

KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY
End Semester Examination
March/April, 2017

Marks Scored:

Level : B. E.
Year : IV

Course : CIEG 404
Semester : I

Exam Roll No. : Time : 30 mins.

F. M. : 10

Registration No. :

Date : MAR 27 2017

SECTION "A"

[20 Q. × 0.5 = 10 marks]

Tick the best answer:

1. The effect of project implementation on the environment can be expressed in terms of the following units of measure:
 - a. *Magnitude*, which refers to the quality of the impact
 - b. *Space*, which relates to the loss of agricultural
 - c. *Time scale*, which signifies if the impact is likely to be short, medium or long-term or even permanent.
 - d. *Reversibility*, which signifies the pre-development situation can never be re-created.
2. 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.
3. 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
4. Final Terms of Reference for EIA is prepared after:
 - a. Inception report
 - b. Collection of baseline data
 - c. Draft terms of reference (TOR) is approved
 - d. Preparation of the scoping document.
5. A survey of the basic environmental parameters in the area surrounding the proposed project should be conducted
 - a. Before construction begins
 - b. During Construction
 - c. During auditing
 - d. During public hearing
6. The stakeholders in EIA are:
 - a. Local people
 - b. Concerned NGOs
 - c. Local Governments
 - d. All of the above.
7. The term environmental audit is usually associated with:
 - a. Finance and accounting
 - b. The accuracy of Impact prediction
 - c. Assessment of process adopted during EIA
 - d. None of the above

8. Compensatory measures are actions undertaken to compensate for unavoidable adverse impacts. Possible compensatory measures include:
 - a. Compensation to person for the loss of properties
 - b. Cash disbursement to local governments for displaced settlements and of community facilities
 - c. Establishment of fish hatchery and release of fingerlings in downstream areas
 - d. Releasing all water from the dam during the dry season

9. 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

10. 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.

11. Field work (primary data collection) is related with;
 - a. Scoping
 - b. Terms of reference (TOR)
 - c. Baseline Information
 - d. Executive Summary of the EIA

12. In any hydropower project EIA is carried out only after
 - a. The license is issued
 - b. Scoping and TOR is approved
 - c. Screening process recommends an EIA
 - d. Government mandates an EIA for that specific project

13. The primary objectives of conducting environmental scoping are to:
 - a. Identify the environmental and social issues to be addressed in the screening process
 - b. Eliminate insignificant issues
 - c. Facilitate the public consultation
 - d. Eliminate alternatives to the project

14. 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.

15. IEE is:
 - a. Analysis of effects of existing development projects
 - b. A means of controlling local people
 - c. An academic exercise aimed solely at data collection
 - d. Assessment of Impacts due to the proposed project

16. The scope of Social Impact Assessment is:
 - a. Not to define the geographic boundary of the study area
 - 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

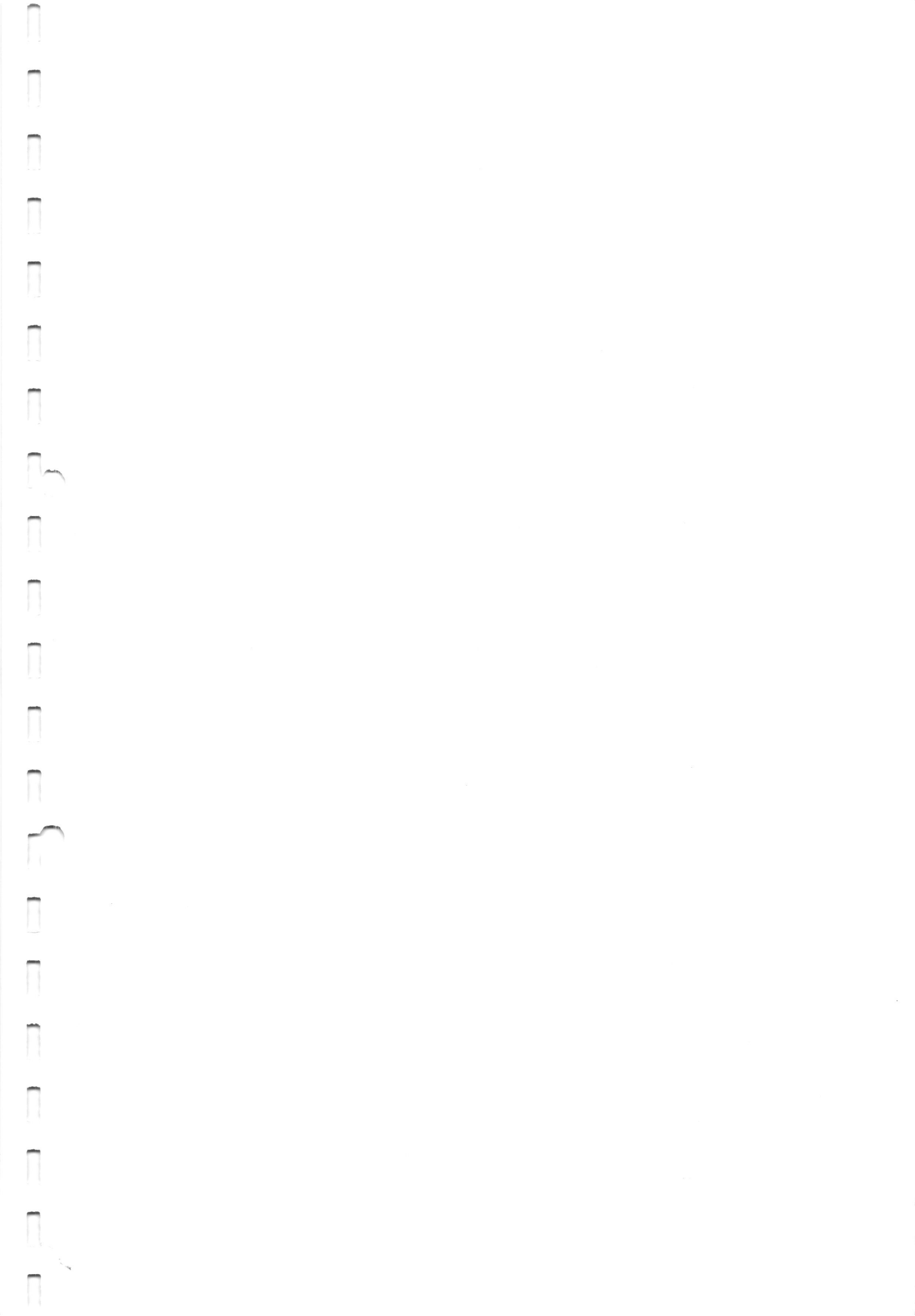
MAR 27 2017

17. Potential impact of Project activity could be assessed as:
 - a. Irrelevant impact
 - b. Imaginary impact
 - c. Insignificant impact
 - d. Unmanageable impact

18. EIA is monitored by:
 - a. Environment Protection Council
 - b. A multi-disciplinary team of experts
 - c. The proponent
 - d. Ministry of Science and Technology and Environment

19. Environmental auditing is usually carried out at the following stage:
 - a. Beginning of the project
 - b. Prior to EIA approval
 - c. After EIA is approved
 - d. After the completion of the project

20. One of the guiding principles that govern the entire process of EIA is:
 - a. Strict adherence to technical designs
 - b. Ignore unnecessary public demands
 - c. Participation by all interested parties
 - d. Closed and inaccessible decision making process



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

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F. M. : 40

SECTION "B"

(Short answer questions)
[5Q × 2 = 10 marks]

Attempt *ANY FIVE* of the following:

1. Write short note on *ANY ONE* of the following:
 - Role of EIA process in success of development projects
 - EIA and project cycle.
2. How can Terms of reference (TOR) help in the preparation of EIA report?
3. Why Screening is usually carried out by the developer, often in conjunction with the authorizing agency.
4. Considering alternatives to a proposed project is one of the key functions of an EIA. It involves examining alternative ways of achieving the objectives of the project. Based on what aspects the alternatives need to be considered?
5. An environmental audit should be carried out upon the completion of project construction and again after two years of project operation. What are the information collected during this activity?
6. Describe any two types of monitoring activities in practice and having some relevance for EIA.
7. The types of impacts that a development project will have on the environment should be categorized as direct, indirect and/or cumulative. Describe them in brief.

SECTION "C"

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

Answer *ANY FIVE* questions:

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. Impact prediction is classified under six broad types of methods. List all of them and describe any four.

11. 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.
12. There are several advantages and challenges in stakeholder consultation and involvement while doing the EIA. Discuss them.
13. Describe the five **procedural stages** required in the EIA process in Nepal.
14. There are three types of monitoring activities currently in practice in Nepal. Explain them briefly.