



MID-WEST UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT (MUSOM)
(An Autonomous Institution)
MUSOM EXAMINATIONS SECTION
FINAL EXAMINATION-2024 (2081)
BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (BBA)
SEMESTER – V (New Course)

Subject: Environmental Studies

Course Code: MGT 453

Full Marks: 100

Time: 3 Hrs.

You are required to answer in your own words as far as applicable. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Section – B: Short Answer Questions

(8 × 5 = 40 Marks)

Answer any eight questions:

1. Briefly explain the interdisciplinary nature of environmental science and its significance in addressing global environmental issues. [3+2]
2. Discuss the impact of human activities on natural ecosystems and provide examples of how they have altered ecological balance. [3+2]
3. Identify the effects of deforestation on biodiversity and the environment, suggesting possible solutions to mitigate these impacts. [2.5+2.5]
4. Compare and contrast different types of ecosystems and mention how energy flow and biogeochemical cycles differ among them. [3+2]
5. Critically evaluate the role of biomes in maintaining global ecological balance. [5]
6. What are the causes and consequences of climate change? Suggest strategies to combat its effects on a global scale. [3+2]
7. State the challenges posed by urbanization on environmental sustainability and propose measures to address these challenges. [2.5+2.5]
8. Write down the importance of renewable energy sources in achieving Net-Zero Carbon emissions and sustainable development. [5]
9. Assess the effectiveness of Nepal's environmental policies and legal provisions in protecting the environment and promoting sustainable development.
10. Write short notes on Any Two. [2.5+2.5]
 - a. Epidemics vs Pandemics
 - b. Climate adapting pathway
 - c. IEE vs EIA

Section – C: Long Answer Questions

(3 × 10 = 30 Marks)

Answer any three questions:

11. Examine the impact of climate change on Nepal's water resources. Propose strategies to enhance climate resilience in water management at both local and national levels. [4+6]
12. Evaluate the effectiveness of Nepal's Environmental Protection Act, 2019, in addressing pollution and environmental degradation. Suggest amendments to strengthen its implementation. [5+5]
13. Discuss the challenges of achieving sustainable urban development in Nepal. Propose a comprehensive plan that includes environmental, economic, and social considerations. [5+5]
14. How do you find the role of renewable energy in reducing carbon emissions in Nepal? Develop a strategic plan to increase the adoption of renewable energy sources across the country. [4+6]
15. What is your understanding of the current state of biodiversity in Nepal and identify the key threats to its conservation? Propose a multi-stakeholder approach to protect and restore biodiversity. [5+5]

16. Read the following case and answer the questions following it.

Urbanization and Air Quality in Kathmandu Valley

The rapid urbanization of Kathmandu Valley has brought significant economic growth and infrastructure development, but it has also led to a sharp decline in air quality. Several factors are contributing to this environmental crisis:

- **Construction Boom:** With increasing urbanization comes a surge in construction activities, which release large amounts of dust and particulate matter into the atmosphere. The use of heavy machinery, transportation of construction materials, and demolition activities are some of the major sources of airborne pollutants.
- **Increase in Vehicles:** Kathmandu has experienced a sharp rise in the number of motor vehicles on the roads, many of which are old and lack proper emission control systems. This has led to elevated levels of harmful gases such as carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NOx), and fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}), significantly worsening the air quality.
- **Unregulated Industrial Activities:** The lack of stringent regulations for factories and brick kilns operating in and around Kathmandu Valley adds to the pollution. Many industries still use coal and biomass as fuel, which releases a substantial amount of pollutants into the air.
- **Geographic and Climatic Conditions:** The Kathmandu Valley is surrounded by hills, which trap pollutants in the air, especially during winter when temperature inversion occurs. This leads to the accumulation of pollutants close to the surface, further aggravating air quality issues.
- **Limited Government Interventions:** While the government has taken some steps, such as implementing vehicle emission standards and promoting public transportation, these measures have been insufficient in tackling the rising pollution levels. The enforcement of these regulations remains weak, and public awareness about the issue is low.

Questions:

- a. Examine the primary factors contributing to the worsening air quality in Kathmandu Valley. [5]
- b. Propose a comprehensive plan that includes both immediate and long-term solutions to improve air quality in the Kathmandu Valley. [5]
- c. Discuss the potential role of citizen engagement in addressing the air quality issues in Kathmandu. How can the public be mobilized to contribute to solutions? [5]

