BLOGS

Sectional Test on The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 for CLAT PG

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1. Under the Air Act, the term “Air pollutant” includes:

a. Only solid particles

b. Only gaseous emissions

c. Any solid, liquid, or gaseous substance, including noise

d. Only hazardous chemicals

2. Which of the following does not come under the definition of “industrial plant”?

a. Vehicle

b. Factory

c. Boiler

d. Any plant used for industrial trade purposes

3. According to the Air Act, “Emission” refers to:

a. Noise from vehicles

b. Release of pollutants from the chimney, duct, flue or outlet

c. Wastewater discharge

d. Industrial waste storage

4. The primary function of the Central Board under the Air Act is to:

a. Grant consent to industries

b. Coordinate State Boards

c. Tries offences

d. Issue licenses directly

5. Which of the following authorities declares an Air Pollution Control Area?

a. Central Government

b. State Government, in consultation with the State Board

c. Central Pollution Control Board

d. District Magistrate

6. Section 31A of the Air Act empowers the Board to:

a. Issue binding directions

b. Arrest without warrant

c. Cancel company registration

d. Impose tax

7. Under Section 31A of the Air Act, the directions may include:

a. The closure of any industry, operation, or process

b. Prohibition or regulation of any industry, operation, or process

c. The stoppage or regulation of the supply of electricity, water or any other service

d. All of the above

8. Under the Air Act, a complaint by a private individual requires:

a. Immediate filing

b. 30 days notice

c. 60 days notice

d. No notice

9. Assertion (A): According to the Act, noise is considered an air pollutant.

Reason (R): Any material in the atmosphere that poses a threat to human life or property is considered an air pollutant.

a. Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A

b. Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A

c. A is true, but R is false

d. Both A and R are false

10. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution forms the primary legislative basis for Parliament enacting the Air Act?

a. Article 249

b. Article 252

c. Article 253

d. Article 356

11. An appeal under the Air Act must be filed within:

a. Within 30 days

b. Within 60 days

c. Within three weeks

d. Within 90 days

12. Which of the following principles best describes the relationship between the Central Board and the State Boards?

a. Subordinate – superior

b. Hierarchical control

c. Judicial supervision

d. Coordinative and advisory

13. Assertion (A): Instead of taking a compensating approach, the Air Act takes a preventive one.
Reason (R): Before starting operations in control areas, industries need to obtain prior consent.

a. Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A

b. Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A

c. A is true, but R is false

d. Both A and R are false

14. Which of the following best describes the legal consequence of declaring an area as a control area?

a. All industries automatically shut down

b. Section 21 consent requirement becomes applicable

c. The Central Board takes over control

d. Only hazardous industries need permission

15. The minimum imprisonment for operating without consent under the Air Act is:

a. Fine only

b. Not less than 3 months

c. Not less than one year and 6 months

d. Not less than 2 years

Answers

1. (C) Under Section 2 (a) of the Air Act, “air pollutant” means any solid, liquid, or gaseous substance, including noise, present in the atmosphere in such concentration as may be or tend

to be injurious to human beings or other living creatures, plants, or property or environment

2. (D) According to Section 2 (k) of the Air Act, “industrial plant” means any plant used for any industrial or trade purposes and emitting any air pollutant into the atmosphere
3. (B) According to Section 2 (j) of the Air Act, “emission” means any solid, liquid or gaseous substance coming out of any chimney, duct, or flue or any other outlet.
4. (B)
5. (B) According to Section 19 of the Air Act, the State Government has the Power to declare air pollution control areas after consultation with the State Board.
6. (A)
7. (D)
8. (C) According to Section 43 of the Air Act, a complaint made by any person requires notice of not less than sixty days.
9. (A)
10. (C) The Air Act, 1981, was enacted under Art. Article 253 of the Constitution to implement the decisions taken at the United Nations Conference on Human Environment held at Stockholm in June 1972
11. (A) Under Section 31 of the Air Act, any person aggrieved by an order made by the State Board under this Act may, within thirty days from the date on which the order is communicated to him, prefer an appeal tothe appellate authority.
12. (D)
13. (A)
14. (B)
15. (C)