

**LEGAL VIDHIYA PRESENTS:  
ENVIRONMENT LAW QUESTIONS  
FROM PREVIOUS AIBE EXAMS**

**LEGAL VIDHIYA**

### AIBE XVIII

1. In which of the following case the Supreme Court of India had explained the Precautionary Principle in details?
  - (A) **Vellore Citizens' Welfare Forum v Union of India**
  - (B) A.P. Pollution Control Board v M.V. Nayudu
  - (C) Indian Council for Enviro-Legal Action v Union of India
  - (D) M.C. Mehta v Kamal Nath

2. Which of the following is a landmark case on the public trust doctrine in the Environmental Law?
  - A. Vellore Citizens' Welfare Forum v Union of India
  - B. Olga Tellis v Bombay Municipal Corporation
  - C. Indian Council for Enviro-Legal Action v Union of India
  - D. M.C. Mehta v Kamal Nath**

### AIBE XVII

1. Under which Section of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, an appeal to National Green Tribunal (NGT) lies?

- (A) Section 4A
- (B) Section 5A**
- (C) Section 6A
- (D) Section 7A

2. Which one of the following Fundamental Duties relates to Environmental Protection?

- (A) Article 51A (b)
- (B) Article 51A (g)**
- (C) Article 51A (j)
- (D) Article 51A (k)

### AIBE XVI

1. Basel Convention is associated with one of the following:

- (A) International Trade in Endangered species of wild Fauna & flora
- (B) Climate change
- (C) Protection of Ozone layer
- (D) The control of trans boundary movement of Hazardous waste and their disposal.**

2. In which of the following case the Supreme Court First of all made an attempt to look into the question regarding the extension of the right to life to the right to Health and other Hygienic conditions:

- (A) The Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra Vs State of Uttar Pradesh.**
- (B) M.C Mehta Vs Union of India
- (C) V. Lakshmi pathy Vs State of Karnataka
- (D) F.K. Hussain Vs Union of India.

### AIBE XV

1. According to Environmental Protection Act, 1986, 'environmental

pollutant' means

(A) any solid, liquid or gaseous substance present in such concentration as may be, or tend to be, helpful to environment

(B) only gaseous substance present in such concentration as may be, or tend to be, injurious to environment

(C) **any solid, liquid or gaseous substance present in such concentration as may be, or tend to be, injurious to environment**

(D) any solid, liquid present in such concentration as may be, or tend to be, injurious to environment

2. M.C. Mehta Vs Union of India 1986 Shriram food and Fertilisers case relates to

(A) **Oliseum Gas leak**

(B) Ganga water cleaning

(C) Child labour

(D) Bonded labour

3. National Green Tribunal cannot exercise its Jurisdiction with reference to

(A) Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972

(B) Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006

(C) The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991

(D) **both A & B**

1. Public Liability Insurance Act was enacted in:

(A) **1991**

(B) 1993

(C) 1995

(D) 1997

2. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is mandatory under:

(A) Indian Forest Act

(B) Air Act

(C) WildLife Protection Act

(D) **Environment Protection Act.**

#### **AIBE XIII**

1. Which of the following appears to contribute to global cooling rather than global warming?

(A) Nitrous Oxide

(B) **Aerosols**

(C) Methane

(D) CFC

2. Environmental impact assessment (EIA) is mandatory under:

(A) Indian forest act

(B) Air act

(C) Wildlife protection act

(D) **Environment protection act**

#### **AIBE XIV**

#### **AIBE XII**

1. The convention of Climate Change was the outcome of

- (A) The Stockholm Conference
- (B) The Nairobi Conference
- (C) **The Vienna Conference**
- (D) The Rio De Janeiro Conference

2. The Coastal Regulation Zone Notification was issued by the Central Government in

- (A) 1986
- (B) 1988
- (C) **1991**
- (D) 1997

#### AIBE XI

1. Within the purview of Water Act, the meaning of Stream is defined as

- (A) Includes a river but not a water course
- (B) Includes a water course but not a river
- (C) Includes river and water course, but not subterranean waters
- (D) **Includes a river, a water course and subterranean river**

2. The Case Krishna Gopal V/s State of MP relates to

- (A) Water Pollution
- (B) Air and Water pollution
- (C) **Noise and air pollution**
- (D) Water and noise pollution

#### AIBE X

1. Which is the leading case on environment

- (A) **M.C. Mehta V/s Union of Union**
- (B) Union of India V/s H.S. Dhillon
- (C) Maneka Gandhi V/s Union of India
- (D) None of the above

2. The Environment (Protection) Act 1986 came into force on

- (A) 18th November 1986
- (B) **19th November 1986**
- (C) 20th November 1986
- (D) 21st November 1986

#### AIBE IX

1. Under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, any person who leases an animal in a zoo may be punished

- (A) with fine which may extend to 5000
- (B) with imprisonment which may extend up to 1 year
- (C) Both A and B
- (D) **Neither A or B**

2. Which of the following is not included in the definition of cattle as given under the Indian Forest Act 1927

- (A) Rams
- (B) Kids
- (C) **Kitten**
- (D) None of these

3. Which of the following is a function of Central Pollution Control Board under the provisions of Section 16 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution Act, 1981)

(A) To carry out and sponsor investigation and research relating to problems of pollution and prevention, control or abatement of pollution.

(B) To improve the quality of air

(C) **Both A and B**

(D) neither A nor B

4. The destruction of fish by use of explosive or by poisoning the water is prohibited by

(A) Indian Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

(B) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974

(C) **Indian Fisheries Act 1897**

(D) The National Green Tribunal Act 2010

#### **AIBE VIII**

1. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974 regulates

(A) **The discharge of hazardous pollutants into the nation's surface water**

(B) The emission of hazardous air pollutants

(C) Waste disposal of sea

(D) The transportation of hazardous materials

2. It was held by the Supreme Court that noise pollution beyond permissible limits cannot be tolerated, even if such noise was a direct result of and was connected with religious activities in the case of

(A) Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum V/s Union of India

(B) **Church of God (Full Gospel) in India V/s KKR Majestic Colony Welfare Association**

(C) Rural Enlightenment Kendra V/s Union of India

(D) Narmada Bachao Andolan V/s Union of India

3. The Supreme Court observed, Where an enterprise is engaged in a hazardous or inherently dangerous activity and harm results to anyone on account of an accident in the operation of such hazardous or inherently dangerous activity resulting, for example, in the escape of toxic gas, the enterprise is strictly and absolutely liable to compensate all those who are affected by the accident and such liability is not subject to any of the exceptions which operate vis-à-vis the tortious principle of strict liability. In such a case, the measure to compensation must be correlated to the magnitude and capacity of the enterprise because such compensation must have a deterrent effect. The larger and more prosperous the enterprise, the greater must be the amount of compensation payable by it for the harm caused on account of an accident in the carrying on of the hazardous or inherently dangerous activity by the enterprise –

Name of the case

- (A) Subhash Kumar V/s State of Bihar
- (B) Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra V/s State of UP 1985
- (C) **M.S. Mehta V/s Union of India 1986**
- (D) Union Carbide V/s Union of India 1984

4. Article 48-A and Article 51-A (g) were inserted in the Constitution by

(A) The Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act 1978

(B) **The Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act 1976**

(C) The Constitution (43rd Amendment) Act 1978

(D) The Constitution (44th Amendment) Act 1978

5. According to Environmental (Protection) Act of 1986 "Environment pollutant" means

(A) **Any solid, liquid or gaseous substance present in such concentration as may be, or tend to be, injurious to the environment**

(B) Any substance present in such concentration as may be, or tend to be, injurious to the environment

(C) Any solid, liquid or gaseous substance present in such concentration as may be, or tend to be, injurious to a person

(D) Any solid, liquid or gaseous substance present in such concentration as may be, or tend to be, injurious to the society

## **AIBE VII**

1. National Conservation Strategy and policy statement on Environment and Development is a major environmental policy in India and it was passed in the year

(A) 1988

(B) 1982

(C) **1992**

(D) 1990

2. \_\_\_\_\_ of the Environmental Protection Act 1986, defines "Environment"

(A) **Section 2(a)**

(B) Section 3(a)

(C) Section 1(a)

(D) Section 11(a)

3. Polluter Pays Principle means

(A) **Polluter should bear the cost of pollution as the polluter is responsible for pollution**

(B) Polluter should not necessarily bear the cost of pollution as the polluter may not be responsible for the pollution

(C) Polluter may bear the cost of pollution as the polluter may be responsible for pollution

(D) None of the above

4. "Pollution is a civil wrong. By its very nature, it is a tort committed against the community as a whole. A person, therefore, who is guilty of causing pollution, has to pay damages (compensation) for restoration of the environment. He has also to pay damages to those who have suffered loss on account of the act of the offender. Further, the offender can also be held liable to pay exemplary damages so that it may act as a deterrent for others not to cause pollution in any manner. However, the court cannot impose any pollution fine in absence of any trial and finding of guilty under the relevant statutory provisions".

This observation was made in:

- (A) **M.C. Mehta V/s Kamal Nath**
- (B) Calcutta Tanneries Case
- (C) M.C. Mehta V/s UOI
- (D) A.P. Pollution Control Board V/s M.V. Nayudu

5. India became a party to the International Convention on Biological Diversity in

- (A) 1992
- (B) 1995
- (C) **1994**
- (D) 2000