

BLOGS

Sectional Test on Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for CLAT PG

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1. Which section of the Environment (Protection) Act gives the Central Government the authority to safeguard the environment by taking “all such measures as it deems necessary”?

- a. Section 7
- b. Section 2
- c. Section 3
- d. Section 5

2. A private party may only lodge a complaint under Section 19 after

- a. With court permission
- b. Giving 60 days’ notice
- c. Giving 30 days’ notice
- d. Filing PIL

3. Section 2(a) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 defines “environment” as:

- a. All natural resources
- b. Air, water, and land
- c. Inter-relationship between water, air, land, human beings, other living creatures, plants and property
- d. Only air and water

4. The EPA’s Section 2(b) defines “environmental pollutant” as:

- a. Any solid waste
- b. Any substance present in a concentration exceeding the prescribed standards
- c. Any material harmful to human health
- d. Any dangerous substance

5. Which provision addresses the handling of hazardous substances specifically?

- a. Section 5

- b. Section 8
- c. Section 7
- d. Section 6

6. The EPA's Section 17 addresses offences by:

- a. Companies
- b. Environmental authorities
- c. Private Individuals
- d. Corporations

7. Cognizance of offence under the EPA can be taken only by:

- a. A Criminal Court
- b. Magistrate of First Class
- c. National Green Tribunal
- d. Court upon complaint under Section 19

8. "Environmental pollution" under Section 2(c) of the EPA means

- a. Sewage discharge onto aquatic bodies
- b. Air and water pollution
- c. Use of hazardous substances
- d. Presence of pollutants beyond standards

9. The Central Government may establish rules under Section 6 of the EPA for:

- a. imposing criminal penalties
- b. establishing standards for emissions or discharges of pollutants
- c. resolving environmental conflicts
- d. Compensation

10. Which of the following powers is granted under Section 11 of EPA?

- a. Industry sealing
- b. Closure orders issued
- c. Air, water, soil, or material sampling
- d. Environmental compensation levy

11. The EPA gives the Central Government the authority to delegate its powers to:

- a. Only State Governments
- b. Only Pollution Control Boards

- c. Any officer or authority
- d. The National Green Tribunal

12. Regarding the EPA's overriding effect, which of the following statements is TRUE?

- a. All current laws are superseded by the EPA
- b. The EPA complements the Water and Air Acts but does not override them.
- c. Inconsistent provisions of other laws are repealed by the EPA
- d. The EPA only comes into play when no other laws are in place.

13. Who is primarily responsible for notifying authorities in the event of accidental pollution under Section 9?

- a. Pollution Control Board
- b. Local authority
- c. Person responsible for the discharge
- d. District Magistrate

14. Which provision permits the establishment of environmental laboratories by the Central Government?

- a. Section 11
- b. Section 10
- c. Section 12
- d. Section 14

15. When an act violates both the EPA and another law, Section 24 of the EPA states:

- a. Both laws will be applicable.
- b. The EPA will take precedence
- c. The offender will be penalised under the other legislation
- d. The court has the final say

Answers

- 1. (C)
- 2. (B)
- 3. (C)
- 4. (B)

- 5. (B)
- 6. (A)
- 7. (D)
- 8. (D)
- 9. (B)
- 10. (C)
- 11. (C)
- 12. (B)
- 13. (C)
- 14. (C)
- 15. (C)