

**M SC ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE**  
**Third Semester**  
**Environmental Impact Assessment**  
**(MEV- 304)**

**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 four from Question no. 2 to 8**  
**Question no. 1 is compulsory.**

1. Define EIA. Discuss about the objectives, function and principles of EIA. 2+8=10
2. What do you mean by Scoping? Mention the steps of scoping. Write the limitations of scoping. 1+5+4=10
3. Define audit. State the different audit procedure. Enumerate the benefits of audit. 1+7+2=10
4. What do you mean by public and participation? Explicate the level of public participation. Why do the proponents and government avoid public participation? 2+4+4=10
5. Write a note on history of development of EIA in India. What are the steps of EIA in India? 5+5=10
6. What is Atomic Energy Act, 1962? Define atomic energy, fissile material, radiation and radioactive substance from the context of this act. 2+8=10
7. What are the objectives of Air Prevention and Control of Pollution Act, 1981? What are the powers and functions of central and state pollution control boards for prevention and control of air pollution? 4+6=10

8. a. Define (any two) the following terms from The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988:

i. motor vehicle      ii. motor cab      iii. omni bus.       $2 \times 2 = 4$

b. Write about contents of any three of the following sections of The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988: Section

i. 111      ii. 113      iii. 129      iv. 134      v. 185       $2 \times 3 = 6$

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**Duration: 20 minutes**

**Marks – 20**

**(PART A - Objective Type)**

**I. Choose the correct answer:**

**1×10=10**

1. The nature of environmental impact is

- (a) Direct (b) Indirect  
(c) Cumulative (d) All of the above

2. Proposals in standardized approach for screening are listed according to

- (a) Legislation (b) Individual  
(c) Case basis (d) Indicators

3. IEE identifies

- (a) Significant impact (b) Beneficial impact  
(c) Mitigation measures (d) All of the above

4. Which category project does not require EIA?

- (a) A (b) B1 (c) B2 (d) None

5. Category B projects require Environmental Clearance from

- (a) MoEF (b) SEIAA (c) SEAC (d) EAC

6. TOR is included in

- (a) Scoping (b) EBS  
(c) Screening (d) Both a & b

7. Leopold matrix is

- (a) Simple matrix (b) Weighted matrix  
(c) Magnitude matrix (d) Quantified matrix

8. A project is effective if its C/E ratio is  
 (a) Low (b) High (c) Neutral (d) None
9. The premium that people would be willing to pay for future supply of environmental resource is called  
 (a) Direct use value (b) Indirect use value  
 (c) Option value (d) Existence value
10. The decision – making structures for stakeholders in public participation are based on  
 (a) DAD (b) DEAD (c) EIA (d) Both a & b

**II. Fill in the blanks**

**1×5= 5**

1. It was the ..... Declaration of 1972 which turned the attention of the Indian Government to the broader perspective of environmental protection.
2. The government formulated ..... Act (Name of the act with year) to prevent the pollution of water by industrial, agricultural and household wastewater that can contaminate our water sources.
3. Those industries that had installed a suitable treatment plant for the treatment of industrial effluents can get a rebate of ..... per cent on the cess payable
4. The ..... Act (Name of the act) provides for mandatory insurance for the purpose of providing immediate relief to person affected by accidents occurring while handling any hazardous substance
5. There is a provision in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 to provide an amount of INR ..... as interim relief to the family of victim of fatal accidents.

**III. State whether True or False**

**1×5= 5**

1. The India Constitution, as adopted in 1950, did not deal with the subject of environment or prevention and control of pollution

2. National Environment Tribunals Act, 1995 provides for speedy disposal of environmental related cases through environmental tribunals.

3.. Before The Wildlife Protection Act 1972, India only had one designated national parks.

4.. 'Wildlife' is a broad concept than 'animal'.

5.The Wildlife Protection Act 1972 extends to all states of India.

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