6 SEM TDC ECO M 2

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(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

(Turn Over)

(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

(Continued)

(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.

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

<p style="text-align:center">Or</p>

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

   2+2+7=11

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

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

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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