

MA GEOGRAPHY
Third Semester
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)
(MGE - 14)

Duration: 3Hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Part-A (Objective) =20
Part-B (Descriptive) =50

(PART-B: Descriptive)

Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.

Marks: 50

Answer *any five* of the following questions:

1. Write short notes on any *four* of the following: (2.5×4=10)
 - a) Environmental impact of mining
 - b) Environmental Audit
 - c) Cost benefit analysis
 - d) Environmental management plan
 - e) No fault liability
 - f) Public hearing
2. Define EIA. Explain the purpose of EIA. List and categorise the components of the environment which need attention in the EIA process. (1+5+4=10)
3. Elaborate the processes of project screening and scoping. What are the alternatives an assessor must explore in the EIA process? List them. (6+4=10)
4. What is Environmental Baseline? Explain the checklist and matrix methods of impact identification. (2+8=10)
5. Explain the legal framework of the Water (prevention and control of pollution) Act. Illustrate the duties and powers of State Pollution Control Boards. (6+4=10)

6. Write a note on the historical development of EIA and the emergence of EIA in India. (10)
7. Write a brief essay on comparative account of EIA regimes in the developing countries with special reference to the deviations from the NEPA model (USA model) of EIA. (10)
8. What was the need to have the Forest Conservation Act in place in a situation where The Forest Act of 1972 was already there? Explain the modes of protection of wild life laid down under the provisions of the Wild Life (protection) Act. (5+5=10)

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Duration: 20 minutes

Marks – 20

(PART A - Objective Type)

I. Choose the correct answer:

1×20=20

1. Which of the following is right about EIA?
(a) EIA is a tool for sustainable development
(b) EIA is a management tool
(c) EIA is a tool for environmental protection
(d) All of the above
2. Indian EIA regime stated as a provision of –
(a) Environmental Protection Act of 1994
(b) Environmental Protection Act of 1986
(c) Environmental Policy Act of 1986
(d) The Water Act of 1974
3. Which of the following is not a part of EIA process?
(a) Screening
(b) Public hearing
(c) Decision making
(d) Land acquisition
4. Screening is required to
(a) Identify the projects with large environmental impact.
(b) To identify the impacts of a large project.
(c) Involve local population.
(d) All of the above.
5. Which of the following about the environment is not true?
(a) Environment is human surrounding.
(b) Environment has a dimension of time.
(c) Environment has a dimension of space.
(d) Environment is the sum total of air, water and land.
6. Looking at the problems of man-elephant conflict around the Numaligarh Refinery, which of the following alternatives would have made things better?
(a) Alternative of size
(b) Alternative of location
(c) Alternative of technology
(d) None of the above

7. What is the question that comes to our mind when we think about *Scoping*?
- (a) Is the EIA needed?
 - (b) Which impacts and issues to consider?
 - (c) Have we taken the aspirations of the public?
 - (d) All of the above
8. Systematic EIA started in the USA as a provision of
- (a) National Environmental Policy Act
 - (b) National Environmental Protection Act
 - (c) National Environmental and Public Act
 - (d) Natural Energy protection Act
9. The first guideline for EIA in India came in the year
- (a) 1990
 - (b) 1986
 - (c) 1994
 - (d) 2000
10. EIS refers to
- (a) Environmental Impact and Solutions
 - (b) Environmental Impact Studies
 - (c) Environmental Impact Statement
 - (d) Environmental Issues and Statements
11. Which of the following is a step of EIA process?
- (a) Proponent
 - (b) Public
 - (c) Assessor
 - (d) Review
12. The decision maker makes a decision on the EIA on the basis of the comments received from
- (a) Assessor
 - (b) Proponent
 - (c) Reviewer
 - (d) Public
13. Which of the following is /are method(s) of impact identification?
- (a) Simple matrix
 - (b) Checklist
 - (c) Overlay
 - (d) All of the above
14. Which of the following is the most suitable approach of mitigation?
- (a) Avoiding
 - (b) Reducing
 - (c) Compensating
 - (d) Public consultation
15. Who coordinates the process of public hearing?
- (a) Central Pollution Control Board
 - (b) State Pollution Control Board
 - (c) District Administration
 - (d) The Ministry of Environment and Forest
16. National Parks and Sanctuaries are protected areas created under the provisions of
- (a) The Forest Act of 1927
 - (b) The Wild Life Act of 1972
 - (c) The Forest Conservation Act of 1980
 - (d) The Biodiversity Act of 2002
17. The Public Liability Insurance Act of 1991 –
- (a) Calls for mandatory liability insurance by the occupiers.
 - (b) Calls for mandatory liability insurance by the motor vehicle owners.
 - (c) Calls for mandatory liability insurance of property.
 - (d) None of the above.

18. What is the speciality of 'run of the river' hydroelectric projects?

- (a) Large dam
- (b) Small dam
- (c) No dam
- (d) Large energy output

19. Which of the following about EIS is true?

- (a) It is a secret document.
- (b) It is kept for public view before public hearing.
- (c) It is kept for public view after public hearing.
- (d) None of the above.

20. What is common in mining, thermal power station and petrochemical projects?

- (a) Equal life span of the projects
- (b) Equal cost of projects
- (c) Similar technology of projects
- (d) Similar stages of the projects
