

Uka Tarsadia University (Diwaliba Polytechnic)
Diploma in Environmental Engineering
Objective Type Questions (Environmental Impact Assessment)

Unit 1

- 1) EIA is defined as
 - a) process of identifying, predicting, and evaluating the likely impacts of a proposed project or development to define mitigation actions to reduce negative impacts and to provide positive contributions to the natural environment and well-being
 - b) report written by government representatives on the planned development impacts of environment, socio-economic issues and culture
 - c) project life-cycle assessment
 - d) none of above

- 2) What is essential in an EIA?
 - a) that it allows decision makers to assess a project's impacts in all its phases
 - b) that it allows the public and other stakeholders to present their views and inputs on the planned development
 - c) that it contributes to and improve the project design, so that environmental as well as socioeconomic measures are core parts of it
 - d) All of the above

- 3) What is the purpose of the "screening" step of EIA?
 - a) To assess the quality of the project design
 - b) To facilitate informed decision making by providing clear, well-structured, factual analysis of the effects and consequences of proposed actions
 - c) To determine whether a full EIA needed
 - d) b and c both

- 4) EIA is study of probable change in socio economic and _____ characteristics of environment due to proposed action.
 - a) biophysical
 - b) geological
 - c) hydrological
 - d) Potential

- 5) What is included in an Impact assessment?
 - a) a detailed assessment of the planned project and selected alternatives compared to the baseline conditions
 - b) Qualitative descriptions measuring high, medium and low impacts
 - c) Quantitative descriptions such as indicating the cubic metres of water withdrawn, sewage produced, and pollutants released

d) All of the

6) What is a contingency plan?

- a) A set of guidelines ensuring that the development project will remain within its boundaries.
- b) A plan of actions to prevent an emergency and to be taken when emergencies occur.
- c) A plan describing the measures that will be taken to contain or treat any waste produced by the development project.
- d) None of the above

7) EIA is _____ and _____ environmental impacts.

- a) beneficial and adverse
- b) social and benefit
- c) adverse and economical
- d) None of above

8) _____ is evident that order to identify, assess and predict the environmental impacts. a)
Environmental attributes

- b) Environmental impact
- c) Complex system
- d) Variable parameter

9) Prediction of impact is _____.

- a) qualitative
- b) quantitative
- c) economic
- d) beneficial

10) EIA is a _____ which helps to evaluate environmental impact of proposed developmental projects or programs.

- a) quantitative
- b) tool
- c) subjective
- d) clearance

11) EIA was introduced in India in _____.

- a) 1978
- b) 1976
- c) 1879
- d) 1789

12) Screening criteria based on _____.

- a) type and location of development

- b) difficult and control attribute
- c) type and difficult to development
- d) partial development

13) Scoping is procedure of _____ environmental issues.

- a) identifying
- b) impact
- c) physical impact
- d) attributes

14) EIA is including mechanisms for monitoring, _____ and evaluation.

- a) specification
- b) auditing
- c) reporting
- d) concluding

15) EIA is _____ step activity.

- a) three
- b) four
- c) two
- d) five

16) Prediction include determination of _____ and magnitude of impact.

- a) nature
- b) action
- c) predict
- d) extend

17) Prediction is _____ data and technical knowledge.

- a) scientific
- b) evaluate
- c) error
- d) operational

18) EIA is _____ tool for decision making process.

- a) management
- b) social
- c) essential
- d) systemating

19) _____ required to measure the variables.

- a) Skills
- b) Value

c) Data source

20) EIA is _____ report.

- a) applicant
- b) logical
- c) legal
- d) documental

21) Lead agencies decided whether _____ is required or not.

- a) EIS
- b) EIA
- c) MOEF
- d) SPCB

22) Lead agency decision on whether issue permit _____ or the project.

- a) rejected
- b) decided
- c) approved
- d) negotiated

23) EIA is _____ study to delineate between beneficial and detrimental impacts.

- a) micro
- b) action
- c) proposed
- d) macro

24) Which are environmental attributes?

- a) Detailed attributes
- b) Review level attributes
- c) Economic attributes
- d) a and b both

25) EIA is _____ consuming process.

- a) Time
- b) Preventive
- c) Control
- d) Short term

26) EIA is intrinsic link between _____ and economic growth.

- a) ecological
- b) polluted

- b) beneficial
- c) environment

27) Identification may confirm and _____.

- a) existing
- b) new one added
- c) stages complete
- d) invite

28) The baseline studies in EIA pertain to _____.

- a) Collection of demographic data only
- b) prediction of significant residual environmental impact
- c) existing environmental settling of proposed development area
- d) selection of best project option available

29) Which one of the following steps is not included in the scoping process?

- a) baseline description and potential additional data collection needs
- b) description of environmental impacts and creation of contingency plan
- c) defining set of criteria to assess the projects
- d) settling of expert team that will conduct EIA

30) which capacity based on developmental planning process?

- a) regional carrying capacity
- b) economic development
- c) quality of life
- d) resources

31) EIA is way of evaluating and controlling

- a) different development activities
- b) beneficial and adverse impact
- c) quality of human, environment
- d) proposed action or project

32) EIA is _____ report to relevant regulatory authority. a)

- applicant
- b) polluter
- c) applicable
- d) all of the above

33) _____ must pay principle is applicable.

- a) MOEF
- b) GPCB
- c) polluter
- d) applicable

34) EIA may define formal process used to predict environmental consequences of _____ a)
identify project

b) any development projects

c) reduced cost

d) impact of laws

35) EIA is supporting the goals of environmental protection and _____.

a) sustainable development

b) economic growth

c) involvement of public

d) proposed activities

36) EIA is provided for _____ of public, government agencies to review proposed activities.

a) beneficial

b) mitigation

c) involvement

d) adverse

37) _____ is a way of mapping environmental consequences of significant aspect of project.

a) Impact prediction

b) social impact

c) adverse effect

d) economic

38) Scale and severity of impact is determined by whether it is _____ .

a) development

b) reversible

c) adverse

d) reversible or irreversible

39) EIA is necessary because

a) development is bad for the environment

b) there is growing interest in sustainability

c) environmental impacts of developments are of public interest

d) none of the above

40) Which of the following statements are false?

- a) land use planning systems do the same thing as EIA
- b) EIA is costly and time consuming
- c) EIA is intended to be a rational and comprehensive assessment
- d) EIA is a process

41) Where undertaken, EIA should be used to help determine whether consent is given for development?

- a) never
- b) hardly ever
- c) often
- d) always

42) The primary reason for Environmental Impact Assessment is to

- a) mitigate existing environmental impacts of development
- b) predict the size of impacts of developments
- c) describe proposed developments
- d) identify the environmental consequences of development in advance

43) Environmental impact assessment _____ is specification.

- a) site
- b) time consuming
- c) quantification
- d) energy resource

44) Which is EIA methodology?

- a) assessment
- b) mitigation
- c) adverse
- d) land use

45) The EIA procedure identifies the possible positive and negative impacts to the environment resulting from a proposed project. These impacts are identified over both _____ and _____ time frame.

- a) short term and long term
- b) adverse and time consuming
- c) beneficial and short
- d) adhoc and matrix

46) Who will be decided EIA required or not?

- a) public

- b) consumer
- c) lead agency
- d) EIAS

47) what is EIAS?

- a) environmental impact assessment statement
- b) environmental Indian association statement
- c) environmental international assess state
- d) none of the above

48) EIA is evaluating and simulator quality of _____.

- a) economic
- b) human and environment
- c) action
- d) proposed

49) Screening is whether project required _____ as per statutory notification.

- a) environmental clearance
- b) environmental impact assessment
- c) Seia
- d) eias

50) Mitigation measures may be _____ public awareness programme.

- a) lead agency
- b) correction
- c) preventive
- d) aspect

Unit 2

1) Public participation is _____ in public decision.

- a) Democratic government
- b) Ministry of environment
- c) GPCB
- d) SPCB

2) _____ provides an opportunity to the directly affected people to express their concerns and brings transparency in the environmental clearance system.

- a) Public consultant
- b) Public hearing

- c) Public participation
 - d) None of the above
- 3) public consultation in which concerns of the local people regarding the of a project are defined and taken into account in the EIA study.
- a) Beneficial impacts
 - b) Adverse impacts
 - c) Positive impact
 - d) All of the above
- 4) public consultation is generally done in _____ while public participation goes a step ahead and takes into account the dialogue, scrutiny, consideration, response etc.
- a) hearing mode
 - b) participation mode
 - c) listening mode
 - d) none of the above
- 5) public involvement was introduced in _____ in the form of public hearing.
- a) 1987
 - b) 1877
 - c) 1677
 - d) 1997
- 6) The public can hand over the written suggestions, views, comments and objections to SPCB within _____ of releasing such notice.
- a) 30 days
 - b) 28 days
 - c) 35 days
 - d) 22 days
- 7) project developer will get a NOC from SPCB and submit application to the secretary to get environmental clearance.
- a) GPCB
 - b) CPCB
 - c) MOEF
 - d) Public consultant
- 8) _____ is then given the opportunity to react to the substantive issues and concerns raised.
- a) Proponent
 - b) Public consultant

- c) MOEF
- d) Producer

9) have been adequately consulted and have been part of the various decisionmaking processes.

- a) Public
- b) MOEF
- c) Stakeholders
- d) None of the above

10) public hearing is a mechanism by which parliamentary committees obtain _____ , expert opinions a proposed piece of legislation.

- a) Information
- b) Constitution
- c) Potential
- d) None of the above

11) Why hold a Public Hearing?

- a) parliamentary committee to which proposed legislation
- b) public hearing is to provide, obtain and exchange information among parliamentarians, experts
- c) no legal obligation to hold a public hearing at any stage
- d) all of the above

12) public hearing and a community meeting lies in legal _____.

- a) workability
- b) comprehensive
- c) planning
- d) responsibility

13) public participation constitutes a key component of the _____ process.

- a) Democratic
- b) Complex
- c) Changing
- d) None of above

14) Which activities are undertaken by public hearing?

- a) environmental impacts are considered extensive and far reaching
- b) selection of site for the meeting
- c) public information and interaction between the proponent and all interested groups

d) a and b both

15) is considered as valuable source of information in local area.

- a) Public consultant
- b) Consumer
- c) Stake holder
- d) Public participation

16) Public involvement is effective way to reduce _____ .

- a) Problems
- b) Information
- c) Data
- d) All of above

17) objectives of the public hearing are then made clear to the _____ .

- a) stake holders
- b) EIS
- c) participants
- d) CPCB

18) proponent is given an opportunity to make a presentation on the project _____ .

- a) EIA
- b) EIS
- c) NOC

19) Most public hearings last for a period of about _____ are well attended.

- a) 5 hours
- b) 8 hours
- c) 7 hours
- d) 2 hours

20) _____ made on the National Radio and Television of an impending public hearing.

- a) Participation
- b) Selection
- c) Announcements

21) No official _____ is taken during a public hearing.

- a) Action
- b) Reaction
- c) Announcement
- d) Involvement

- 22) _____ are equal and have equal rights to attend meetings.
- a) Public
 - b) Stakeholders
 - c) Members
 - d) None of the above
- 23) All council meetings be open to the _____ , but the law does not require that members.
- a) Public
 - b) MOEF
 - c) SPCB
 - d) Government
- 24) _____ are also sent to all statutory government departments informing them of the public hearing.
- a) News
 - b) Policy
 - c) Letter
 - d) None of the above
- 25) _____ may also have their own interest in the assessment results.
- a) Experts
 - b) Public
 - c) Consoler
- 26) New _____ involving resettlement or displacement will require the most extensive public participation.
- a) Ideas
 - b) Projects
 - c) Teaching
 - d) Skills
- 27) Who will reveal new information, improve understanding and enable better choices?
- a) Public consultation
 - b) Stakeholders
 - c) Speaker
 - d) Auditor
- 28) _____ is process for public hearing.
- a) Speaking
 - b) Decorum
 - c) Leads

d) Participation

- 29) Creating _____ among public on current environmental issue and solution.
- a) awareness
 - b) notice
 - c) facility
- 30) None of these opportunity for equivalent _____ in the EIA procedure for both the public of the affected Party.
- a) Public consultant
 - b) Stakeholders
 - c) Public participation
 - d) None of above
- 31) Public participation thus provides the opportunity for communication between making decisions and the public.
- a) agencies
 - b) stakeholder
 - c) transportation
 - d) shopkeeper
- 32) _____ may improve communication and cooperation.
- a) Public
 - b) Proponent
 - c) Participation
 - d) Stakeholder
- 33) public participation are inadequate financial and staff _____.
- a) resources
 - b) advertisement
 - c) interested
 - d) none of above

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- 34) Public participation implies that the public's contribution will influence the _____.
a) agenda
b) goal
c) decision
d) participation
- 35) _____ making takes place throughout the EIA process.
a) Involvement
b) Participation
c) Awareness
d) Decision
- 36) Public participation _____ how their input affected decision.
a) communicates
b) Decision
c) Answering
d) Information
- 37) _____ are held as part of the public inquiry process.
a) Stakeholders
b) Public hearing
c) Consultant
d) Participation
- 38) _____ Participants are not required to attend for the entire duration of
a) hearing
b) listening
c) public information
- 39) Productivity Commission Act _____ does require participants to be truthful in their remarks.
a) 1898
b) 1689
c) 1999
d) 2005
- 40) _____ had become a _____ routine and expected feature of public policy-making.
a) Consultant

- b) Public participation
- c) Governor
- d) MOEF

- 41) Process legitimacy is also connected to _____.
a) trust
b) truth
c) avoidance
d) all of above
- 42) _____ was introduced in 1997 in the form of public hearing.
a) Public
b) Public involvement
c) Stakeholder
- 43) Public should have a say in _____ about actions that could affect its members lives.
a) decision
b) involvement
c) hearing
d) None of above
- 44) Public participation provides participants with the information they need to _____ in a meaningful way.
a) Gathering
b) MOEF
c) Stakeholder
d) Participate
- 45) _____ is democratic government in public decision.
a) Public participation
b) GPCB
c) SPCB
d) All of above
- 46) Public involvement is effective way to _____ problems.
a) Increase
b) Beneficial
c) reduce
d) None of above
- 47) Rules should be _____, facilitating wider understanding and participation.
a) clear and simple
b) democratised
c) difficult
d) positive

- 48) _____ of who shall preside over meetings in the absence of the mayor and the mayor proem.
- a) Industries
 - b) Land
 - c) Designation
 - d) Attitude
- 49) Which is type of participation?
- a) Nominal
 - b) Strict
 - c) Difficult
 - d) Attribute
- 50) Participatory tools are specific activities designed to encourage joint analysis, learning and _____.
- a) tools
 - b) design
 - c) action
 - d) involvement

Unit 3

- 1) _____are issued by the Ministry of the environment.
- a) TOR
 - b) MOEF
 - c) SPCB
 - d) GPCB
- 2) Minimization,____ and control of environmental impacts using state-of-the-art technologies and innovation.
- a) increase
 - b) adverse
 - c) reduction
 - d) control
- 3) _____can defined as systematic identification and evaluation of impact of proposed project.
- a) EIS
 - b) EIA
 - c) SEIA
 - d) None of above
- 4) Identify, _____ emission sources and determine significant impact.
- a) quantify

- b) quality
 - c) control
 - d) prevention
- 5) NO _____chemical substances using in printing section.
- a) Positive
 - b) Harmful
 - c) Harmless
 - d) Negative
- 6) _____ measures to reduce or eliminate negative impacts.
- a) Identification
 - b) Organisation
 - c) Mitigation
 - d) Attributes
- 7) variable and partial approaches to _____ in the EIA process.
- a) participation
 - b) relation
 - c) encourage
 - d) denote
- 8) EIA reports and supporting documents have been identified as particularly relevant as _____.
- a) skills
 - b) nominate
 - c) resource
 - d) All of above
- 9) EIA may defined as formal process used to predict the environmental consequences of any development _____ .
- a) project
 - b) consequence
 - c) deontae
 - d) None of above
- 10) _____ practices have been observed in which zero discharge policy.
- a) Bad
 - b) Innovative
 - c) CP
 - d) Good
- 11) _____ incremental levels of pollutants in the study area due to the proposed project.

- a) Predicting
- b) Evaluation
- c) Mitigation
- d) Identify

12) To prepare _____, outlining the measures for improving the environmental quality.

- 13) a) EIA
- b) EMP
- c) SEIA
- d) SECC

14) identifying critical _____ that are required to be monitored in the postproject scenario.

- a) environmental attributes
- b) environmental impact
- c) adverse effect
- d) None of above

15) Who will be required for every industrial project should preferably be carried out?

- a) Environmental impact analysis and assessment
- b) Environmental board
- c) State authority
- d) GPCB

16) proposed project is covered under _____ as per new EIA Notification of Ministry of Environment and Forest

- a) category b
- b) category a
- c) category c
- d) None of above

17) Purpose of EIA study is to identify and _____ environmental impacts in a timely manner.

- a. predict
- b. manner
- c. mitigate
- d. occur

18) EIA Consultant accredited by the _____.

- a. National Accreditation Board Of Testing
- b. National Accreditation Board for Education and Training

- c. Quality Council of India
- d. EIA

- 19) To integrate environmental _____ and economic decisions at the earliest stages of planning an activity.
- a) protection
 - b) decision
 - c) evaluation
 - d) controlling
- 20) EIA _____ both environmental and economic benefits can be achieved. a) cost
- b) time
 - c) value
 - d) tool
- 21) EIA study will help the proponent in their planning of effective control measures to minimize adverse impact _____.
- a. on environment due to their proposed project
 - b. on environment due to their beneficial project
 - c. economic
 - d. None Of above
- 22) Who will follow the regulatory frame work?
- a. Proposal
 - b. Expert
 - c. Proponent
 - d. Appraisal
- 23) _____ was guided by many factors like infrastructure, availability of land, water sources.
- a. Site selection
 - b. Area
 - c. Soil
 - d. Water
- 24) Who will necessary to collect data about different environmental aspects?
- a. EIS
 - b. MOEF
 - c. EIA
 - d. NOC

25) Copy of _____ and its compliance is provided at the beginning of baseline study report.

- a. TOR
- b. NOC
- c. CC
- d. Govt Advertise Letter

26) EIA study, the area falling within _____ radial distance from project site has been selected for preparing the site map. a) 20 km

- b) 10 km
- c) 60 km
- d) 40 km

27) Locations for sampling & monitoring have been selected within the study area of radial distance from site.

- a) 20 km
- b) 8 km
- c) 7 km
- d) 5 km

28) of environmental monitoring was determined considering the approved TOR issued by MoEF.

- a) Frequency
- b) Time
- c) Cost
- d) value

29) Environmental impact is divided into two categories i.e. during _____ and Operation Phase.

- a) innovation phase
- b) demolition phase
- c) construction phase
- d) renovation phase

30) _____ is to identify project specific actions that will be undertaken by the project authority for mitigation.

- a) Environmental Management Plan
- b) Environmental impact assessment
- c) Governor
- d) SPCB

31) To comply with all _____ or applicable laws stipulated by Central and State Pollution Control Boards.

- a) authority
- b) regulation
- c) committee
- d) Government

32) activities will be monitored to ensure the appropriate implementation of all environmental mitigation activities.

- a) Project
- b) Attribute
- c) Migration
- d) Consultant

33) Collect _____ from regular monitoring and create database.

- a) quantify
- b) information
- c) data
- d) resource

34) Carry out _____ in each thrust area to arrive at practical solutions to environmental problems.

- a) project
- b) quality
- c) data
- d) information

35) deal with the environmental issues and for ensuring compliance with the conditions prescribed by _____.

- a) TOC
- b) GPCB

- C) GOVERNOR
- D) PUBLIC

35) Adaptation and _____ strategies for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions for the dairy industries.

- a) mitigation
- b) public hearing
- c) notice
- d) NOC

36) EIA conducted whether or not project will have _____ impact on environment.

- a) beneficial
- b) adverse
- c) positive
- d) negative

37) IN dairy industry _____ decided whether development project requires EIA process or not.

- a) scoping
- b) mitigation
- c) baseline studies
- d) screening

38) Monitoring the existing status of ambient air quality within the impacted region of the proposed _____ .

- a) project site
- b) water site
- c) air quality
- d) none of above

39) is plan including scheduling and resource allocation.

- a) mitigation
- b) baseline studies
- c) implementation
- d) identification

40) tool is environmental and economic benefits can be achieved.

- a) EIA
- b) EIS
- c) SEIA

d) GPCB

41) Environmental impact assessment has to be _____ with the development.

- a) attribute
- b) integrated
- c) decision
- d) achievement

42) Environmental Impact Assessment is to decide whether the _____ is actually needed for the development project.

- a) impact identification
- b) consultant
- c) impact assessment
- d) decision

43) Identification of the important impacts of the _____ on the environment.

- a) project
- b) proponent
- c) locality
- d) region

44) _____ Environmental Impact Assessment thus attempts to identify the key issues in a particular case. a) Increase

- b) Rapid
- c) Deficient
- d) Decrease

45) _____ is the first and simplest tier in project evaluation.

- a) Screening
- b) Scoping
- c) Mitigation
- d) Prediction

46) scoping is to ensure that the study address all the issues of importance to the _____ .

- a) decision makers
- b) evaluating
- c) project proponent
- d) public hearing

- 47) Acceptability to the local community or the general .
- a) decision
 - b) proponent
 - c) public
 - d) all of above
- 48) Description of the _____ development projects.
- a) proposed
 - b) proponent
 - c) achievable
 - d) compliance
- 49) _____ is the nodal agency for environmental clearance.
- a) GPCB
 - b) MOEF
 - c) SPCB
 - d) government
- 50) Assessment shall be completed within _____ from receipt of Documents.
- a) 90 days
 - b) 67 days
 - c) 45 days
 - d) 80 days

Unit 4

- 1) EIA is usually a formal document, known as an _____ which sets out factual information relating to the development.
- a) EIS
 - b) GPCB
 - c) SEIA
 - d) EAC
- 2) EIS is submitted to the competent _____ .
- a) Information
 - b) Authority
 - c) Governor
 - d) Auditor
- 3) _____ are frequently a condition of approval in environmental authorizations granted by authorities in terms of environmental legislation.
- a) Environment authority
 - b) Environment conservation

- c) Environment management plan
- d) Governor

- 4) _____ and their consultants are frequently required to prepare Environmental management plan.
- a) Project proponent
 - b) Author
 - c) SPCB
 - d) GPCB

- 5) Identify a range of _____ measures which could reduce and mitigate the potential impacts to minimal or insignificant levels.
- a) prediction
 - b) mitigation
 - c) identification
 - d) None of above

- 6) _____ create management structures that address the concerns and complaints of with regards to the development.
- a) public
 - b) employee
 - c) stakeholder
 - d) None of above

- 7) Project HSE Officers responsible for the implementation of the _____ during the construction phase.
- a) Environmental impact assessment
 - b) Environmental management plan
 - c) Governor
 - d) All of Above

- 8) _____ plan is specifying the applicable standards, implementation.
- a) Monitoring
 - b) Evaluating
 - c) Controlling
 - d) Identification

- 9) _____ are obtained from relevant state and local authorities before the construction works are tendered out.
- a) NOC

- b) GOVERNOR
 - c) Permits
 - d) None of
- 10) Supervising agencies responsible for supervising the executing agencies to ensure that they execute _____ measures as planned.
- a) mitigation
 - b) monitoring
 - c) evaluation
 - d) control
- 11) Project of development are planned and implemented by all type of _____.
- a) Government
 - b) GPCB
 - c) MOEF
 - d) SPCB
- 12) _____ Can prove extremely useful tools.
- a) SIA
 - b) EIA
 - c) Public
- 13) environment is concerned with potential contamination of surface which could lead to alterations in the abiotic and biotic environment.
- a) Chemical
 - b) Physical
 - c) Biological
 - d) Controversy
- 14) Impacts are measured based on their type as they could be directly or indirectly affected by the whole _____.
- a) project
 - b) activity
 - c) attribute
 - d) location
- 15) _____ and consultation are important components in industrial projects.
- a) Contractor
 - b) Public involvement
 - c) MOEF
 - d) Governor

- 16) _____ is seriously working on setting new environmental standards.
- a) Environmental protection agency
 - b) Environmental pollution law
 - c) Environmental umbrella act
 - d) None of above
- 17) stages of a _____ process will depend upon the requirements of the country or donor.
- a) EIA
 - b) EIS
 - c) SEIA
 - d) MOEF
- 18) _____ provides the detailed guidelines on the procedures of monitoring and analysis of the baseline data.
- a) GPCB
 - b) MOEF
 - c) SPCB
 - d) Public
- 19) _____ should entail aspects of Pollution prevention and Waste minimization.
- a) Environmental impact assessment
 - b) Environmental impact statement
 - c) Environmental management plan
 - d) None of above
- 20) _____ and place of the hearing should be mentioned in the notice.
- a) Time
 - b) Value
 - c) Attribute
 - d) Latter
- 21) Process decides whether the project is rejected, approved or needs further change.
- a) Mitigation
 - b) Prediction
 - c) Decision making
 - d) None of above
- 22) _____ is concerned with human consequences of development proposal.

- a) Social impact assessment
 - b) Social appraisal committee
 - c) Physical assessment
 - d) None of
- 23) SIA is impact assessment that focuses specifically on the social considerations, rather than on issues.
- a) chemical
 - b) economic
 - c) biophysical
 - d) governor
- 24) SIA is process of assessing social impacts likely to follow from a _____ proposal.
- a) project
 - b) proponent
 - c) social
 - d) environmental
- 25) _____ is a common requirement of the planning process.
- a) EIA
 - b) SIA
 - c) SEIA
 - d) ECA
- 26) _____ a location where project action is implemented or existence of impact varies.
- a) Environmental settling
 - b) Environmental attributes
 - c) Proposal
 - d) Prevention
- 27) Which will example of primary impact of construction and operation phase?
- a) Deterioration
 - b) Hazard
 - c) Employment
 - d) Risk
- 28) SIA is commonly set to be in _____ with the introduction of NEPA, the US National Environmental Policy Act. a) 1978
- b) 1969
 - c) 1899

d) 1767

- 29) _____ can be reduce severity or magnitude by plan modification in design.
- a) Avoidable impact
 - b) Reversible impact
 - c) Social impact
 - d) Physical impact
- 30) _____ can be defined as the process of assessing or estimating social consequences.
- a) Economic impact
 - b) Social impact assessment
 - c) Environmental impact assessment
 - d) Social governor
- 31) _____ and acknowledgment of different local cultural values should be incorporated in any assessment.
- a) Experience
 - b) Value
 - c) Site
 - d) Proposal
- 32) Social Impact Assessment can be defined in terms of efforts to assess or estimate, in advance the _____ consequences that are likely to follow specific policy actions.
- a) physical
 - b) chemical
 - c) social
 - d) economic
- 33) _____ are the existing conditions and past trends associated with the human environment in which the proposed activity is to take place
- a) Baseline condition
 - b) Social condition
 - c) Mitigation
 - d) Prediction
- 34) _____ requires identifying and working with all potentially affected groups starting at the very beginning of planning for the proposed action.

- a) Public attitude
 - b) Public involvement
 - c) Proponent
 - d) Prediction
- 35) _____ procedures employed can be based on the already existing legal frame works.
- a) Screening
 - b) Scoping
 - c) Mitigation
 - d) Prediction
- 36) _____ measures provide the basis for the development of environmental management plans and monitoring programs for the Project.
- a) Mitigation
 - b) Screening
 - c) Identification
 - d) Attributes
- 37) _____ activities would have moderate impacts on on-site noise and air quality, land use.
- a) Construction phase
 - b) Operation phase
 - c) Economic phase
 - d) Working phase
- 38) Main impacts of operation phase are waste disposal, traffic and socio-economic benefits and such operational impacts are _____ .
- a) short term
 - b) long term
 - c) adverse
 - d) beneficial
- 39) _____ studies estimate the degree of loss or damage that would result from the occurrence of a natural phenomenon of given severity.
- a) Vulnerability
 - b) Identification
 - c) Adaption
 - d) Screening
- 40) _____ from natural hazards can be substantially reduced by the introduction of mitigation measures, both structural and non-structural.

- a) Accident
- b) Risk
- c) Harm
- d) Account

41) _____ planning is a multidisciplinary, multisectoral approach to planning.

- a) Identification
- b) Baseline condition
- c) Integrated development
- d) Adhoc method

42) _____ may be independent or part of a package of projects comprising an integrated development effort.

- a) Project
- b) Skill
- c) Evaluation
- d) Risk

43) _____ purposes can serve more general planning needs.

- a) Hazard evaluation
- b) Hazard management
- c) Development
- d) Integration

e) can be evaluated in terms of their capacity to fulfil the stated goals. a) Projects

- b) Goal
- c) Skill
- d) Identification

44) _____ can be based on historical information or on the estimates of experts, and ideally include probabilistic information on natural events. a) Evaluation

- b) Distribution
- c) Control
- d) None of above

45) Based on _____ effects results, further mitigation measures were incorporated into the design of the Project.

- a) Preliminary environmental
- b) Secondary impact
- c) Advance impact
- d) All of above

- 46) _____ assessment forms the basis for development of Environmental Management Plan.
- a) Social
 - b) Beneficial
 - c) Impact
 - d) Skill
- 47) _____ of planned activity is made with application of available materials and statistical data.
- a) EIA
 - b) EIS
 - c) SEIA
 - d) NOC
- 48) Assessment is made at the _____ and regional level.
- a) Skill
 - b) Observation
 - c) Site
 - d) None of above
- 49) _____ impacts that do not result directly from the project, occur at some distance from project area.
- a) Environmental impact
 - b) Social impact
 - c) Cultural impact
 - d) Physical impacts

Unit 5

- 1) _____ process is required for 39 types of projects and covers aspects like screening, scoping and evaluation of the upcoming project.
- a) Environmental clearance
 - b) Environmental impact assessment
 - c) Public hearing
 - d) GIS
- 2) _____ identifies the location of proposed plant after ensuring compliance with existing siting guidelines.
- a) Project location
 - b) Supervisor
 - c) Project proponent
 - d) Government
- 3) Proponent conducts an EIA study either directly or through a _____ .
- a) supervisor

- b) consultant
 - c) MOEF
 - d) Auditor
- 4) Project falls in _____ the project goes to state government for clearance which further categorise into that projects.
- a) A category
 - b) C category
 - c) B category
 - d) None of above
- 5) Projects does not require preparation of EIA reports.
- a) B1
 - b) B2
 - c) B3
 - d) B4
- 6) _____ is satisfied that the proposed unit will meet all the prescribed effluent and emissions standards.
- a) GPCB
 - b) SPCB
 - c) Governor
 - d) None of above
- 7) _____ is a mandatory step in the process of environmental clearance for certain developmental projects.
- a) Supervisor
 - b) Public hearing
 - c) Public notice
 - d) Environmental Impact assessment
- 8) project proponent submits an application for environmental clearance with the _____.
- a) MOEF
 - b) GPCB
 - c) SPCB
 - d) Governor
- 9) _____ form is submitted with EIA report.
- a) Data
 - b) Information
 - c) Application
 - d) List
- 10) Public hearing shall be made at least _____ before through newspapers.

- a) 30 days
 - b) 10 days
 - c) 20 days
 - d) 40 days
- 11) Committees make their recommendations for approval or rejection of particular projects.
- a) EIA
 - b) Appraisal
 - c) Screening
 - d) EIS
- 12) _____ requires both environmental clearance as well as approval under the Forest Act.
- a) Project
 - b) Data
 - c) Area
 - d) Value
- 13) clearance granted shall be valid for a period of _____ years for commencements of the construction or operation of the project.
- a) 6
 - b) 4
 - c) 5
 - d) 3
- 14) Environmental clearance is the procedure to get clearance from the government for the ____ of certain projects.
- a) installation
 - b) working
 - c) database
 - d) None of above
- 15) Environmental clearance is mandatory for the projects which can cause high _____.
- a) river pollution
 - b) treatment
 - c) environmental pollution
 - d) surface pollution
- 16) Category A projects require mandatory environmental clearance and thus
- a) they do not undergo the screening process
 - b) they do not undergo the scoping process
 - c) they do not undergo the mitigation process
 - d) none of above

- 17) _____ process are screening, scoping, impact analysis and mitigation.
- a) EIS
 - b) EIA
 - c) Public hearing
 - d) None of above
- 18) Annex I projects include _____scale projects with obvious environmental effects.
- a) large
 - b) small
 - c) medium
 - d) other
- 19) Total time of grant of environmental clearance is _____months.
- a) 20 to 25
 - b) 10 to 13
 - c) 23 to 30
 - d) 12 to 18
- 20) Construction work can not be started without _____.
- a) EC
 - b) EIA
 - c) EIS
 - d) Notice
- 21) Environmental clearance is granted by
- a) environmental impact assessment
 - b) governor
 - c) state environmental impact assessment authority.
 - d) Supervisor
- 22) _____ invites project proponent to make presentation to expert appraisal committee for TOR.
- a) MOEF
 - b) SPCB
 - c) GPCB
 - d) State
- 23) _____ has experts on air pollution, water pollution, mining, meteorology.
- a) MOEF
 - b) Committee
 - c) Governor
 - d) Supervisor

- 24) After collection of 3 months baseline data _____ report is prepared.
- a) EIS
 - b) Public
 - c) EIA
 - d) None of above
- 25) _____ Report is submitted to _____ control board.
- a) Pollution
 - b) hazard
 - c) environment
 - d) None of above
- 26) Advance compilation of data for _____ EIA report, public hearing and presentation saves time.
- a) Form 2
 - b) Form 1
 - c) Form 4
 - d) a and b both
- 27) _____ can be submitted immediately to EIA consultant.
- a) Work
 - b) Value
 - c) Data
 - d) None of above
- 28) collected _____ can form a fund for restoration of the environment.
- a) Charges
 - b) Data
 - c) Information
 - d) All of above
- 29) Environmental clearance process for new projects will comprise of a maximum of _____ Stage.
- a) 3
 - b) 2
 - c) 4
 - d) 1
- 30) Expert Appraisal Committees shall be the deemed approved _____ for the projects or activities.
- a) TOR
 - b) Report

- c) Data
- d) Information

31) Category _____ projects or activities shall undertake Public Consultation.

- a) A1
- b) A2
- c) B1
- d) B2

32) Final EIA report prepared shall be _____ by the applicant to the concerned regulatory authority for appraisal.

- a) Submitted
- b) Committed
- c) Approval
- d) Gathering

33) _____ of all projects or activities which are not required to undergo public consultation or submit an Environment Impact Assessment report.

- a) Data
- b) Value
- c) Appraisal
- d) Mitigation

34) _____ process begins with the project proponent submitting an application with relevant information about the proposed project to the relevant regulatory authority.

- a) EC
- b) EIA
- c) EIS
- d) MOEF

35) _____ is sent to the project proponent who is expected to respond to the material concerns raised and finalise the draft EIA report.

- a) Public hearing
- b) Public consultation
- c) GPCB
- d) MOEF

36) Public participation in the _____ process is primarily during, *but not limited to*, the public consultation process.

- a) EC
- b) MOEF
- c) GPCB
- d) SPCB

- 37) Draft _____ report is available before the public consultation.
- a) EC
 - b) EIS
 - c) EIA
 - d) All of above
- 38) Category 'A' projects are appraised at the level of _____ and CC.
- a) GPCB
 - b) SPCB
 - c) EIS
 - d) MOEF
- 39) _____ projects are appraised by the respective State Environment Impact Assessment Authority.
- a) Category a
 - b) Category b
 - c) Category c
 - d) None of above
- 40) _____ is an important component under which the concerns of local affected persons and others.
- a) Public consultation
 - b) Public hearing
 - c) Supervisor
 - d) Authority
- 41) Whether _____ are required to get clearance at the Central or State level are covered in the Ministry of Environment and Forests.
- a) Data
 - b) Information
 - c) Project
 - d) Cover
- 42) Category A projects require a Prior Environmental Clearance (EC) from _____.
- a) SPCB
 - b) GPCB
 - c) EIS
 - d) MOEF

- 43) Environmental Clearances for _____ projects are granted at the State level.
- a) Category A
 - b) Category B
 - c) Category C
 - d) None of above
- 44) _____ also depends on the nature and location of the project.
- a) Decision
 - b) Value
 - c) Area
 - d) Size
- 45) _____ must include a copy of the pre-feasibility report with the application. a) Receiver
- b) Sender
 - c) Applicant
 - d) None of above
- 46) Public Hearing is conducted through the concerned _____.
- a) State Pollution Control Board.
 - b) Gujarat pollution control board
 - c) MOEF
 - d) None of above
- 47) _____ shall not have more than 15 regular members.
- a) EIS
 - b) EIA
 - c) SEAC
 - d) None of above
- 48) Validity of the EC granted for mining projects under the EIA Notification 1994 shall be years.
- a) Five
 - b) Four
 - c) Three
 - d) Two
- 49) _____ process begins with identifying the location of proposed unit by the entrepreneur.
- a) Scoping
 - b) Evaluation
 - c) Screening
 - d) Mitigation

- 50) _____ provides a legal space for people of an area to come face-to-face with the project proponent.
- a) Public hearing
 - b) Public discipline
 - c) Advertise
 - d) Information

Unit 6

- 1) Any _____ who desires to undertake any new project in any part of India.
- a) Area
 - b) Size
 - c) Person
 - d) Data
- 2) _____ is also required to submit project report along with application.
- a) Applicant
 - b) Supervisor
 - c) Advisor
 - d) Public
- 3) Project in schedule 1 have been divided into _____categories.
- a) 4
 - b) 3
 - c) 2
 - d) 1
- 4) All project will require EC from the _____government.
- a) State
 - b) Central
 - c) Author
 - d) None of above
- 5) Category B project will require EC from _____government.
- a) State
 - b) Central
 - c) India
 - d) All of above
- 6) Category B1 will require _____ study.
- a) EIS
 - b) State

- c) EIA
- d) MOEF

- 7) Area less than _____ sq. meter will be subject to a self-declaration.
- a) 20000
 - b) 10000
 - c) 30000
 - d) 40000
- 8) _____ shall submit Performance Data and Certificate of Continued Compliance of the project.
- a) Public hearing
 - b) Project proponent
 - c) Attributes
 - d) Investor
- 9) completion of the project the Cell shall randomly check the projects compliance status including the _____years audit report.
- a) Two
 - b) Four
 - c) Five
 - d) Six
- 10) Environmental Impact Assessment Notification _____as a major tool for minimizing the adverse impact of rapid industrialization on environment.
- a) 2006
 - b) 1994
 - c) 2008
 - d) 2012
- 11) Projects require mandatory environmental clearance and thus they do not undergo the screening process.
- a) Category B
 - b) Category A
 - c) Category C
 - d) Category D
- 12) Projects undergoes screening process and they are classified into two types.
- a) Category B
 - b) Category A
 - c) Category C
 - d) a and b both

- 13) Environment impact assessment consists of _____ steps with each step equally important in determining the overall performance of the project.
- a) Six
 - b) Seven
 - c) Eight
 - d) Nine
- 14) 'A' category projects require _____ from the Centre.
- a) environment clearance
 - b) environmental audit
 - c) environmental impact
 - d) none of above
- 15) 'B' category projects from the concerned _____ Environment Impact Assessment Authority.
- a) Central
 - b) State
 - c) Middle
 - d) None of above
- 16) _____ is now mandatory for more than 30 categories of projects.
- a) EIA
 - b) EIS
 - c) MOEF
 - d) CC
- 17) EIA notification was made in April _____ .
- a) 1995
 - b) 1997
 - c) 1992
 - d) 1993
- 18) Procedure required the authority to submit environmental information to the MoEF by filling out questionnaires or _____.
- a) Data
 - b) Value
 - c) Checklist
 - d) a and b both
- 19) EIA provision was hence made a mandatory requirement under the Environment Protection Act _____.
- a) 1984
 - b) 1844

- c) 1999
- d) 1986

20) EIA report is prepared and submitted to the _____ for approval.

- a) Agency
- b) Authority
- c) Supervisor
- d) Governor

21) EIA notification 1994 was amended almost _____times in 11 years.

- a) 12
- b) 13
- c) 15
- d) 14

22) EIA Notification _____was to address the limitations in the old EIA Notification.

- a) 2006
- b) 2004
- c) 2005
- d) 2000

23) EIA 2006 was constituted to examine the procedures for investment _____and project implementation.

- a) Rejected
- b) Approved
- c) Negotiated
- d) None of above

24) Consultations on the _____notification were held only with representatives from industry.

- a) Draft
- b) Approved
- c) Detail
- d) Big

25) There is no _____of projects requiring EIA based on investment.

- a) Categorization
- b) Revise
- c) Document
- d) Authority

- 26) All the projects under schedule 1 went to the _____ Government for environmental clearance. a) State
b) Central
c) Middle
d) Gujarat
- 27) _____ has made a provision to form an expert panel the Environment Appraisal Committees at the State level.
a) Notification
b) Advise
c) Area
d) Price
- 28) Final _____ has to be posted in the website for public viewing.
a) Decision
b) TOR
c) Advise
d) Notice
- 29) 2006 Notification has been to _____ the time required for the entire environment clearance process.
a) Increase
b) Reduce
c) Efficient
d) None of above
- 30) Screening, the project proponent assesses if the proposed activity/project falls under the purview of environmental clearance than
a) the proponent conducts an EIA study either directly or through a consultant
b) took around 14-19 months for Rapid EIA
c) provision in the notification where a public consultation
d) none of above
- 31) Finalisation of ToR by the _____ will depend on the information provided by the project proponent.
a) EIS
b) EAC
c) NOTICE
d) EIA

- 32) Final _____ shall be displayed on the website of the Ministry of Environment.
- a) TOR
 - b) SPCB
 - c) GPCB
 - d) MOEF
- 33) Some of the projects exempted include _____ of roads and highways, modernization of irrigation projects, etc.
- a) Expansion
 - b) Value
 - c) Price
 - d) Data
- 34) Minimum notice period of _____ will be given to the public for furnishing their response.
- a) 30 days
 - b) 60 days
 - c) 40 days
 - d) 50 days
- 35) Public hearing to ascertain the views of local people and _____
- a) obtaining oral responses of interested parties
 - b) finalise the date, time and exact venue
 - c) obtaining written responses of interested parties
 - d) expansion of roads and highways, modernization of irrigation projects
- 36) local people for public hearing raises doubt if the _____ can be attended by interested parties.
- a) Hearing
 - b) Doubt
 - c) Advice
 - d) Data
- 37) _____ or Union Territory Pollution Control Committee shall arrange to video film the entire proceedings.
- a) SPCB
 - b) GPCB
 - c) MOEF
 - d) Advisory board
- 38) Category A projects are to be clearance by the _____.
- a) GPCB
 - b) SPCB
 - c) MOEF

d) Public

39) _____ is a body created to grant clearance at the state level.

- a) EIA
- b) EIS
- c) SEIAA
- d) EC

40) Process for obtaining _____ comments from others who are concerned citizens. a) Identified

- b) Written
- c) Data
- d) Ideal

41) Ministry has not only failed to take punitive action against erring agencies but

- a) gone ahead and cleared projects based on these reports.
- b) affected persons at the time of the public hearing
- c) interested in ascertaining the concerns of locally affected persons
- d) exempted from the process of public consultation

42) _____ will now not get to see the final EIA document on the basis of which the decision on the project will be made.

- a) Public
- b) Board
- c) Citizen
- d) Advisor

43) _____ have sought clearance on incomplete and misleading data.

- a) project proponents
- b) advisory board
- c) local public
- d) supervisor

44) 1994 notification mandated that it be available for a period of _____ prior to the hearing.

- a) 60 days
- b) 30 days
- c) 40 days
- d) 50 days

45) _____ will be appraised only on the basis of information in the application form.

- a) Public consultation
- b) Advisor
- c) Authority

d) Local public

46) _____ letter granted to a project will be made public.

- a) Advice
- b) Clearance
- c) Authority
- d) Data

47) Clearance granted will now be valid for _____ and to a maximum of _____ for mining projects.

- a) 10 years
- b) 20 years
- c) 30 years
- d) a and c both

48) _____ will convey the terms of reference within 60 days of the receipt of Form 1.

- a) MOEF
- b) GPCB
- c) SEAC
- d) EAC

49) 2006 notification should have specified the time needed between the grant of _____.

- a) TOR
- b) SPCB
- c) CC
- d) NOC

50) Environmental clearance after EIA study was started in _____.

- a) 1976
- b) 1978
- c) 1888
- d) 1890

Unit 1

1	a
2	d
3	d
4	a
5	d
6	b
7	a
8	a
9	a
10	b
11	a
12	a
13	a
14	b
15	b
16	a
17	a
18	a
19	a
20	a
21	b
22	c
23	d
24	d
25	a
26	d
27	b
28	c
29	b
30	a
31	c
32	a
33	c
34	b
35	a

Unit 2:

36	c
37	a
38	d
39	c
40	b
41	d
42	d
43	a
44	b
45	a
46	c
47	a
48	b
49	a
50	c

Unit 3:

43	a
44	d
45	a
46	c
47	a
48	c
49	a
50	c

1	a
2	c
3	b
4	a
5	b
6	c
7	a
8	c
9	a
10	d
11	a
12	b
13	a
14	a
15	b
16	c
17	b
18	a
19	d
20	a
21	c
22	a
23	C
24	a
25	b
26	d
27	a
28	c
29	a
30	b
31	a
32	b
33	a
34	b
35	a

36	b
37	d
38	a
39	c
40	a
41	b
42	c
43	a
44	b
45	a
46	a
47	c
48	a
49	b
50	a

Unit 4

1	a
2	b
3	c
4	a
5	b
6	c
7	b
8	a
9	c
10	a
11	a
12	a
13	b
14	a
15	b
16	a
17	a
18	b
19	c
20	a
21	C
22	a
23	c
24	a
25	b
26	a
27	c
28	b

Unit 5:

Unit 6:

1	a
2	b
3	b
4	c
5	d
6	a
7	c
8	a
9	c
10	a
11	b
12	d
13	a
14	b
15	d
16	a
17	c
18	b
19	a
20	c
21	a
22	c
23	a
24	c
25	a
26	b
27	a
28	b
29	a
30	c
31	a
32	c
33	a
34	c
35	d
36	a
37	b
38	a
39	c
40	b
41	a
42	b
27	a

29	a
30	b
31	a
32	c
33	a
34	b
35	a
36	a
37	a
38	b
39	a
40	b
41	c
42	a
43	b
44	a
45	b
46	a
47	c
48	a
49	c
50	a

1	c
2	a
3	c
4	b
5	a
6	c
7	a
8	b
9	c
10	a
11	b
12	a
13	c
14	a

22	a
23	b
24	c
25	a
26	b
27	c
28	a
29	c
30	a
31	c
32	a
33	c
34	a
35	b
36	a
37	c
38	d
39	b
40	a
41	c
42	d
43	b
44	a
45	c
46	a
47	c
48	a
49	c
50	a

15	b
----	---

39	c
----	---

16	a
17	b
18	c
19	d
20	a
21	b
22	a
23	b
24	a
25	a

1	a
2	c
3	b
4	C
5	b
6	b
7	b
8	a
9	c
10	a
11	b
12	a
13	c
14	a
15	c
16	a
17	b
18	a
19	d
20	a
21	c
28	b
29	b
30	a
31	b
32	a
33	a
34	a
35	c
36	a
37	a

40	b
41	a
42	c
43	a
44	b
45	a
46	b
47	d
48	c
49	a

26	b
----	---

38	c
----	---

50	b
----	---