

**P P SAVANI UNIVERSITY**

Fifth Semester of B.Sc. Examination

Dec.-Jan.-2020-2021

**SSES3070-Environmental Impact Assessment - I**

04.01.2021, Monday

Time: 10:00am. to 12:30p.m.

Maximum Marks: 60

**Section-A (Total Marks - 20)**

**Q.1 Objectives (20 MCQ Compulsory-1 mark each)**

**(20)**

- 1 What is NOT included in an Impact assessment?
- A A detailed assessment of the planned project and selected alternatives compared to the baseline conditions
  - B Quantitative descriptions such as indicating the cubic metres of water withdrawn, sewage produced, and pollutants released
  - C All the data collection, analyses, and developed plans summarized together in a well-structured and concise document
  - D Qualitative descriptions measuring high, medium and low impacts
- 2 EIA was made mandatory in which year under the Environmental Protection Act of 1986
- A 1993
  - B 1991
  - C 1986
  - D 1994
- 3 Networks are also called as:
- A Scales
  - B Flow charts
  - C Impact trees
  - D None of the above
- 4 Which matrix is the best known matrix methodology available for predicting the impact of a project on the environment?
- A Leopold matrix
  - B Simple matrix
  - C Complex matrix
  - D None of the above
- 5 Which category of projects have significant adverse environmental impacts and require a full EIA?
- A Category A
  - B Category B
  - C Category C
  - D Category D
- 6 Purpose of EIA is:
- A To facilitate decision-making
  - B To aid in the formation of development
  - C To be an instrument for sustainable development
  - D All of the above
- 7 Which is the negative impact of an EIA project or any developmental activity
- A Economic development
  - B Employment generation
  - C Environmental degradation
  - D Welfare of community
- 8 Which projects are exempted from public hearing?
- A Areas marked for industries under the jurisdiction of industrial development authorities.
  - B Widening and strengthening of highways
  - C Mining projects (major minerals) with lease areas upto 25 hectares
  - D All of the above

- 9 Cost benefit analysis (CBA) is an easy tool to determine:
- A Positive and negative, large and small, long term and short term, reversible and irreversible impacts
  - B Significant and insignificant impacts
  - C Which potential decision would make the most financial sense for the business or individual.
  - D Positive impacts of the developmental activity
- 10 Net present value (NPV) is a method used to determine
- A The Environmental Quality Index
  - B The current value of all future cash flows generated by a project, including the initial capital investment.
  - C Which of a project's possible alternatives and impacts should be addressed in the EIA
  - D None of the above
- 11 The objectives of EIA are:
- A To identify, predict and evaluate the economic, environmental and social impact of development activities
  - B To provide information on the environmental consequences for decision making
  - C To promote environmentally sound and sustainable development through the identification of appropriate alternatives and mitigation measures.
  - D All of the above
- 12 The Delphi technique is developed by
- A Svanstrom (1997)
  - B Leonhard Euler (1957)
  - C Neuman and Harder (1978)
  - D Dalkey and Helmer (1963)
- 13 An environmental audit helps in achieving:
- A Resource optimization
  - B Waste minimization
  - C Public awareness
  - D All of the above
- 14 In EIA the decision to hold hearing has to be made within
- A 5 days
  - B 10 days
  - C 20 days
  - D 30 days
- 15 The benefits of carrying out an EIA are:
- A Fewer conflicts over natural resource use.
  - B A healthier local environment
  - C Maintenance of biodiversity
  - D All of the above
- 16 Which of the following is NOT a type of adhoc method
- A Opinion polls
  - B Delphi methods
  - C Questionnaires
  - D Experts opinion
- 17 Which one of the following is NOT a key role played by NGOs in environmental assessment process.
- A Engage various stakeholders in public participation
  - B Compile EIA report
  - C Public awareness
  - D Sending comments on EIA report
- 18 Which one of the following is a positive impact or outcome of an EIA project?
- A Community integrity
  - B Natural resource overuse



- C Threat to biodiversity  
D None of the above
- 19 The primary focus of economic analysis in an EIA is to evaluate:  
A Resource use options  
B Economic well being  
C Welfare of community  
D All of the above
- 20 AQI values in the range of 101 to 150 represents that  
A Air quality is satisfactory  
B Air quality is acceptable  
C Members of sensitive group may experience health effects  
D Health warnings of emergency conditions.

**Section-B (Total Marks - 40)**

- Q.1 Short Notes (attempt all four compulsory- 3 marks each) (12)**  
A What are the outcomes of screening process in EIA?  
B Explain cost benefit analysis.  
C What are the advantages and disadvantages of Delphi method.  
D What are the advantages and disadvantages of matrix method.
- Q.2 Explain in detail (attempt any four-7 marks each) (28)**  
A Explain the steps involved in the EIA process.  
B Explain the procedure for public hearing in EIA. Which projects are exempted from public hearing, give examples.  
C Define checklists. Explain types of checklists.  
D Role of NGOs in environmental assessment process.  
E What are the practical considerations that should be taken into account during an EIA.