

D 40205

(Pages : 4)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

SIXTH SEMESTER B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MARCH/APRIL 2018

(CUCBCSS—UG)

Economics

ECO 6E 01—ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Answers may be written either in English or in Malayalam.

Part A

Answer all questions.

Each question carries ½ mark.

1. What is the Environmental Economics ?
 - (a) The branch of economics that studies how environmental and natural resources are developed and managed.
 - (b) The branch of economics that shows how to exploit natural resources as quickly as possible.
 - (c) The psychological study of relationships between humans and natural resources.
 - (d) All answers above are correct.
2. Which of the following answers applies to renewable natural resource ?
 - (a) Once the renewable natural resource is used, it is gone forever.
 - (b) Renewable resources can be replenished.
 - (c) Renewable resource are costly to extract.
 - (d) Renewable resources can be harvested at any rate without harming future supplies.
3. Which of the following answers is a nonrenewable natural resource ?
 - (a) Fish and cattle.
 - (b) Petroleum.
 - (c) Human Resources.
 - (d) All answers above are correct.
4. Which items from list below is a positive externality?
 - (a) Public Immunization.
 - (b) Traffic jams.
 - (c) A neighbor's barking dog.
 - (d) All answers above are correct.

Turn over

5. What is an open resource?
- (a) Property owned by everyone or absence of ownership.
 - (b) Property owned by the government.
 - (c) An LLP company owns the property.
 - (d) None of the answers above is correct.
6. What is a market failure ?
- (a) Something prevents the market to allocate resources efficiently.
 - (b) Both consumers' and producer's surpluses are maximized.
 - (c) Free market of individuals acting in their own self interest leads to a socially-desirable result.
 - (d) None of the answers is correct.
7. What is a bundle of rights that describe an owner's rights, privileges and limitations for use of a resource ?
- (a) Private goods.
 - (b) Public goods.
 - (c) Property rights.
 - (d) State-property regimes.
8. What is a common-property regime ?
- (a) Individuals hold entitlement.
 - (b) Government owns and controls property.
 - (c) No one owns or exercises control over the resource.
 - (d) Property is jointly owned and managed by a specific group.
9. Government ——— to help a firm pay for a specific abatement technology.
- (a) Imposes a tax on pollution.
 - (b) Grants a subsidy.
 - (c) Defines technology standards.
 - (d) Places a permit.
10. What did Chernobyl, Three Mile Island, the Love Canal, and Bhopal, India all have in common ?
- (a) They were all nuclear disasters.
 - (b) The respective companies made significant environmental improvements.
 - (c) They were environmental problems that were quickly fixed.
 - (d) They qualify as technological disasters.

11. In 1987, the United Nations convened a meeting in Canada to address the problem of ozone depletion. What is the name of this agreement ?
- (a) Chemical Responsibility Program.
 - (b) Montreal Protocol.
 - (c) Kyoto Protocol.
 - (d) The European Union Emissions Trading Scheme (EU-ETS).
12. What is point source pollution ?
- (a) Pollution has an identifiable source.
 - (b) Pollution is emitted from many sources and it is extremely difficult to identify and monitor.
 - (c) Pollution emissions in one country or several countries affect other countries without pollution problems.
 - (d) Pollution that the environment can absorb.

(12 × ½ = 6 marks)

Part B (Very Short Answer Questions)

Answer any ten questions.

Each question carries 2 marks.

- 13. Define Environmental Economics.
- 14. What is acid rain.
- 15. Explain welfare economics.
- 16. What do you mean by tragedy of commons ?
- 17. Explain limits to growth.
- 18. What is pollution tax ?
- 19. What is meant by global warming ?
- 20. What is free rider problem ?
- 21. Write a note on Montreal Protocol.
- 22. What are green house gases ?
- 23. Define Biodiversity.
- 24. Define Urbanisation.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

Turn over

Part C (Short Essay Questions)

Answer any six questions.

Each questions carries 5 marks.

25. Explain the services of environment with suitable example.
26. Write a note on material balance model.
27. 1 Define common property resources. What are its characteristics ?
28. Write a note on water pollution and bring out the classification of water pollution.
29. Explain the instrument of Tradable Pollution Permit.
30. Analyse the impacts of global warming.
31. Explain Coase theorem.
32. Explain hedonic pricing method.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

Part D (Essay Questions)

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 12 marks.

33. What is sustainable development? What are the indicators of sustainable development ?
34. Highlight the environmental problem of Urbanisation. Suggest remedies.
35. Critically examine the different methods of protection of the environment.
36. Highlight the impacts of climate change on agriculture and food security.

(2 × 12 = 24 marks)

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Economics

ECO 6E 01—ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 15 Minutes

Total No. of Questions : 20

Maximum : 20 Marks

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

ECO 6E 01—ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS
(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Acid rain contains :
(A) Sulphuric acid. (B) Hydrochloric acid.
(C) Oxalic acid. (D) Acetic acid.
2. In which Indian state is Corbet National Park located :
(A) Madhya Pradesh. (B) Uttarakhand.
(C) Kerala. (D) Tamilnadu.
3. In which year was 'Project Tiger' launched ?
(A) 1973. (B) 1964.
(C) 1998. (D) 1970.
4. Where was the Stockholm conference on Human Environment held ?
(A) Sweden. (B) Austria.
(C) India. (D) Greece.
5. Leader of 'Narmada Bachao Andolan' :
(A) Vandana Siva. (B) Medha Patkar.
(C) Menaka Gandhi. (D) Mayilamma.
6. Noise is _____.
(A) Huge sound. (B) Sound of vehicles.
(C) Undesirable and unwanted sound. (D) Sound of crackers.
7. The intensity of earthquake is measured in _____.
(A) Beaufort scale. (B) Richter scale.
(C) Mohs scale. (D) None.

8. Phagotropic mode of nutrition is found in _____.
(A) Products. (B) Consumers.
(C) Decomposers. (D) All of these.
9. The study of individual organism is known as :
(A) Syn ecology. (B) Population ecology.
(C) Autecology. (D) Human ecology.
10. Any unfavorable alteration of the environment may be called as :
(A) Eutrophication. (B) Environment pollution.
(C) Biomagnification. (D) Bioaccumulation.
11. Major consumer of wood from forest is _____.
(A) Thermal Power Plant. (B) Paper Industry.
(C) Chemistry Industry.
12. A combination of smoke, fog and chemical pollutants seen in industrialized cities is known as _____.
(A) SO. (B) Smog.
(C) Fallout. (D) Ozone.
13. The violent tropical storms in the Indian Ocean are known as _____.
(A) Typhoon. (B) Cyclones.
(C) Hurricane. (D) None of these.
14. Major cause of Ozone depletion is due to which chemical ?
(A) Chlorofluorocarbons. (B) Polyphenols.
(C) Dioxins. (D) None of these.
15. Public awareness of environment creates :
(A) Environment protection. (B) Environment degradation.
(C) Environmental improvement. (D) Environmental cultivation.

Turn over

16. The locality where an organism lives is ———.
- (A) Niche. (B) Habitat.
(C) Environment. (D) None of the above.
17. Which one of the following is a renewable resource ?
- (A) Petroleum. (B) Biological species.
(C) Mineral ores. (D) Soil fertility.
18. The soil of India's eastern and western coast is ———.
- (A) Alluvial. (B) Black cotton.
(C) Red rocky. (D) Laterite.
19. Which of the following is used as a moderator in nuclear reactor ?
- (A) Thorium. (B) Graphite.
(C) Radium. (D) Ordinary water.
20. Plants get their nitrogen from ———.
- (A) Rain. (B) The soil.
(C) The air. (D) The bedrock.