

KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY
End Semester Examination
February/March, 2019

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 18 2019

SECTION "A"

[20 Q. × 0.5 = 10 marks]

Encircle the most appropriate answer.

1. 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 legislation
2. Potential impact of Project activity could be assessed as:
a) Irrelevant impact b) Imaginary impact
c) Insignificant impact d) Unmanageable impact
3. EIA Review meetings are organized for hydropower projects before the final approval of the EIA report by:
a) Department of Electricity Development, Ministry of Energy
b) The Ministry of Environment
c) Environment Section, Ministry of Energy
d) Environmental Protection Council
4. EIA report preparation in essence is:
a) Engineering activity b) Environmental activity
c) Social activity d) Multidisciplinary activity
5. A survey of the basic environmental parameters in the area surrounding the proposed project should be conducted before construction begins. This is known as:
a) baseline or pre-audit study b) On site documentation study
c) Scoping investigation d) TOR study
6. Screening is done during
a) Initial stage in the EIA process b) Project design stage
c) Project finalization stage d) Project construction stage
7. Sensitive areas in any EIA are referred to:
a) Municipal areas b) VDC boundaries
c) Protected areas d) Project sites
8. Work on EIA begins with:
a) Signing of the contract b) After the loans are made available
c) Screening of the project d) Economic returns are assured

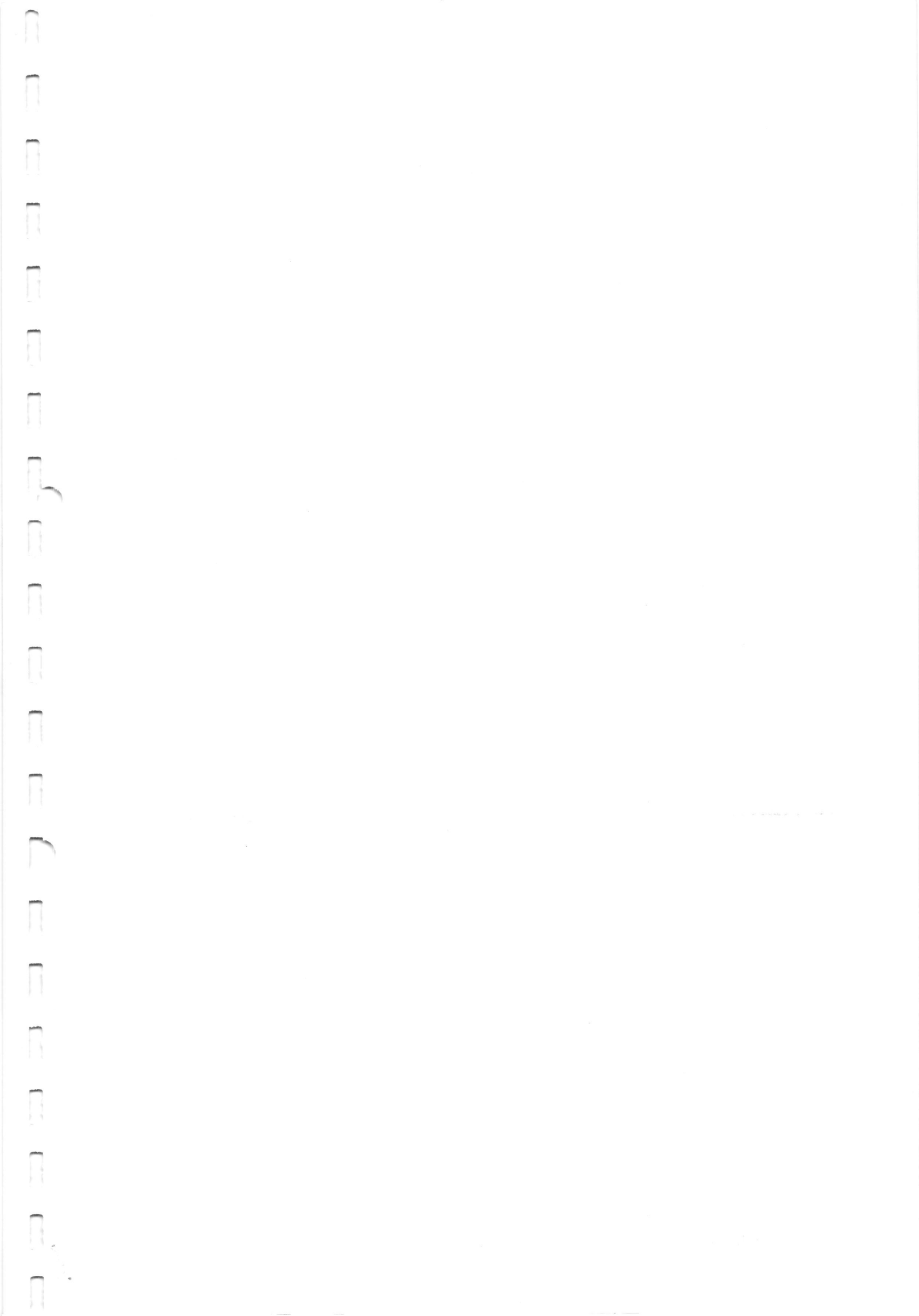
9. EIA is a
- a) Environmental Process in all projects
 - b) Essential part of all the Projects
 - c) Mandatory project activity
 - d) Legal requirement for some projects
10. Environmental Impact Prediction should be based on:
- a) The available environmental baseline data
 - b) The attitude of the local stakeholders
 - c) Availability of funds for compensations
 - d) History of occurrence of previous disaster
11. 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.
12. Field work (primary data collection) is related with:
- a) Scoping
 - b) Terms of reference (TOR)
 - c) Baseline Information
 - d) Executive Summary of the EIA
13. IEE is approved by:
- a) Ministry of Environment
 - b) National Planning Commission
 - c) Cabinet
 - d) Concerned Ministry
14. The primary objective of conducting environmental scoping is to:
- a) Identify the environmental and social issues to be addressed in the screening process
 - b) Eliminate significant issues
 - c) Facilitate the public consultation
 - d) Eliminate alternatives to the project
15. The environmental audit is recommended to be carried out by the agency which:
- a) Approves the project with assistance from other relevant organization
 - b) Owns the project
 - c) Designs the project
 - d) Provides fund to the project
16. 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
17. An EIA is carried out so that
- a) Impacts can be clearly mentioned in the Scoping report
 - b) Recommendations can be made for saving cost by making changes in the design of the project
 - c) The proponent can take a decision
 - d) Information can be provided to decision makers and interested parties of environmental implications.

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18. Reason for not carrying out EIA is:
 - a) Because the national laws do not require
 - b) Ensure that development is socially and environmentally sustainable
 - c) Safeguard our investment
 - d) Investments are secured

19. Public Participation is necessary for:
 - a) Avoiding the public involvement throughout the project cycle
 - b) Avoid public demands
 - c) Avoid the interference from traditional practice Awareness
 - d) Project success

20. Minimum flow to be maintained downstream in any hydropower project in Nepal is:
 - a) 20 % of the total minimum flow
 - b) 5 % of the total minimum flow
 - c) 10 % of the monthly minimum flow
 - d) As per the decision of the Ministry of Energy.



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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)
[5Q × 2 = 10 marks]

Attempt *ANY FIVE* questions.

1. There are several linkages between the environmental functions and social benefits of an ecosystem. Fill the table with the social benefits of the environmental functions listed.

Function	Benefits to society
Cultural and community	
Aesthetic and recreation	

2. There are eight guiding principles that govern the entire process of EIA in its implementation. List five of them with brief explanation.
3. The effect of project implementation on the environment may occur at different intensities and levels, which can be expressed in different terms. List them with a brief explanation.
4. What are the five procedural stages required in Nepal for EIA. List them.
5. Scoping is required to achieve several aims. List any four of them.
6. Impact prediction methods are classified under six broad types. Write short notes on any two of them.

SECTION "C"

(Long answer questions)
[5Q × 6 = 30 marks]

Attempt *ANY FIVE* questions.

7. Review of existing legislation in EIA is a mandatory process. Why it is carried out and what are the issues to be reviewed?
8. Discuss the information to be collected with regard to **Demography, Social characteristics, and Gender issues** during the collection of baseline information.
9. Write a short essay on "The process of internalizing the EIA system by the government of Nepal".

10. Mitigation measures are actions recommended to reduce, avoid, or offset the potential adverse impact on the environment resulting from proposed development activities and there are three types of them. Explain them.
11. Describe EIA activities relevant for each stage in the project cycle with the help of a diagram.
12. The involvement of the public, who are often referred to as "stakeholders", is a vital component in successful EIA. Who are the stakeholders?