BLOGS

Sectional Test on the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 for CLAT PG

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1. The National Green Tribunal (NGT) was established primarily to:

a. Adjudicate all civil disputes involving the Government

b. Provide speedy disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests

c. Hear criminal appeals relating to wildlife offences

d. Replace the High Courts in environmental matters

2. Under Section 14 of the Act, the Tribunal shall have jurisdiction over:

a. All environmental disputes

b. Substantial questions relating to environment arising from implementation of Schedule I enactments

c. Criminal offences under IPC relating to environment

d. Only forest-related disputes

3. Which of the following Acts is included in Schedule I of the NGT Act?

a. Indian Forest Act, 1927

b. Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972

c. Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

d. Forest Rights Act, 2006

4. The limitation period for filing an application before the NGT under Section 14 is:

a. 30 days

b. 60 days

c. 6 months

d. 1 year

5. Under Section 15, the NGT may provide relief and compensation to:

a. Only individuals

b. Only government authorities

c. Victims of pollution and environmental damage

d. Only NGOs

6. The NGT is bound by:

a. Civil Procedure Code strictly

b. Criminal Procedure Code strictly

c. Principles of natural justice

d. Indian Evidence Act strictly

7. Appeal against an order of the NGT lies to:

a. High Court

b. Supreme Court

c. Central Government

d. President of India

8. The composition of the NGT includes:

a. Only judicial members

b. Only expert members

c. Judicial and expert members

d. Bureaucrats only

9. The Chairperson of the NGT shall be:

a. Any retired High Court judge

b. A retired Judge of the Supreme Court or Chief Justice of a High Court

c. Senior environmental activist

d. Secretary, MoEFCC

10. The principle of "Polluter Pays" is expressly recognized under:

a. Section 14

b. Section 15

c. Section 16

d. Section 20

11. Which of the following principles must the Tribunal apply while passing any order?

1. Sustainable Development

2. Precautionary Principle

3. Polluter Pays Principle

a. 1 only

b. 1 and 2 only

c. 2 and 3 only

d. 1, 2 and 3

12. The NGT can award compensation for environmental damage under:

a. Section 14 only

b. Section 15 only

c. Section 19 only

d. Section 22 only

13. Which statement is correct?

a. NGT has suo motu powers explicitly under the Act.

b. NGT cannot regulate its own procedure.

c. NGT can regulate its own procedure subject to principles of natural justice.

d. NGT is subordinate to High Courts in environmental matters.

14. The objective behind creating NGT was primarily influenced by:

a. Rio Conference 1992 commitments

b. Stockholm Conference 1972

c. Kyoto Protocol

d. Paris Agreement

15. Which of the following is NOT a power of the NGT?

a. Summoning and enforcing attendance

b. Reviewing its decisions

c. Granting interim relief

d. Trying criminal offences and awarding imprisonment

Answers

1. (B)
2. (B) Section 14 confers jurisdiction where a substantial question relating to the environment arises under laws specified in Schedule I.
3. (C) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 is included in Schedule I. The Indian Forest Act and Wildlife Act are not included in Schedule I for NGT jurisdiction.

4. (C)
5. (C) Section 15 empowers the Tribunal to provide relief, compensation, and restitution of property and environment.
6. (C)Under Section 19, the Tribunal is not bound by CPC or Evidence Act but guided by principles of natural justice.
7. (B) Under Section 22, appeal lies directly to the Supreme Court within 90 days.
8. (C)
9. (B)
10. (D)
11. (D)
12. (B) Section 15 deals specifically with relief, compensation, and restitution.
13. (C) Section 19 allows the Tribunal to regulate its own procedure.
14. (A)
15. (D)