

KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY
End Semester Examination
February/March, 2018

Marks Scored:

Level : B.Sc./B.Tech.

Year : IV

Course : ENVS 402

Semester: I

Exam Roll No.:

Time: 30 mins.

F.M. : 10

Registration No.:

Date

MAR 15 2018

SECTION "A"

[20 Q.×0.5=10 marks]

1. 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.
2. Field work (primary data collection) is related with;
 - (a) Scoping
 - (b) Terms of reference (TOR)
 - (c) Baseline Information
 - (d) Executive Summary of the EIA
3. 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.
4. 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 insignificant issues
 - (c) Facilitate the public consultation
 - (d) Eliminate alternatives to the project
5. 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.
6. 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

7. 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
8. Potential impact of Project activity could be assessed as:
 - (a) Irrelevant impact
 - (b) Imaginary impact
 - (c) Insignificant impact
 - (d) Unmanageable impact
9. EIA implementation 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
10. 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
11. 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
12. Typical stakeholders
 - (a) Local people
 - (b) Contractors
 - (c) Project designers
 - (d) EIA consultants
13. IEE is approved by:
 - (a) Ministry of Environment
 - (b) National Planning Commission
 - (c) Department of Environment
 - (d) Concerned Ministry
14. EIA is carried out by:
 - (a) A team of officials from the concerned Ministry and the consultants
 - (b) A multi-disciplinary team of experts
 - (c) The proponent
 - (d) Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology
15. Minimum flow to be maintained downstream in any hydropower project is:
 - (a) 20 % of the total minimum flow
 - (b) 5 % of the total minimum flow
 - (c) 10 % of the total monthly minimum flow
 - (d) As per the project design

MAR 15 2018

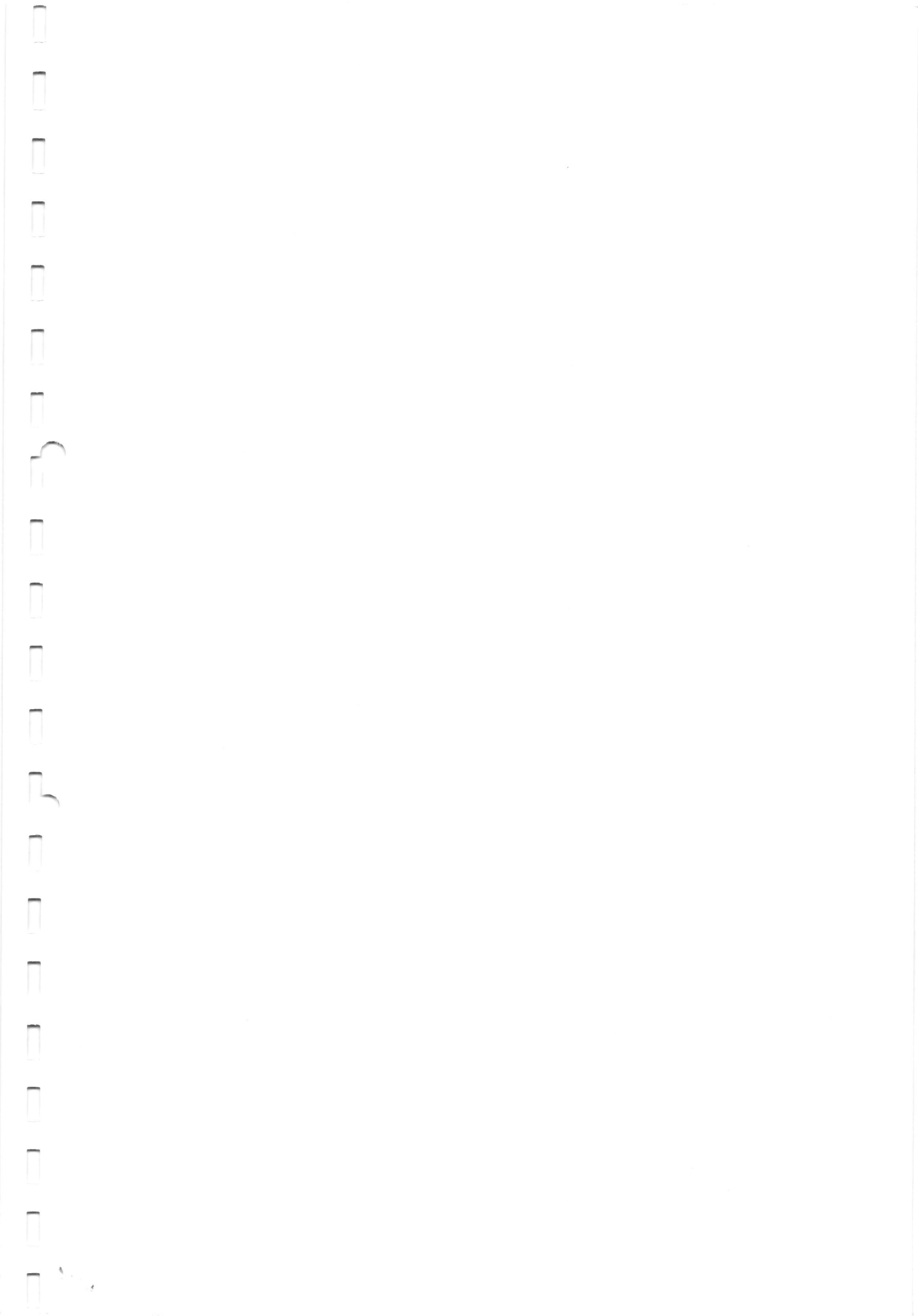
16. Some common shortcomings of EIA reports:
 - (a) key problems described
 - (b) sensitive elements in environment overlooked
 - (c) standards and legislation are described
 - (d) all mitigating measures are considered

17. IEE is approved by:
 - (a) Ministry of Environment
 - (b) National Planning Commission
 - (c) Department of Environment
 - (d) Concerned Ministry

18. 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

19. 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 follow the guidelines

20. 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



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Level : B.Sc./B.Tech.
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Time : 2 hrs. 30 mins.

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Semester: I
F.M. : 65

SECTION "B"
(Short Answer Questions)
[5 Q.×5=25 marks]

Answer any *FIVE* of the following:

1. Why Screening is usually carried out by the developer, often in conjunction with the authorizing agency.
2. An environmental audit should be carried out upon the completion of project construction and again after two years of project operation. What is the information collected during this activity?
3. What considerations are to be focused while conducting a baseline survey?
4. Some potential adverse impacts may be reduced or eliminated before they occur by introducing preventive measures. Give the Examples of preventive measures that are practiced in development projects.
5. What are the different types of audits that are implemented in different phases of the EIA process?
6. Describe any two types of monitoring activities in practice and having some relevance for EIA.

SECTION "C"
(Long Answer Questions)
[10 Q.×4=40 marks]

Answer any *FOUR* questions:

7. Describe the information to be collected with regard to *Demography, Social characteristics, and Gender* issues during the collection of baseline information.
8. There are several guiding principles that govern the entire process of EIA in its implementation. Describe them.
9. Impact prediction is classified under six broad types of methods. List them all and describe them.
10. The involvement of the public, who are often referred to as "stakeholders", is a vital component in successful EIA. Who are the stakeholders and what are the techniques to involve them.
11. Write a short essay on "The process of internalizing the EIA system by the government of Nepal".

