

KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY
End Semester Examination
February/March, 2018

Marks Scored:

Level: B. E.

Year : IV

Exam Roll No. :

Time: 30 mins.

Course : CIEG 404

Semester : I

F. M. : 10

Registration No.:

Date FEB: 27 2018

SECTION "A"

[20 Q. × 0.5 = 10 marks]

Tick the best answer:

1. Preventive measures are prescribed in the EIA report of any project and are carried out through:
(a) Compensatory measures (b) Corrective measures
(c) Compulsory measure (d) Public awareness measures
2. Some common shortcomings of EIA reports:
(a) Key problems described
(b) Sensitive elements in environment overlooked
(c) Standards and legislation are described
(d) All mitigating measures are considered
3. Which of the following area fall under sensitive areas where EIA is mandatory?
(a) District Headquarters (b) Municipal areas
(c) Local religious places (d) None of the above
4. Minimum flow to be maintained downstream in any hydropower project is:
(a) At least 20 % of the total minimum flow
(b) At least 5 % of the total minimum flow
(c) At least 10 % of the total monthly minimum flow
(d) As per the project design
5. Before the approval of EIA report of any hydropower project, EIA review committee meetings are organized by:
(a) Department of Electricity Development, Ministry of Energy
(b) The Ministry of Environment
(c) Environment Section, Ministry of Energy
(d) Environmental Protection Council
6. EIA is actually a:
(a) Complex process
(b) Expensive process
(c) Step that delays the project
(d) Process that saves the investment of the proponent
7. After the loans are secured for any hydropower project
(a) Signing of the power purchase agreement take place
(b) Screening of the project begins
(c) Economic returns are analyzed
(d) None of the above.

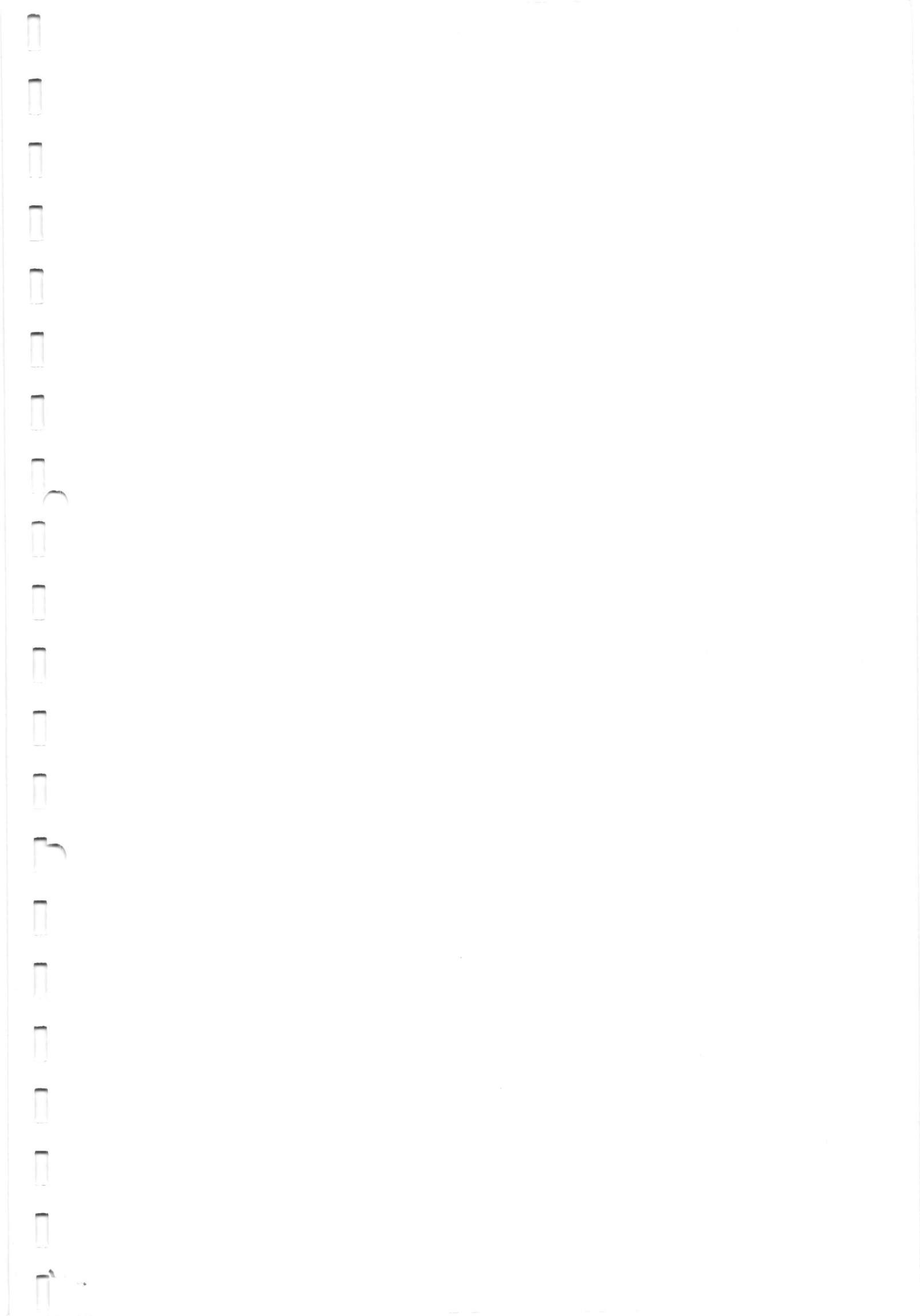
8. Environment related any activity in any project in essence is
 - (a) Engineering activity
 - (b) Marketing activity
 - (c) Construction activity
 - (d) Multidisciplinary activity
9. Epidemiological study is part of the
 - (a) Work during EIA implementation
 - (b) Baseline information
 - (c) Lab reports of the project area medical centers
 - (d) Historic beliefs
10. Scoping investigation should be conducted
 - (a) After baseline or pre-audit study
 - (b) After on site documentation study
 - (c) After construction begins
 - (d) Before TOR study
11. The agency which approves the project also carries out
 - (a) Audit of the project
 - (b) Review of the project
 - (c) Review of the technical designs of the project
 - (d) Funding mechanisms of the project
12. An exercise, aimed solely at environmental data collection is carried out to:
 - (a) analyze the effects of existing development projects in the project areas
 - (b) decide the schedule of environmental monitoring
 - (c) preparation of IEE reports
 - (d) none of the above
13. Social impacts are changes that occur in:
 - (a) Technical designs of the project
 - (b) Cost of the project
 - (c) Stakeholder's mindset and attitudes
 - (d) Existing values
14. The scope of Social Impact Assessment is:
 - (a) Not to define the geographic boundary of the study
 - (b) To identify likely areas of impact, including an examination of the surrounding land issues and uses
 - (c) To analyze key issues relating to the project's technical design
 - (d) To avoid land acquisition
15. Potential impact of Project activity could be assessed as:
 - (a) Irrelevant impact
 - (b) Imaginary impact
 - (c) Short term impact
 - (d) Unmanageable impact
16. Ministry of Environment is responsible for:
 - (a) Getting the final comments from Environment Protection Council in any EIA report
 - (b) Finalizing the multi-disciplinary team of experts for conducting EIA
 - (c) Assuring adequate funding for EIA by the proponent
 - (d) Assuring implementation of EIA recommendations.
17. EIA:
 - (a) identifies potential institutional threats to the project
 - (b) identifies the implications about the project
 - (c) identifies the regulations to be developed
 - (d) identifies the corrective measures to be implemented.

FEB 27 2018

18. Economic impact assessment of an EIA needs to focus on:
 - (a) Cost of the consultants during project construction and operation
 - (b) The workforce requirement and the income earned by workers
 - (c) Locally available materials to be imported
 - (d) Investment by the donor community

19. EIA in essence is:
 - (a) Engineering activity
 - (b) Environmental activity
 - (c) Social activity
 - (d) Multidisciplinary activity

20. Environmental impact identification starts at:
 - (a) Field visits only
 - (b) During public hearings
 - (c) After the completion of Scoping report
 - (d) Early during the scoping stage.



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Level : B. E.
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Time : 2 hrs. 30 mins.

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F. M. : 40

SECTION "B"

(Short answer questions)

[4Q × 4 = 16 marks]

Answer *ANY FOUR* questions:

1. Write a short note on **EIA and GIS**.
2. Why Terms of Reference (TOR) is prepared after the Scoping document? How can TOR help in the EIA process?
3. Corrective measures are adopted to reduce the adverse impacts to acceptable levels. List and briefly describe four corrective measures which are related to physical environment in a hydropower project.
4. In the baseline survey of the proposed project area, the gender issues should be identified. List four information that are needed to be collected with respect to gender issues to be addressed in any EIA.
5. How can it be ascertained that EIA in essence is Multidisciplinary activity?

SECTION "C"

(Long answer questions)

[4Q × 6 = 24 marks]

Attempt *ANY FOUR* questions:

6. The term "**environment**" is an all-encompassing one. It means essentially everything around us, including the conditions under which we live. It includes three components namely; physical, biological and cultural. Describe them in detail.
7. Impact prediction should focus on **Magnitude of impact, Extent of impact, and Duration of impact**. Describe all three of them in detail.
8. In the process of internalizing the EIA system, the government of Nepal enacted the EPA and the EPR; the latter makes the application of the IEE and EIA process legally binding for certain prescribed projects. Critically discuss the benefits of EIA process and challenges in implementing EIA recommendations at the field level.
9. Explain with the help of a figure the EIA activities relevant for each stage in the project cycle.
10. One of the guiding principles that govern the entire process of EIA is participation by all interested parties. Who are these interested parties and how can this **participation be made effective?**

