. **Relevance of the topic (First body)**

The middle paragraphs of the essay are collectively known as the body paragraphs and, as alluded to above, the main purpose of a body paragraph is to spell out in detail the examples that support your thesis. For the first body paragraph you should use your strongest argument or most significant example unless some other more obvious beginning point (as in the case of chronological explanations) is required. The first sentence of this paragraph should be the topic sentence of the paragraph that directly relates to the examples listed in the mini-outline of introductory paragraph. A one sentence body paragraph that simply cites the example of "George Washington" or "LeBron James" is not enough, however. No, following this an effective essay will follow up on this topic sentence by explaining to the reader, in detail, who or what an example is and, more importantly, why that example is relevant.

Even the most famous examples need context. For example, George Washington’s life was extremely complex – by using him as an example, do you intend to refer to his honesty, bravery, or maybe even his wooden teeth? The reader needs to know this and it is your job as the writer to paint the appropriate picture for them. To do this, it is a good idea to provide the reader with five or six relevant facts about the life (in general) or event (in particular) you believe most clearly illustrates your point. Having done that, you then need to explain exactly why this example proves your thesis. The importance of this step cannot be understated (although it clearly can be underlined); this is, after all, the whole reason you are providing the example in the first place. Seal the deal by directly stating why this example is relevant.

**Here is an example of a body paragraph to continue the essay begun above:**

Take, by way of example, Thomas Edison. The famed American inventor rose to prominence in the late 19th century because of his successes, yes, but even he felt that these successes were the result of his many failures. He did not succeed in his work on one of his most famous inventions, the lightbulb, on his first try nor even on his hundred and first try. In fact, it took him more than 1,000 attempts to make the first incandescent bulb but, along the way, he learned quite a deal. As he himself said, "I did not fail a thousand times but instead succeeded in finding a thousand ways it would not work." Thus Edison demonstrated both in thought and action how instructive mistakes can be.

1. **International outlook based on bibliography of the chosen field (second Body)**
2. Topic sentence which states the second subtopic (international outlook) and opens with a transition
3. Supporting details or examples (reports, data, good and bad examples)
4. An explanation of how this example proves your thesis
5. **National outlook based on bibliography of the chosen field (research in own country) (third Body)**
6. Topic sentence which states the third subtopic (national outlook) and opens with a transition
7. Supporting details or examples (reports, data, good and bad examples)
8. An explanation of how this example proves your thesis
9. **Conclusions and summary**

Although the conclusion paragraph comes at the end of your essay it should not be seen as an afterthought. As the final paragraph is represents your last chance to make your case and, as such, should follow an extremely rigid format.

One way to think of the conclusion is, paradoxically, as a second introduction because it does in fact contain many of the same features. While it does not need to be too long – four well-crafted sentence should be enough – it can make or break and essay.

Effective conclusions open with a concluding transition ("in conclusion," "in the end," etc.) and an allusion to the "hook" used in the introductory paragraph. After that you should immediately provide a restatement of your thesis statement.

This should be the fourth or fifth time you have repeated your thesis so while you should use a variety of word choice in the body paragraphs it is a acceptable idea to use some (but not all) of the original language you used in the introduction. This echoing effect not only reinforces your argument but also ties it nicely to the second key element of the conclusion: a brief (two or three words is enough) review of the three main points from the body of the paper.

Having done all of that, the final element – and final sentence in your essay – should be a "global statement" or "call to action" that gives the reader signals that the discussion has come to an end.

In the end, then, one thing is clear: mistakes do far more to help us learn and improve than successes. As examples from both science and everyday experience can attest, if we treat each mistake not as a misstep but as a learning experience the possibilities for self-improvement are limitless.

(Source: https://www.internationalstudent.com/essay\_writing/essay\_tips/)

**OVERALL STRUCTURE OF AN ESSAY FROM ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS**

**Introduction Paragraph**

* An attention-grabbing "hook" (why so interesting to read)
* A thesis statement
* A preview of the three subtopics you will discuss in the body paragraphs.

**First Body Paragraph**

* Topic sentence which states the first subtopic and opens with a transition
* Supporting details or examples
* An explanation of how this example proves your thesis

**Second Body Paragraph**

* Topic sentence which states the second subtopic and opens with a transition
* Supporting details or examples
* An explanation of how this example proves your thesis

**Third Body Paragraph**

* Topic sentence which states the third subtopic and opens with a transition
* Supporting details or examples
* An explanation of how this example proves your thesis

**Concluding Paragraph**

* Concluding Transition, Reverse "hook," and restatement of thesis.
* Rephrasing main topic and subtopics.
* Global statement or call to action.

**References**

* by the regular use of source citation (<http://www.uefap.com/writing/referenc/reffram.htm>)

**Environmental Economics Essay Topics – 2018**

1. Environmental economics vs. ecological economics
2. Biobased economy, bioeconomy or biotechnology (main issues)
3. Low-carbon economy and policy in the EU
4. Circular economy and policy in the EU
5. Waste management and policy in the EU
6. Business aspect of waste selection, waste reusing
7. Sharing economy in practice
8. Energy from biogas production
9. Bioethanol fuel forms in different part of the world
10. Water using and harmful irrigation in the developing countries
11. Smart energy management systems in practice
12. Smart water management systems in practice
13. Smog in the city, different sources of air pollution
14. Air pollution effects (greenhouse gas emissions)
15. Green cities and the sustainable development
16. Water pollution effects (pollutants in the water e. g. detergents, chemicals, plastic etc.)
17. Soil pollution effects (soil damages, soil management practices, sustainable land use)
18. The impact of global warming (global causes of the warming effect)
19. Waste management practices (recycling, upcycling)
20. The Law of Diminishing Returns and Kuznets Curve
21. Carrying capacity (footprint measurement practices – ecological, carbon, water footprint)
22. Definitions of sustainable development, sustainable food and feed production
23. Externalities, Internalisation of external cost, – environmental solutions, models
24. Net present value, ecosystem valuation
25. Environmental regulation and regulation policy (norms and direct regulators)
26. Taxation system, Pigovian tax, taxation system in practice
27. Coase theory and carbon trading system in practice (Kyoto protocol, EU ETS)
28. Corporate environmental prevention in practice, Environmental Management Systems and solutions (Corporate Social Responsibility)
29. Alternative energy sources, energy crops production in practice (bio-oil crops, bio-ethanol crops, biogas crops).
30. Solar energy in practice
31. Wind energy in practice
32. Geothermal energy in practice
33. Environmental-based cost-benefit analysis
34. Sustainable material flow and resource management (steady-state economy, de-growth)
35. The modern trends of food waste
36. A theoretic background of green economy
37. Sustainable agriculture (ecological farming practices)
38. Industrial ecology (material and energy flows through industrial systems)
39. Natural capitalism, cradle-to-cradle design and biomimicry
40. GDP alternatives (welfare measurement methods to replace GDP e. g. ISEW, NEW, MEW etc.)
41. Environmental relations of global and local economies and production systems
42. Environmental Impact Assessment
43. Sustainable tourism
44. Pollutions in touristic sector
45. Effect of tourism on environmental pollution
46. Relationship between tourism and environmental pollution
47. The relationship between coastal tourism and sea pollution
48. Positive and negative effects of tourism
49. Forestry management practices
50. The importance of biodiversity in natural ecosystems