**ASSIGNMENT QUESTIONS-EIA**

1.Summaries assessment of impact significance of soil?

2.Analyze Mitigation measure for Preventive soil erosion?

3.Classify Stages for preparation of audit report?

4.Choose legislation objectives of environmental audit?

5.Select any case study related to wildlife act?

**1.Summaries assessment of impact significance of soil?**

There are several approaches which can serve as a basis for interpreting the anticipated project induced changes to the soil and groundwater environments. One approach is to consider the percentage and direction of change from existing conditions for a particular soil or groundwater environmental factor. Another approach for impact assessment is to apply the provisions pertinent to Central, State, or Local laws and regulations related to the soil and groundwater environment to be expected with project conditions. A third approach for interpreting anticipated changes relies upon professional judgment and knowledge. A professional-judgment-based interpretation of anticipated changes may consist of applying rules of the thumb. As an example, concerning soil erosion, the current and anticipated soil erosion patterns from a project area could be compared to regional averages or historical trends.

Environmental Analysis

After the above types of factors are considered, the resultant conclusion may not be absolute. The environmental analysis should yield the best possible prediction of environmental effects based on available information.

**Other Secondary Effects**

Secondary impacts can occur, however, due to changes in land-use or land-use plans. Many of these secondary impacts are not limited to socio-economic 42 effects, but can equally affect natural resources, such as, water quality or wildlife habitat.

**Assessment Impacts of Induced Development**

If induced development is predicted, the environmental impact analysis should consider, to the extent possible, the effects of this induced development. Perhaps increased density of residential or commercial and industrial land use will, in turn create a need for additional schools, parks, public support programs and facilities, service industries, public water or power supply, solid waste and sewage disposal capacity, improvement in local roads or intersections, or increased emergency services (fire and police) and health care facilities.

**2.Analyze Mitigation measure for Preventive soil erosion?**

While there’s not much we can do about wind and rain, we can try some proven techniques of preventing soil erosion. The right technique (or combination of techniques) for your Texas [farm or ranch property](https://heritagelandbank.com/types-loans/farms-ranch-loans) depends on the type of soil, topography, climatic conditions, and other factors. If you need assistance, contact [your local Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD)](https://www.tsswcb.texas.gov/swcds/locatormap) or [your local AgriLife Extension County Office](http://counties.agrilife.org/).

* **Crop Rotation**: Rotating in high-residue crops — such as corn, hay, and small grain — can reduce erosion as the layer of residue protects topsoil from being carried away by wind and water.
* **Conservation Tillage**: Conventional tillage produces a smooth surface that leaves soil vulnerable to erosion. Conservation tillage methods such as no-till planting, strip rotary tillage, chiseling, and disking leave more of the field surface covered with crop residue that protects the soil from eroding forces.
* **Contour Farming**: Planting in row patterns that run level around a hill — instead of up and down the slope — has been shown to reduce runoff and decrease the risk of water erosion.
* **Strip Farming**: In areas where a slope is particularly steep or there is no alternative method of preventing erosion, planting fields in long strips alternated in a crop rotation system (strip farming) has proven effective.
* **Terrace Farming**: Many farmers have successfully combated erosion by planting in flat areas created on hillsides in a step-like formation (terrace farming).
* **Grass Waterways**: By planting grass in areas of concentrated water flow, farmers can prevent much of the soil erosion that results from runoff, as the grass stabilizes the soil while still providing an outlet for drainage.
* **Diversion Structures**: Used often for gully control, diversion structures cause water to flow along a desired path and away from areas at high risk for erosion.

**3.Classify Stages for preparation of audit report?**

**THE AUDIT PROCESS**

There are five phases of our audit process:  Selection, Planning, Execution, Reporting, and Follow-Up.

**Selection Phase**

Internal Audit conducts a University-wide risk assessment near the end of each calendar year.  We develop the audit plan for the subsequent year based on the results of this assessment and the department’s available resources.  The Chancellor and the Fiscal Affairs and Audit Committee of the Kansas Board of Regents review the audit plan before it is executed.

**Planning Phase**

During the planning phase of each project, the Internal Audit staff gather relevant background information and initiate contact with the client.  Auditors meet with University leadership and clients to identify risks and determine the objectives and scope of the audit as well as the timing of fieldwork and the report distribution.

**Execution Phase**

Once the audit is planned, fieldwork is executed by the Internal Audit staff.  Clients are kept informed of the audit process through regular status meetings.  We discuss audit observations, potential findings, and recommendations with the client as they are identified.

**Reporting Phase**

A summary of the audit findings, conclusions, and specific recommendations are officially communicated to the client through a draft report.  Clients have the opportunity to respond to the report and submit an action plan and time frame.  These responses become part of the final report which is distributed to the appropriate level of administration.

**Follow-Up**

Internal Audit follows up on all audit findings within one year of when the report was issued.

**4.Choose legislation objectives of environmental audit?**

Objectives of Environmental Audit: The objectives of an environmental audit are

• to safeguard the environment and substantiates the compliance with the regulations

• to determine the status of performance of the process/system, as well as that of the pollution control system.

• to evaluate the efficiency and efficacy of resource utilization (i.e., people, machines and materials)

, • to provide the technical data base for use in plant modification, emergencies, etc.

• to identify the areas of risk, environmental liabilities, weakness in management systems and problems in complying with regulatory requirements and

• to ensure the control on waste/pollutant generation.

• To identify potential cost savings by way of waste minimization or reuse/recovery/recycle of the wastes.

**5.Select any case study related to wildlife act?**

**Introduction :**

Wild Life, which is a part and parcel of the environment, constitutes wealth of the nation. It included wild animals, birds, plants etc. However, man, in the process of progress and development and also for his selfish ends, is causing much damage to the forests and wild life. Wild life is nature's gift and its decline has an adverse effect of ecology and hence there is an urgent need to protect the wild life. Therefore, in order to protect the wild life from destruction, the Indian Parliament passed the Wild Life (Protection) Act in the year 1972.

**Object :**

The main object of the Act is to provide protection to the wild animals’ birds and plants. The Act empowers the Central Govt. to declare certain areas as Sanctuaries or National Parks. The Act prohibits hunting of wild animals; birds etc. and impose punishment for violating the same.

**Salient Features:**

The Act contains 66 Sections divided into seven chapters and six schedules.

Chapter- I ( Secs. 1 and 2 ) contains short title and definitions.

Chapter - II deals with Authorities under the Act.

Chapter - III deals with the protection of Specified Plants.

Chapter - IV provides for declaration of sanctuaries, National Parks and Closed Areas.

Chapter - IVA deals with Central Zoo Authority and Recognition of Zoos.

Chapter- V deals with Trade or Commerce in Wild Animals, Animal Articles and Trophies.

Chapter - VA deals with prohibition of Trade or Commerce in Trophies, Animal Articles etc.

Chapter- VI relates to Prevention and Detection of offences and finally

Chapter- VII contains Miscellaneous Provisions.

**Authorities**

Sec. 3 of the Act empowers the Central Govt. to appoint the Director and Asst. Director Wild Life Preservation and other officials and employees. Further, Sec. 4 empowers, the State Govt. to appoint Chief Wild Life Warden, Wild Life Wardens and an Honorary Wild Life Warden in each District and other officers and employees as may be necessary.

**Wild Life Advisory Board:**

It is constituted in each State or Union Territory to advise the State govt. in selection and declaration of Sanctuaries, National Parks, Closed Areas etc. for protection and conservation of wild life.

**Hunting of Wild Animals:**

The Act prohibits hunting of wild animals. No person shall hunt any wild animals as specified in the Schedules. However, there are certain exceptions. The State Govt. may order to kill or wound in good faith any wild animal for self-defense or to protect or save another. Any animal so killed or wounded is not an offence and shall be govt. property. The Govt. may permit killing of certain wild animals for academic purpose.

**Sanctuaries:**

The State govt. by notification, may declare any area within the reserved forest or territorial waters as a sanctuary if it considers fit the area for protection and conservation of wild life.

**National Parks :**

The State govt. by notification may declare an area whether within a sanctuary or not, by reason of its ecological or other technical grounds needed to be constituted as a national, park for the purpose of protection, propagating or developing wild life.

**Recognition of Zoos :**

No zoo shall be operated without being recognized by the authority. The person intends to operate a Zoo shall apply to the Authority in such form and pay such fee prescribed. Every recognition shall specify the conditions, if any, subject to which the applicant shall operate the zoo. Such Zoo shall acquire or transfer any wild animal specified in this Act with the previous permission of the Authority. No person shall tease, molest, injure or feed any animal or cause disturbance to the animals by noise, or otherwise or litter the grounds in a zoo.

<https://corbettparksafaris.com/case-studies/> link for case studies

## 6) Functions of CPCB[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Central_Pollution_Control_Board&action=edit&section=2)]

Functions of CPCB comes under both national level and as State Boards for the Union Territories. CPCB, under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, aims to promote cleanliness of streams and wells in different areas of the States by prevention, control and abatement of water pollution, and to improve the quality of air and to prevent, control or abate air pollution in the country.

* **Air quality/ pollution :** CPCB runs nationwide programs of ambient air quality monitoring known as [National Air Quality Monitoring Programme](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=National_Air_Quality_Monitoring_Programme&action=edit&redlink=1) (NAMP). The network consists of 621 operating stations covering 262 cities/towns in 29 states and 5 Union Territories of the country. Under N.A.M.P., four air pollutants viz., [Sulphur Dioxide](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sulphur_Dioxide) (SO2), [Oxides of Nitrogen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nitrogen_oxide) as NO2, [Suspended Particulate Matter](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suspended_Particulate_Matter) (SPM) and [Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Particulates) (RSPM/ PM10) have been identified for regular monitoring at all the locations. The monitoring of meteorological parameters such as wind speed and wind direction, relative [humidity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Humidity) (RH) and [temperature](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Temperature) were also integrated with the monitoring of air quality. This information on Air Quality at ITO is updated every week.[[19]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Pollution_Control_Board#cite_note-19)
* **Water quality/ pollution :** Fresh water is a finite resource essential for use in agriculture, industry, propagation of wildlife & fisheries and for human existence. India is a riverine country. It has 14 major rivers, 44 medium rivers and 55 minor rivers besides numerous lakes, ponds and wells which are used as primary source of drinking water even without treatment. Most of the rivers being fed by monsoon rains, which is limited to only three months of the year, run dry throughout the rest of the year often carrying wastewater discharges from industries or cities or towns endangering the quality of our scarce water resources. CPCB in collaboration with concerned SPCBs/PCCs established a nationwide network of water quality monitoring, which has running 1019 stations in 27 States and 6 Union Territories. The monitoring process is done on quarterly basis in surface waters and on half yearly basis in case of ground water. It covers 200 Rivers, 60 Lakes, 5 Tanks, 3 Ponds, 3 Creeks, 13 Canals, 17 Drains and 321 Wells. Among the 1019 stations, 592 are on rivers, 65 on lakes, 17 on drains, 13 on canals, 5 on tanks, 3 on creeks, 3 on ponds and 321 are groundwater stations. The inland water quality monitoring network is operating under a three-tier program i.e. [Global Environment Monitoring System](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Environmental_monitoring) (GEMS), [Monitoring of Indian National Aquatic Resources System](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Monitoring_of_Indian_National_Aquatic_Resources_System&action=edit&redlink=1) (MINARS) and [Yamuna Action Plan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yamuna_Action_Plan) (YAP).[[20]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Pollution_Control_Board#cite_note-20)[[21]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Pollution_Control_Board#cite_note-21)
* **Urban area programs (EcoCity Program) :** CPCB programs for urban areas, also known as *EcoCity Program* comes under X Plan to improve environment through implementation of identified environmental improvement projects in the selected towns and cities. Pilot studies conducted for urban areas by the [Centre for Spatial Environmental Planning](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Centre_for_Spatial_Environmental_Planning&action=edit&redlink=1) created at the CPCB under the [World Bank](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Bank) funded *Environmental Management Capacity Building Project* and supported by the *GTZ-CPCB Project* under the *Indo-German Bilateral Program*.[[22]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Pollution_Control_Board#cite_note-22) According to these studies CPCB develop a comprehensive urban improvement system employing practical, innovative and non-conventional solutions. Under the X Plan, a budget provision of Rs. 15 crore has been made for the period 2002–03 to 2006-07 for the Ecocity projects.[[23]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Pollution_Control_Board#cite_note-23)[[24]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Pollution_Control_Board#cite_note-24)
* **Municipal Solid Waste rules :** Every municipal authority comes under the **M**unicipal **S**olid **W**astes (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000 (MSW rules, 2000) and responsible for collection, segregation, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of municipal solid. CPCB collects necessary information form municipal authorities and provide them technical assistance.[[25]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Pollution_Control_Board#cite_note-25)
* **Noise Pollution/ Rules :** According to **S.O. 123(E)** by MoEFC, various sources like industrial activity, construction activity, generator sets, loud speakers, public address systems, music systems, vehicular horns and other mechanical devices have deleterious effects on human health. CPCB has the responsibility to regulate and control noise producing and generating sources with the objective of maintaining the ambient air quality standards.[[26]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Pollution_Control_Board#cite_note-26)
* **Environmental Data Statistics :** CPCB manages environmental data statistic in which *air quality data* and *water quality data* comes through. In the case of air quality data, it measures the level of [SO2](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sulphur_Dioxide), [NO2](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nitrogen_oxide), [RSPM](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Particulates) and [SPM](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suspended_Particulate_Matter).[[27]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Pollution_Control_Board#cite_note-27)[[28]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Pollution_Control_Board#cite_note-28) CPCB measure and maintains water quality data as well. Quality level of river and ponds are the major fields which comes under the water quality data criteria.[[29]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Pollution_Control_Board#cite_note-29)[[30]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Pollution_Control_Board#cite_note-30)