1. What is the primary source of municipal solid waste?

A. Industrial waste
B. Residential waste
C. Agricultural waste
D. Mining waste
Answer: B

2. Which of the following is a biodegradable waste?

A. Plastic
B. Glass
C. Food scraps
D. Aluminum
Answer: C

3. E-waste refers to:

A. Energy waste
B. Electrical and electronic waste
C. Environmental waste
D. Ecological waste
Answer: B

4. Which gas is commonly produced in landfills?

A. Oxygen
B. Carbon dioxide
C. Methane
D. Nitrogen
Answer: C

5. Hazardous waste is defined as waste that:

A. Is biodegradable
B. Is flammable, toxic, or reactive
C. Comes from hospitals only
D. Is recyclable
Answer: B

6. What does "3Rs" stand for in waste management?

A. Recycle, Renew, Reduce
B. Reduce, Reuse, Recycle
C. Recycle, Reuse, Regenerate

D. Reduce, Reuse, Restore
Answer: B

7. The main source of agricultural waste is:

A. Pesticides and fertilizers
B. Crop residues
C. Plastic mulch
D. All of the above
Answer: D

8. Which of these is an example of recyclable waste?

A. Food waste
B. Plastic bottles
C. Hospital waste
D. Used batteries
Answer: B

9. Biomedical waste is generated by:

A. Households
B. Industries
C. Hospitals and clinics
D. Agriculture
Answer: C

10. What is the most preferred method in the waste management hierarchy?

A. Recycling
B. Disposal
C. Source reduction
D. Incineration
Answer: C

11. Which of the following waste is classified as hazardous?

A. Paper waste
B. Glass waste
C. Pesticide containers
D. Vegetable peels
Answer: C

12. What is composting?

A. Burning of waste
B. Conversion of organic waste into fertilizer
C. Storage of waste in landfills
D. Reuse of solid waste
Answer: B

13. The main component of solid waste from households is:

A. Organic waste
B. Glass
C. Metals
D. Plastic
Answer: A

14. The process of burning solid waste in a controlled manner is called:

A. Composting
B. Incineration
C. Recycling
D. Landfilling
Answer: B

15. Which type of solid waste is generated in the largest amount globally?

A. Agricultural waste
B. Municipal solid waste
C. Industrial waste
D. Biomedical waste
Answer: A

16. What is the main source of construction and demolition waste?

A. Manufacturing plants
B. Households
C. Infrastructure projects
D. Hospitals
Answer: C

17. The term "landfill" refers to:

A. Recycling plants
B. Open dumping sites
C. Engineered waste disposal sites
D. Composting units
Answer: C

18. Which is an example of inorganic waste?

A. Vegetable peels
B. Glass bottles
C. Paper
D. Fruit peels
Answer: B

19. Hospital waste includes:

A. Used syringes
B. Bandages
C. Pharmaceuticals
D. All of the above
Answer: D

20. Solid waste management aims to:

A. Reduce waste generation
B. Increase waste recycling
C. Prevent environmental pollution
D. All of the above
Answer: D

21. Which type of solid waste comes from mining operations?

A. Tailings
B. Plastic
C. Biodegradable waste
D. E-waste
Answer: A

22. What is the primary challenge of solid waste management in urban areas?

A. Lack of waste generation
B. Waste segregation
C. Absence of recycling technology
D. Both B and C
Answer: D

23. The process of leachate formation occurs in:

A. Composting units
B. Incinerators
C. Landfills

D. Recycling plants
Answer: C

24. Industrial solid waste is primarily composed of:

A. Food scraps
B. Glass
C. Metal scraps
D. E-waste
Answer: C

25. Urban solid waste is also known as:

A. Hazardous waste
B. Municipal solid waste
C. Industrial waste
D. Agricultural waste
Answer: B

1. Which of the following is the first functional element of solid waste management?

A. Collection
B. Segregation
C. Waste generation
D. Transportation
Answer: C

2. Waste collection involves:

A. Gathering waste from sources
B. Transporting waste to treatment facilities
C. Sorting waste at disposal sites
D. Incinerating waste
Answer: A

3. What is the primary purpose of waste segregation?

A. To reduce waste quantity
B. To separate recyclable and non-recyclable waste
C. To compost organic waste
D. To dispose of waste in landfills
Answer: B

4. Transportation of waste refers to:

A. Moving waste from collection points to disposal sites
B. Segregating waste at the source
C. Reducing waste volume
D. Incinerating waste
Answer: A

5. Which functional element is associated with reducing the size of waste materials?

A. Collection
B. Processing
C. Transportation
D. Disposal
Answer: B

6. What does the functional element "disposal" signify in SWM?

A. Burning of waste
B. Final placement of waste in landfills
C. Reuse of waste materials
D. Waste-to-energy conversion
Answer: B

7. The transfer station in SWM is used for:

A. Recycling waste
B. Temporary storage and compaction of waste
C. Sorting hazardous materials
D. Composting organic waste
Answer: B

8. Which functional element involves the recovery of materials or energy from waste?

A. Collection
B. Processing
C. Transfer and transport
D. Resource recovery
Answer: D

9. What is the primary method used in processing biodegradable waste?

A. Incineration
B. Composting
C. Landfilling
D. Recycling
Answer: B

10. Which of these is not a functional element of solid waste management?

A. Resource generation
B. Collection
C. Processing
D. Disposal
Answer: A

11. Incineration is part of which functional element?

A. Processing
B. Collection
C. Segregation
D. Transportation
Answer: A

12. Which process is used to compress waste for easier handling?

A. Collection
B. Compaction
C. Segregation
D. Incineration
Answer: B

13. The recovery of metals from waste is categorized under:

A. Collection
B. Processing
C. Disposal
D. Resource recovery
Answer: D

14. What is the most critical step in ensuring effective SWM?

A. Collection
B. Segregation
C. Transportation
D. Disposal
Answer: B

15. Which functional element reduces the environmental impact of waste?

A. Segregation
B. Resource recovery

C. Processing
D. Disposal
Answer: D

16. Which functional element includes the movement of waste between different stages?

A. Processing
B. Transfer and transport
C. Collection
D. Disposal
Answer: B

17. Leachate management is associated with which functional element?

A. Resource recovery
B. Processing
C. Disposal
D. Transportation
Answer: C

18. Sorting of recyclable materials occurs during which functional element?

A. Collection
B. Processing
C. Segregation
D. Resource recovery
Answer: B

19. The functional element "waste minimization" aims to:

A. Increase recycling rates
B. Reduce the amount of waste generated
C. Improve transportation efficiency
D. Enhance incineration processes
Answer: B

20. Which process is used to treat medical waste?

A. Landfilling
B. Autoclaving
C. Composting
D. Recycling
Answer: B

21. Open dumping violates which functional element of SWM?

A. Collection
B. Processing
C. Resource recovery
D. Disposal
Answer: D

22. Anaerobic digestion is a method of:

A. Incineration
B. Organic waste treatment
C. Compaction
D. Landfilling
Answer: B

23. "Integrated SWM" refers to:

A. A single method of waste management
B. Using multiple approaches for waste management
C. Only recycling waste
D. Eliminating the need for landfills
Answer: B

24. Which functional element ensures public health and safety?

A. Collection
B. Processing
C. Segregation
D. Disposal
Answer: A

25. Landfilling is often used for:

A. Recyclable waste
B. Hazardous waste
C. Non-recyclable waste
D. Organic waste
Answer: C

26. Manual separation of waste is common in:

A. Collection
B. Segregation
C. Processing
D. Resource recovery
Answer: B

27. What is the purpose of incineration?

A. To decompose organic waste
B. To reduce the volume of waste
C. To recover energy from waste
D. Both B and C
Answer: D

28. Which functional element involves compacting waste to conserve space?

A. Collection
B. Processing
C. Transportation
D. Disposal
Answer: B

29. The primary objective of recycling is to:

A. Reduce landfill use
B. Save natural resources
C. Minimize waste generation
D. All of the above
Answer: D

30. Which is an essential component of a sanitary landfill?

A. Leachate collection system
B. Waste segregation unit
C. Incinerator
D. Composting plant
Answer: A

1. What is the primary source of biomedical waste?

A. Agriculture
B. Hospitals and healthcare facilities
C. Manufacturing industries
D. Households
Answer: B

2. Biomedical waste includes:

A. Used syringes
B. Expired medications
C. Pathological waste

D. All of the above
Answer: D

3. What type of waste is generated in operation theaters?

A. Infectious waste
B. Radioactive waste
C. Chemical waste
D. E-waste
Answer: A

4. Which of the following is classified as infectious biomedical waste?

A. Plastic bottles
B. Used bandages
C. Aluminum cans
D. Waste paper
Answer: B

5. Biomedical waste is defined as waste that:

A. Comes from laboratories only
B. Is generated during diagnosis, treatment, or immunization
C. Includes only expired drugs
D. Is always recyclable
Answer: B

6. The yellow color-coded bag is used for disposing of:

A. General waste
B. Infectious and pathological waste
C. Sharp objects
D. Radioactive waste
Answer: B

7. Which type of biomedical waste requires autoclaving before disposal?

A. General waste
B. Infectious waste
C. Chemical waste
D. Radioactive waste
Answer: B

8. The term "sharps" in biomedical waste refers to:

A. Metals
B. Glassware
C. Needles, scalpels, and other sharp instruments
D. Pharmaceuticals
Answer: C

9. What is the primary environmental risk of untreated biomedical waste?

A. Depletion of resources
B. Spread of infectious diseases
C. Increase in soil fertility
D. Reduced air pollution
Answer: B

10. Which category of biomedical waste includes expired or unused medicines?

A. Infectious waste
B. Pathological waste
C. Pharmaceutical waste
D. General waste
Answer: C

11. Which color-coded bag is used for sharp waste disposal?

A. Yellow
B. Blue
C. Red
D. White (puncture-proof container)
Answer: D

12. Pathological waste includes:

A. Laboratory reagents
B. Human tissues and organs
C. Disinfectants
D. Metal scraps
Answer: B

13. Chemical biomedical waste includes:

A. Plastic bottles
B. Disinfectants and solvents
C. Cotton gauze
D. Glassware
Answer: B

14. Radioactive biomedical waste is generated primarily from:

A. Kitchen facilities
B. Diagnostic and therapeutic radiology departments
C. Surgical wards
D. Nursing stations
Answer: B

15. The primary goal of biomedical waste management is:

A. To reduce hospital expenses
B. To prevent the spread of infections
C. To recycle all types of waste
D. To compost organic materials
Answer: B

16. Biomedical waste accounts for approximately how much of total hospital waste?

A. 10-25%
B. 50%
C. 75%
D. 90%
Answer: A

17. What is the preferred method for disposing of anatomical waste?

A. Recycling
B. Incineration
C. Composting
D. Landfilling
Answer: B

18. The blue color-coded bin is used for disposing of:

A. Sharp waste
B. Metal implants and glassware
C. Infectious waste
D. Pathological waste
Answer: B

19. What is the recommended treatment for liquid biomedical waste?

A. Autoclaving
B. Disinfection
C. Incineration

D. Landfilling
Answer: B

20. Which international organization provides guidelines for biomedical waste management?

A. WHO
B. IMF
C. UNESCO
D. FAO
Answer: A

21. Cytotoxic waste primarily comes from:

A. Diagnostic procedures
B. Chemotherapy treatments
C. Radiology departments
D. Laboratories
Answer: B

22. A significant characteristic of pathological waste is:

A. It is biodegradable
B. It is non-infectious
C. It includes metals
D. It is non-biodegradable
Answer: A

23. Disposal of untreated biomedical waste violates:

A. Environmental Protection Act
B. Biomedical Waste Management Rules
C. Hazardous Waste Management Act
D. None of the above
Answer: B

24. Which of the following is a biological indicator of effective autoclaving?

A. Bacillus spores
B. E. coli
C. Streptococcus
D. Salmonella
Answer: A

25. The red color-coded bag is used for:

A. Infectious waste
B. Non-infectious waste
C. Recyclable contaminated waste
D. General waste
Answer: C

26. An essential step in biomedical waste management is:

A. Source segregation
B. General disposal
C. Open dumping
D. Landfilling of all waste
Answer: A

27. Which of the following biomedical wastes is recyclable?

A. Contaminated plastic bottles
B. Human organs
C. Infectious tissues
D. Expired medicines
Answer: A

28. The green color-coded bin is used for:

A. Infectious waste
B. Biodegradable general waste
C. Chemical waste
D. Pharmaceutical waste
Answer: B

29. The term "dual chamber incinerator" refers to:

A. Incinerator with two waste compartments
B. Incinerator for chemical and radioactive waste
C. Incinerator with primary and secondary combustion chambers
D. Incinerator for anatomical waste only
Answer: C

30. Which characteristic of biomedical waste poses the highest risk?

A. Radioactivity
B. Infectious nature
C. High volume
D. Biodegradability
Answer: B

1. The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, are applicable to:

A. Urban areas only
B. Rural areas only
C. Urban and rural areas
D. Industrial areas only
Answer: C

2. According to SWM Rules, 2016, waste generators must:

A. Segregate waste at the source
B. Transport waste to landfill sites
C. Burn their waste
D. Compost all types of waste
Answer: A

3. Who is responsible for enforcing SWM Rules, 2016, at the local level?

A. State governments
B. Urban local bodies (ULBs)
C. Central government
D. NGOs
Answer: B

4. What is the penalty for non-compliance with SWM Rules, 2016, by bulk waste generators?

A. Imprisonment
B. Fines
C. Suspension of utilities
D. No penalty
Answer: B

5. The SWM Rules, 2016, mandate bulk generators to:

A. Compost biodegradable waste within premises
B. Dump waste in landfills
C. Burn dry waste
D. Rely on municipal services for all waste
Answer: A

6. Waste segregation under SWM Rules, 2016, is categorized into:

A. Biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste
B. Dry, wet, and hazardous waste
C. Recyclable and compostable waste

D. Plastic and organic waste
Answer: B

7. What is the preferred method of managing biodegradable waste as per SWM Rules, 2016?

A. Landfilling
B. Composting
C. Burning
D. Recycling
Answer: B

8. Who is classified as a bulk waste generator under SWM Rules, 2016?

A. Households generating over 10 kg of waste per day
B. Residential apartments and commercial establishments
C. All rural households
D. Street vendors
Answer: B

9. Plastic waste management under SWM Rules, 2016, emphasizes:

A. Complete ban on plastic use
B. Recycling and phasing out of non-recyclable plastic
C. Incineration of all plastic
D. Open dumping of plastic waste
Answer: B

10. Which of the following is a responsibility of waste generators under SWM Rules, 2016?

A. Burning dry waste
B. Composting or segregating waste at the source
C. Transporting waste to landfill sites
D. Mixing wet and dry waste
Answer: B

11. Which authority is responsible for monitoring the implementation of SWM Rules, 2016?

A. Pollution Control Boards
B. Housing societies
C. Waste generators
D. NGOs
Answer: A

12. As per SWM Rules, 2016, "waste hierarchy" refers to:

A. The sequence of waste disposal methods
B. The categorization of waste
C. The preference for waste treatment technologies
D. The prioritization of waste collection
Answer: A

13. Landfilling is allowed under SWM Rules, 2016, only for:

A. Dry waste
B. Non-recyclable and non-biodegradable waste
C. All types of waste
D. Biodegradable waste
Answer: B

14. ULBs are required to update their SWM plans under the rules every:

A. 2 years
B. 5 years
C. 10 years
D. Annually
Answer: B

15. As per SWM Rules, 2016, "sanitary landfills" must:

A. Be used for all waste
B. Comply with environmental safeguards
C. Be constructed in urban areas only
D. Be phased out entirely
Answer: B

16. The SWM Rules, 2016, specify that non-biodegradable waste must be:

A. Incinerated
B. Recycled or used for energy recovery
C. Dumped in open areas
D. Mixed with biodegradable waste
Answer: B

17. Waste pickers' integration into SWM systems under the rules is aimed at:

A. Reducing landfill usage
B. Enhancing recycling efficiency
C. Increasing waste collection costs
D. Preventing waste segregation
Answer: B

18. Under SWM Rules, 2016, who is responsible for creating awareness among waste generators?

A. Central Pollution Control Board
B. Urban local bodies (ULBs)
C. Waste processing companies
D. NGOs
Answer: B

19. Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) applies to:

A. Municipal corporations
B. Producers of packaging materials
C. Waste pickers
D. Households
Answer: B

20. As per the rules, construction and demolition waste should be:

A. Disposed of in sanitary landfills
B. Reused or recycled
C. Mixed with municipal solid waste
D. Incinerated
Answer: B

21. Bio-remediation is encouraged under SWM Rules, 2016, for:

A. Composting organic waste
B. Reclaiming old landfill sites
C. Reducing plastic waste
D. Processing hazardous waste
Answer: B

22. The SWM Rules, 2016, emphasize the use of which method to treat dry waste?

A. Incineration
B. Open dumping
C. Recycling
D. Landfilling
Answer: C

23. According to SWM Rules, 2016, "door-to-door collection" is:

A. Optional for urban areas
B. Mandatory for urban and rural areas
C. Allowed only for recyclable waste

D. Required only for hazardous waste
Answer: B

24. Composting under SWM Rules, 2016, is encouraged for:

A. Dry waste
B. Plastic waste
C. Biodegradable waste
D. Hazardous waste
Answer: C

25. The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, were issued by:

A. Ministry of Urban Development
B. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
C. Central Pollution Control Board
D. State Pollution Control Boards
Answer: B

26. Bulk generators under SWM Rules, 2016, include:

A. Street vendors
B. Large commercial establishments
C. Small individual households
D. Temporary markets
Answer: B

27. Waste to energy plants are prioritized for:

A. Organic waste
B. Non-recyclable, high-calorific-value waste
C. Recyclable waste
D. Hazardous waste
Answer: B

28. Who is responsible for ensuring source segregation of waste?

A. Urban local bodies
B. Waste collectors
C. Waste generators
D. NGOs
Answer: C

29. How often should Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) report compliance under SWM Rules, 2016?

A. Monthly
B. Quarterly
C. Annually
D. Biannually
Answer: C

30. Hazardous waste under SWM Rules, 2016, must be:

A. Mixed with general solid waste
B. Disposed of in dedicated facilities
C. Incinerated in open areas
D. Landfilled directly
Answer: B

1. The Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016, are applicable to:

A. Healthcare facilities only
B. All waste generators, handlers, and operators
C. Municipal corporations
D. Residential buildings
Answer: B

2. According to the rules, biomedical waste must be segregated at:

A. Landfill sites
B. The source of generation
C. Waste treatment facilities
D. Hospitals only
Answer: B

3. Yellow color-coded bins are used for:

A. General waste
B. Infectious and pathological waste
C. Recyclable plastic waste
D. Sharp waste
Answer: B

4. The authorized method for disposing of human anatomical waste is:

A. Recycling
B. Autoclaving
C. Incineration
D. Open dumping
Answer: C

5. Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016, require periodic training for:

A. Doctors only
B. Waste collectors and handlers
C. Administrative staff
D. All hospital staff
Answer: D

6. Which color-coded bag is used for sharps waste disposal?

A. Blue
B. Yellow
C. White (puncture-proof container)
D. Red
Answer: C

7. What is the time frame for disposing of biomedical waste as per the rules?

A. 24 hours
B. 48 hours
C. 72 hours
D. One week
Answer: A

8. Who is responsible for providing barcoding and tracking of biomedical waste?

A. Waste generators
B. Municipal authorities
C. Common Bio-medical Waste Treatment Facility (CBWTF) operators
D. State governments
Answer: C

9. Red color-coded bags are used for:

A. General waste
B. Infectious and pathological waste
C. Recyclable contaminated waste
D. Sharp waste
Answer: C

10. Biomedical waste includes:

A. Expired medicines
B. Used syringes
C. Pathological waste

D. All of the above
Answer: D

11. The rules emphasize pre-treatment of laboratory and microbiological waste by:

A. Incineration
B. Autoclaving or microwaving
C. Open burning
D. Composting
Answer: B

12. The BMW Management Rules, 2016, replaced which earlier rules?

A. Biomedical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998
B. Hazardous Waste Management Rules, 2003
C. Plastic Waste Rules, 2011
D. Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016
Answer: A

13. Who is responsible for obtaining authorization for biomedical waste management?

A. Waste generators
B. State Pollution Control Board
C. Local municipal authority
D. CBWTF operators
Answer: A

14. The use of chlorinated plastic bags for biomedical waste is:

A. Encouraged
B. Prohibited
C. Mandatory
D. Optional
Answer: B

15. The Green color-coded bin is used for:

A. Biodegradable general waste
B. Recyclable waste
C. Sharp waste
D. Radioactive waste
Answer: A

16. Biomedical waste should be segregated into how many categories as per the 2016 rules?

A. 4
B. 6
C. 8
D. 10
Answer: A

17. Which authority is responsible for monitoring the compliance of BMW Rules?

A. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
B. State Pollution Control Board
C. Local municipal authorities
D. Hospitals
Answer: B

18. Yellow bags containing biomedical waste should be disposed of by:

A. Composting
B. Deep burial or incineration
C. Recycling
D. Open dumping
Answer: B

19. Liquid biomedical waste should be treated by:

A. Landfilling
B. Autoclaving
C. Disinfection before discharge
D. Open dumping
Answer: C

20. Radioactive biomedical waste should be:

A. Recycled
B. Burned
C. Disposed of according to Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) guidelines
D. Mixed with other waste
Answer: C

21. Which color bag is used for disposal of pharmaceutical waste?

A. Yellow
B. Blue
C. White
D. Green
Answer: B

22. The Common Bio-medical Waste Treatment Facility (CBWTF) is:

A. A site for open dumping of waste
B. A facility for treatment and disposal of biomedical waste
C. A waste segregation center
D. A waste storage area
Answer: B

23. According to BMW Rules, 2016, incineration ash should be:

A. Dumped in landfills
B. Recycled
C. Stored in yellow bags
D. Disposed of in a hazardous waste disposal facility
Answer: D

24. Sharps waste includes:

A. Human tissue
B. Used needles and scalpels
C. Expired medicines
D. Cotton swabs
Answer: B

25. A "deep burial" method is permitted only in:

A. Urban areas
B. Rural or remote areas without CBWTFs
C. All healthcare facilities
D. Areas with incinerators
Answer: B

26. The frequency of submitting annual biomedical waste reports to SPCBs is:

A. Monthly
B. Quarterly
C. Annually
D. Biannually
Answer: C

27. The BMW Rules, 2016, aim to:

A. Eliminate all biomedical waste
B. Ensure safe handling, segregation, and disposal of biomedical waste
C. Mandate only incineration for all waste

D. Allow open dumping for untreated waste
Answer: B

28. The BMW Rules mandate that healthcare facilities with less than 10 beds must:

A. Segregate waste but are exempt from reporting
B. Comply with all provisions, including barcoding and reporting
C. Use only yellow bins
D. Send waste to municipal dumps
Answer: B

29. Cytotoxic waste is generated from:

A. Surgery
B. Chemotherapy treatments
C. Radiology departments
D. Laboratories
Answer: B

30. The BMW Rules, 2016, were notified by:

A. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
B. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
C. Central Pollution Control Board
D. Atomic Energy Regulatory Board
Answer: B

1. Which city is known for achieving a zero-waste model?

A. San Francisco, USA
B. Tokyo, Japan
C. Mumbai, India
D. Shanghai, China
Answer: A

2. The "3R" principle stands for:

A. Reduce, Recycle, Reclaim
B. Reduce, Reuse, Recycle
C. Reclaim, Reuse, Reduce
D. Recycle, Reuse, Recover
Answer: B

3. The Indore model of waste management focuses on:

A. Incineration
B. Composting
C. Landfilling
D. Plastic recycling
Answer: B

4. Which Indian city is known for its success in door-to-door waste collection and segregation?

A. Bengaluru
B. Pune
C. Chennai
D. Hyderabad
Answer: B

5. Sweden is globally recognized for:

A. High landfill usage
B. Advanced waste-to-energy technology
C. Ban on recycling
D. Open dumping policies
Answer: B

6. The Alappuzha model in Kerala is associated with:

A. Community-based composting
B. High-tech waste-to-energy plants
C. Large-scale landfilling
D. Open dumping sites
Answer: A

7. Which waste management practice is highlighted in the Bengaluru Waste Management Case Study?

A. Incineration of all waste
B. Wet and dry waste segregation
C. Importing waste for energy recovery
D. Plastic waste dumping
Answer: B

8. The concept of "Extended Producer Responsibility" was successfully implemented in:

A. Germany
B. Australia
C. Brazil

D. India
Answer: A

9. In which country are households fined for not segregating waste?

A. Switzerland
B. Japan
C. USA
D. Brazil
Answer: B

10. The Kigali case study on waste management emphasizes:

A. Incineration technology
B. Reduction of plastic waste
C. Recycling of electronic waste
D. Composting of organic waste
Answer: D

11. What is a key feature of the Ambikapur model in Chhattisgarh?

A. Use of large-scale incinerators
B. Women-led resource recovery centers
C. Importing waste from other cities
D. Centralized waste dumping
Answer: B

12. Singapore's waste management system relies heavily on:

A. High landfill capacity
B. Waste-to-energy plants
C. Community composting
D. No waste segregation
Answer: B

13. Dharavi in Mumbai is famous for its:

A. High-tech waste recycling plants
B. Informal waste recycling industry
C. Zero-waste model
D. Landfilling practices
Answer: B

14. Which of the following practices is highlighted in the Zurich waste management model?

A. Open dumping
B. Pay-as-you-throw system
C. Centralized waste disposal
D. Landfilling
Answer: B

15. The "Pune Model" of waste management is unique for:

A. High landfill dependence
B. Integration of waste pickers in formal systems
C. Ban on recycling
D. Exclusive focus on e-waste
Answer: B

16. Which Indian city is known for its decentralized waste management practices?

A. New Delhi
B. Mumbai
C. Thiruvananthapuram
D. Ahmedabad
Answer: C

17. Which country has implemented a "waste hierarchy" strategy?

A. USA
B. Germany
C. India
D. China
Answer: B

18. The "Waste Bank" concept is a successful waste management strategy in:

A. Indonesia
B. Malaysia
C. Philippines
D. Thailand
Answer: A

19. Which city has implemented strict plastic waste management laws, banning single-use plastics?

A. San Francisco
B. Nairobi
C. Bengaluru
D. Tokyo
Answer: B

20. The "Copenhagen Model" of waste management is known for:

A. Waste export policies
B. High recycling rates and energy recovery
C. Zero waste generation
D. Plastic waste dumping
Answer: B

21. Which city introduced a zero-waste program targeting organic waste?

A. Seattle
B. Alappuzha
C. Cape Town
D. Sydney
Answer: A

22. What is the focus of the "South Korea Waste Management Model"?

A. Advanced landfill technologies
B. Segregation at source and food waste recycling
C. Open dumping of e-waste
D. Exclusive use of waste-to-energy plants
Answer: B

23. Which waste management approach is employed in the Tokyo Metropolitan Area?

A. Advanced incineration technologies
B. No segregation of waste
C. Large-scale composting
D. High landfill usage
Answer: A

24. Rwanda's success in waste management includes:

A. Importing waste for energy
B. Strict plastic bag bans
C. Dependence on incinerators
D. Landfill-based systems
Answer: B

25. The "eco-industrial park" approach for waste management is implemented in:

A. Japan
B. China
C. South Korea

D. Denmark
Answer: C

26. The "Zero Waste Scotland" initiative focuses on:

A. Exporting waste to other countries
B. High landfill usage
C. Maximizing resource recovery and recycling
D. Burning all types of waste
Answer: C

27. Waste-to-energy plants are extensively used in which country?

A. India
B. Sweden
C. Brazil
D. Indonesia
Answer: B

28. Which country has implemented a "Circular Economy" for waste management?

A. USA
B. Netherlands
C. India
D. Thailand
Answer: B

29. The "Smart City Mission" in India emphasizes:

A. Waste-to-energy projects
B. Decentralized composting
C. E-waste management
D. All of the above
Answer: D

30. The "Zero Waste Cities" project is an initiative by:

A. UNEP
B. Zero Waste International Alliance
C. World Bank
D. WHO
Answer: B