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**6 SEM TDC ECO M 2**

**2 0 1 8**

( May )

**ECONOMICS**

( Major )

Course : 602

**( Environmental Economics )**

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32/24

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions*

1. Answer/Choose the correct answer from the  
following : 1×8=8

(a) Odd-even formula adopted by the  
Government of Delhi was related to  
pollution sourced from

(i) industries

(ii) vehicles

(iii) residences

(iv) shops

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- (b) Converting solid wastes into reusable products is called
- (i) reuse
  - (ii) recycling
  - (iii) watershed management
  - (iv) residue
- (c) Allocation of property rights for optimal solution to environmental problems is associated with
- (i) Kyoto protocol
  - (ii) WTO
  - (iii) Ronald Coase
  - (iv) All of the above
- (d) Maximum amount of a pollutant that is permitted by the Regulatory Body is
- (i) emission standard
  - (ii) liability law
  - (iii) emission fee
  - (iv) None of the above

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( Continued )

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- (e) Give one example each of biodegradable and non-biodegradable wastes.
- (f) Which of the following is/are correctly matched?
- (i) Climate change—Global pollution
  - (ii) Acid rain—Regional pollution
  - (iii) Smog—Local pollution
  - (iv) All of the above
- (g) Which of the following is incorrectly matched?
- (i) EIA : Environmental Impact Assessment
  - (ii) ISO : International Organization for Standardization
  - (iii) MoEFCC : Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
  - (iv) None of the above
- (h) Give one example of watershed management.

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2. Write notes on any *four* of the following  
(within 150 words each) :  $4 \times 4 = 16$

- (a) Resource economics and environmental economics
- (b) Reasons for mismanagement of common property resources (CPR)
- (c) Environmental standard
- (d) Relevance of strong sustainability in contemporary world
- (e) Carbon trading

Answer the following questions (within 500 words each) :

3. (a) Define resource and residuals. Explain with examples and diagram, the linkages between environment and development.  $2+2+7=11$

Or

- (b) Define ecology and environment. Explain environment as an economic asset with the help of examples.

$2+2+7=11$

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4. (a) What are the assumptions of Coase theorem? Explain with a diagram, how bargaining between two parties will ultimately generate an efficient outcome, even if property right is assigned to the polluting firm.  $4+8=12$

Or

- (b) Define externalities. Write two examples each of positive and negative externalities. Explain the process of internalising externality through government intervention.  $2+2+8=12$

5. (a) Explain the command and control approaches for solving the environmental problems. Do you think that technology-based method is more suitable in less-developed countries? Justify your opinion.  $6+5=11$

Or

- (b) Explain with diagrams, the emission fee and tradable pollution permit as

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the two incentive-based solutions to the environmental problem. Which method is more familiar in the contemporary world?  $5+5+1=11$

6. (a) Explain the different indicators of sustainable development. What are the problems of selecting indicators of sustainability?  $7+4=11$

Or

- (b) Explain the steps involved in Environmental Impact Assessment. What are the problems and prospects of Environmental Impact Assessment in the context of sustainable development in developing countries?  $7+2+2=11$

7. (a) Explain the global environmental concern with special reference to—

- (i) climate change;
- (ii) ozone-layer depletion;
- (iii) loss of biodiversity.

$4+3+4=11$

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Or

- (b) Explain the environmental problems in Assam with special reference to deforestation, solid waste management and watershed management. Suggest a few practical solutions to these problems.  $6+5=11$

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