

## **EVS-Module 5 BCS508**

**1. E-waste refers to:**

- A. Organic waste
- B. Waste generated from electronic and electrical devices
- C. Hazardous medical waste
- D. Construction waste

**Answer: B**

**2. The E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, came into effect on:**

- A. April 1, 2016
- B. October 1, 2017
- C. March 15, 2015
- D. August 1, 2018

**Answer: A**

**3. Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) under e-waste management refers to:**

- A. Responsibility of producers to manage waste from their products
- B. Consumers segregating waste
- C. Government recycling initiatives
- D. Importers of electronic goods managing e-waste

**Answer: A**

**4. The primary component of e-waste is:**

- A. Paper
- B. Plastics and metals
- C. Organic matter
- D. Glass

**Answer: B**

**5. Which of the following is a major source of e-waste?**

- A. Office furniture
- B. Used batteries
- C. Old computers and smartphones
- D. Construction debris

**Answer: C**

**6. E-waste contains hazardous substances such as:**

- A. Lead and mercury
- B. Sodium and potassium

- C. Calcium and magnesium
- D. Silicon and aluminum

**Answer: A**

**7. The concept of "urban mining" in e-waste refers to:**

- A. Extracting metals from landfills
- B. Extracting precious materials from e-waste
- C. Using e-waste for construction
- D. Replacing urban landfills with recycling units

**Answer: B**

**8. The Basel Convention relates to:**

- A. Regulating transboundary movements of hazardous waste
- B. Guidelines for plastic waste management
- C. Reduction of greenhouse gases
- D. Banning open waste burning

**Answer: A**

**9. Which country is the largest producer of e-waste globally?**

- A. China
- B. USA
- C. India
- D. Japan

**Answer: A**

**10. Which of the following is NOT a method of e-waste disposal?**

- A. Incineration
- B. Landfilling
- C. Recycling
- D. Composting

**Answer: D**

**11. Which precious metal can be recovered from e-waste?**

- A. Gold
- B. Copper
- C. Silver
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**12. The main environmental risk from improper e-waste disposal is:**

- A. Air pollution
- B. Soil and water contamination
- C. Noise pollution
- D. Depletion of landfills

**Answer: B**

**13. Informal e-waste recycling is prevalent in:**

- A. Developed countries
- B. Developing countries
- C. Arctic regions
- D. None of the above

**Answer: B**

**14. The "take-back system" in e-waste management involves:**

- A. Consumers returning used electronics to producers
- B. Recycling companies collecting e-waste
- C. Governments reclaiming electronic waste
- D. Municipal corporations managing e-waste

**Answer: A**

**15. E-waste dismantling and recycling should be carried out:**

- A. In open spaces
- B. In authorized facilities
- C. By informal workers
- D. At the consumer's home

**Answer: B**

**16. Which Indian city is known for its informal e-waste recycling hubs?**

- A. Delhi
- B. Bengaluru
- C. Kolkata
- D. Hyderabad

**Answer: A**

**17. Which agency regulates e-waste management in India?**

- A. Ministry of Electronics and IT
- B. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)
- C. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
- D. Both B and C

**Answer: D**

**18. What percentage of e-waste is estimated to be recycled globally?**

- A. 10%
- B. 17%
- C. 25%
- D. 30%

**Answer: B**

**19. Which element found in e-waste is highly toxic?**

- A. Iron
- B. Mercury
- C. Aluminum
- D. Tin

**Answer: B**

**20. CRT monitors contribute to e-waste through their:**

- A. Plastic frames
- B. Leaded glass
- C. Circuit boards
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**21. The "Digital India" initiative in India focuses on:**

- A. Reducing electronic device use
- B. Promoting safe e-waste recycling practices
- C. Encouraging export of e-waste
- D. Open dumping of e-waste

**Answer: B**

**22. Which of the following is a challenge in e-waste management?**

- A. Lack of awareness among consumers
- B. High costs of recycling technology
- C. Informal recycling practices
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**23. Lithium-ion batteries in e-waste are:**

- A. Harmless when disposed of in landfills
- B. Flammable and hazardous
- C. Composted with organic waste

D. Non-recyclable

**Answer: B**

**24. The "Swachh Bharat Abhiyan" includes:**

A. Guidelines for e-waste management

B. Ban on e-waste production

C. Restriction of e-waste import

D. All of the above

**Answer: A**

**25. Which material is commonly recovered from printed circuit boards?**

A. Wood

B. Plastic

C. Precious metals

D. Ceramics

**Answer: C**

**26. E-waste accounts for approximately what percentage of global waste annually?**

A. 1%

B. 5%

C. 10%

D. 15%

**Answer: C**

**27. Which international organization promotes e-waste recycling?**

A. World Health Organization (WHO)

B. International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

C. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

D. Both B and C

**Answer: D**

**28. Which Indian state was the first to adopt e-waste management rules?**

A. Maharashtra

B. Tamil Nadu

C. Karnataka

D. Kerala

**Answer: A**

**29. The "Right to Repair" movement is aimed at:**

- A. Making electronics disposable
- B. Increasing the lifespan of electronic products
- C. Promoting illegal recycling
- D. Reducing repair options

**Answer: B**

**30. Which of the following is a recommended practice for managing personal e-waste?**

- A. Open dumping
- B. Donating working devices
- C. Burning non-working parts
- D. Mixing with general waste

**Answer: B**

**1. E-waste is primarily composed of:**

- A. Organic materials
- B. Plastics, metals, and glass
- C. Construction debris
- D. None of the above

**Answer: B**

**2. What percentage of e-waste is made up of metals?**

- A. 10-15%
- B. 20-25%
- C. 50-60%
- D. 70-80%

**Answer: C**

**3. The largest component of e-waste by volume is:**

- A. Plastics
- B. Circuit boards
- C. Screens and monitors
- D. Batteries

**Answer: A**

**4. Which metal is commonly found in printed circuit boards of e-waste?**

- A. Gold
- B. Zinc
- C. Tin
- D. Aluminum

**Answer: A**

**5. E-waste generation is highest in which sector?**

- A. Industrial equipment
- B. Consumer electronics
- C. Medical devices
- D. Agricultural tools

**Answer: B**

**6. The fastest-growing category of e-waste is:**

- A. Mobile phones
- B. Televisions
- C. Refrigerators
- D. Laptops

**Answer: A**

**7. Which of the following devices contributes significantly to e-waste generation globally?**

- A. Electric vehicles
- B. Smartphones and computers
- C. Solar panels
- D. Power transformers

**Answer: B**

**8. What proportion of global e-waste comes from small IT and telecommunication equipment?**

- A. 10%
- B. 20%
- C. 30%
- D. 50%

**Answer: C**

**9. The main driver of e-waste generation in developed countries is:**

- A. Lack of awareness
- B. Rapid technology obsolescence
- C. High recycling costs
- D. Government policies

**Answer: B**

**10. The average lifespan of mobile phones contributing to e-waste is:**

- A. 2 years
- B. 5 years
- C. 10 years

D. 15 years

**Answer: A**

**11. Which category of e-waste includes refrigerators and air conditioners?**

A. Small household appliances

B. Large household appliances

C. IT equipment

D. None of the above

**Answer: B**

**12. Which toxic material is often found in cathode ray tubes (CRTs)?**

A. Mercury

B. Lead

C. Cadmium

D. Arsenic

**Answer: B**

**13. How much e-waste is generated globally every year (as of recent estimates)?**

A. 20 million metric tons

B. 30 million metric tons

C. 50 million metric tons

D. 70 million metric tons

**Answer: C**

**14. What percentage of global e-waste is formally recycled?**

A. 10%

B. 17%

C. 25%

D. 30%

**Answer: B**

**15. Which of the following is a key component of e-waste from smartphones?**

A. Lithium-ion batteries

B. Polyethylene plastic

C. Nickel-cadmium cells

D. None of the above

**Answer: A**

**16. E-waste from IT equipment primarily consists of:**

- A. Cables
- B. Circuit boards
- C. Glass screens
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**17. Which type of e-waste contains refrigerants harmful to the environment?**

- A. Mobile phones
- B. Laptops
- C. Refrigerators and air conditioners
- D. Monitors

**Answer: C**

**18. The highest e-waste generation per capita occurs in:**

- A. Asia
- B. Europe
- C. Africa
- D. South America

**Answer: B**

**19. The presence of rare earth metals in e-waste is significant for:**

- A. Electronics manufacturing
- B. Fertilizer production
- C. Textile industry
- D. None of the above

**Answer: A**

**20. Which country is the largest contributor to global e-waste generation?**

- A. India
- B. USA
- C. China
- D. Both B and C

**Answer: D**

**21. The e-waste generated annually in India is approximately:**

- A. 1.5 million metric tons
- B. 2 million metric tons
- C. 2.5 million metric tons
- D. 3 million metric tons

**Answer: B**

**22. Which metal is extracted from e-waste for its high conductivity?**

- A. Silver
- B. Copper
- C. Gold
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**23. E-waste generation in the healthcare sector includes:**

- A. X-ray machines
- B. MRI scanners
- C. ECG monitors
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**24. Obsolete televisions contribute to e-waste primarily due to:**

- A. Plastic frames
- B. CRT glass
- C. Circuit boards
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**25. The percentage of plastics in e-waste is approximately:**

- A. 10%
- B. 20%
- C. 30%
- D. 40%

**Answer: C**

**26. Which category of devices contributes the least to e-waste generation?**

- A. Consumer electronics
- B. Medical devices
- C. Industrial machinery
- D. None of the above

**Answer: B**

**27. E-waste generated from solar panels is expected to:**

- A. Decrease due to better recycling
- B. Increase due to widespread adoption
- C. Remain constant

D. Have no impact on the environment

**Answer: B**

**28. The term "planned obsolescence" in electronics refers to:**

A. Designing products with a limited lifespan

B. Making durable products

C. Recycling obsolete devices

D. None of the above

**Answer: A**

**29. Which of the following contributes most to e-waste from households?**

A. Washing machines

B. Smartphones

C. Televisions

D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**30. The toxic gas released from burning e-waste containing plastics is:**

A. Carbon dioxide

B. Hydrogen chloride

C. Dioxins and furans

D. Sulfur dioxide

**Answer: C**

**1. The largest producer of e-waste globally is:**

A. India

B. China

C. USA

D. European Union

**Answer: B**

**2. The Basel Convention focuses on:**

A. Promoting e-waste recycling

B. Regulating transboundary movement of hazardous waste

C. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions

D. Eliminating e-waste in landfills

**Answer: B**

**3. Which region generates the highest e-waste per capita?**

- A. Africa
- B. Asia
- C. Europe
- D. South America

**Answer: C**

**4. The Global E-waste Monitor is published by:**

- A. UNEP
- B. WHO
- C. ITU
- D. Both A and C

**Answer: D**

**5. Which country has the highest formal e-waste recycling rate?**

- A. Germany
- B. USA
- C. India
- D. China

**Answer: A**

**6. Which pollutant in e-waste is highly toxic to the nervous system?**

- A. Lead
- B. Mercury
- C. Cadmium
- D. Arsenic

**Answer: B**

**7. Which of the following is considered a persistent organic pollutant in e-waste?**

- A. Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)
- B. Lead oxide
- C. Aluminum oxide
- D. None of the above

**Answer: A**

**8. Informal recycling of e-waste is predominant in:**

- A. USA
- B. Europe
- C. Developing countries
- D. Japan

**Answer: C**

**9. Which of the following gases can be released during e-waste burning?**

- A. Carbon dioxide
- B. Dioxins and furans
- C. Methane
- D. Hydrogen sulfide

**Answer: B**

**10. The global annual e-waste generation is approximately:**

- A. 30 million metric tons
- B. 50 million metric tons
- C. 70 million metric tons
- D. 100 million metric tons

**Answer: B**

**11. The largest importer of illegal e-waste globally is:**

- A. China
- B. India
- C. Ghana
- D. Indonesia

**Answer: A**

**12. Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) in e-waste are used as:**

- A. Coolants
- B. Flame retardants
- C. Conductors
- D. Insulators

**Answer: B**

**13. The "right to repair" movement aims to:**

- A. Reduce e-waste generation
- B. Promote consumerism
- C. Ban recycling of electronics
- D. Prohibit electronic repairs

**Answer: A**

**14. Which of these is NOT a heavy metal found in e-waste?**

- A. Mercury
- B. Lead
- C. Zinc

D. Nickel

**Answer: C**

**15. The largest contributor to e-waste pollution in landfills is:**

A. Mobile phones

B. CRT monitors

C. Batteries

D. Refrigerators

**Answer: B**

**16. What is the major environmental risk of cadmium in e-waste?**

A. Groundwater contamination

B. Air pollution

C. Noise pollution

D. Deforestation

**Answer: A**

**17. Which international framework governs the movement of hazardous e-waste?**

A. Stockholm Convention

B. Kyoto Protocol

C. Basel Convention

D. Paris Agreement

**Answer: C**

**18. Which type of e-waste is most common in developing countries?**

A. Large household appliances

B. IT equipment

C. Consumer electronics

D. Small household appliances

**Answer: C**

**19. The Stockholm Convention addresses:**

A. Persistent organic pollutants in e-waste

B. Transboundary waste movement

C. E-waste legislation in developing countries

D. Recycling processes for e-waste

**Answer: A**

**20. Which component of e-waste is linked to ozone layer depletion?**

- A. CRT glass
- B. Plastics
- C. CFCs from refrigerators
- D. Lithium-ion batteries

**Answer: C**

**21. E-waste generation in India ranks globally as:**

- A. First
- B. Second
- C. Third
- D. Fifth

**Answer: C**

**22. Which toxic element in e-waste can bioaccumulate in fish?**

- A. Mercury
- B. Cadmium
- C. Lead
- D. Arsenic

**Answer: A**

**23. One of the primary pollutants released from incinerating e-waste plastics is:**

- A. Sulfur dioxide
- B. Dioxins
- C. Nitrogen oxides
- D. Ozone

**Answer: B**

**24. Which country has implemented the "Clean India, Green Electronics" initiative?**

- A. China
- B. India
- C. Japan
- D. USA

**Answer: B**

**25. The presence of brominated flame retardants in e-waste is harmful because:**

- A. They release dioxins when burned
- B. They are carcinogenic
- C. They persist in the environment
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**26. E-waste workers in informal sectors are most exposed to:**

- A. Lead and mercury
- B. Plastics and glass
- C. Noise pollution
- D. Radioactive materials

**Answer: A**

**27. The "Circular Economy" approach to e-waste focuses on:**

- A. Increasing landfill space
- B. Promoting product lifecycle extension
- C. Phasing out electronic goods
- D. Restricting technology exports

**Answer: B**

**28. E-waste recycling practices in Europe emphasize:**

- A. Formal recycling units
- B. Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)
- C. Consumer awareness programs
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**29. Which of these pollutants from e-waste is NOT a heavy metal?**

- A. Chromium
- B. Arsenic
- C. Lead
- D. Hydrocarbons

**Answer: D**

**30. Which UN Sustainable Development Goal addresses e-waste management?**

- A. Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
- B. Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production
- C. Goal 13: Climate Action
- D. Goal 14: Life Below Water

**Answer: B**

**1. Which of the following is a hazardous property of lead found in e-waste?**

- A. Causes neurological damage
- B. Promotes plant growth
- C. Increases water alkalinity

D. Enhances conductivity

**Answer: A**

**2. Mercury in e-waste is hazardous because it:**

A. Contaminates air

B. Bioaccumulates in the food chain

C. Causes respiratory issues

D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**3. Cadmium in e-waste is primarily found in:**

A. Plastics

B. Batteries

C. Display screens

D. Cooling agents

**Answer: B**

**4. Hexavalent chromium in e-waste is hazardous because:**

A. It corrodes metals

B. It is a carcinogen

C. It causes ozone depletion

D. None of the above

**Answer: B**

**5. Which of the following materials in e-waste is linked to kidney damage?**

A. Mercury

B. Lead

C. Cadmium

D. Arsenic

**Answer: C**

**6. Brominated flame retardants in e-waste are known to:**

A. Persist in the environment

B. Be endocrine disruptors

C. Release toxic dioxins when burned

D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**7. The hazardous property of arsenic in e-waste includes:**

- A. Causes lung cancer
- B. Bioaccumulates in aquatic systems
- C. Reduces soil fertility
- D. Improves metal conductivity

**Answer: A**

**8. Which element in e-waste poses a risk of explosion when improperly handled?**

- A. Lithium
- B. Aluminum
- C. Nickel
- D. Zinc

**Answer: A**

**9. Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are hazardous because they:**

- A. Are non-biodegradable
- B. Cause skin irritation and cancer
- C. Accumulate in fat tissues
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**10. Which toxic gas is released from burning e-waste containing plastics?**

- A. Hydrogen chloride
- B. Dioxins and furans
- C. Sulfur dioxide
- D. Methane

**Answer: B**

**11. E-waste hazardous properties are regulated under which international convention?**

- A. Basel Convention
- B. Stockholm Convention
- C. Rotterdam Convention
- D. Kyoto Protocol

**Answer: A**

**12. Which type of e-waste often contains hazardous polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)?**

- A. Batteries
- B. Circuit boards
- C. Capacitors
- D. Monitors

**Answer: C**

**13. E-waste incineration can release:**

- A. Lead oxides
- B. Volatile organic compounds
- C. Dioxins
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**14. The hazardous property of lithium-ion batteries in e-waste includes:**

- A. Flammability
- B. Corrosion of soil
- C. Bioaccumulation
- D. Radioactivity

**Answer: A**

**15. Nickel in e-waste is hazardous due to its:**

- A. Allergic properties
- B. High bioaccumulation
- C. Radioactive nature
- D. None of the above

**Answer: A**

**16. Which material in e-waste can damage the central nervous system?**

- A. Cadmium
- B. Lead
- C. Mercury
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**17. Hazardous property of e-waste plastics arises from:**

- A. Release of microplastics
- B. Toxic additives like phthalates
- C. Difficulty in recycling
- D. Both A and B

**Answer: D**

**18. The flammability of certain e-waste materials is due to:**

- A. Lithium in batteries
- B. Plastics
- C. Hydrocarbons in refrigerants

D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**19. The hazardous effects of zinc in e-waste include:**

A. Groundwater contamination

B. Bioaccumulation in fish

C. Plant toxicity

D. None of the above

**Answer: A**

**20. Which component in e-waste is linked to ozone layer depletion?**

A. Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)

B. Lead solder

C. PCBs

D. Cadmium

**Answer: A**

**21. Cadmium exposure from e-waste can result in:**

A. Itai-itai disease

B. Bone fractures

C. Kidney failure

D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**22. Which of these gases can be emitted during e-waste burning?**

A. Carbon monoxide

B. Hydrogen sulfide

C. Dioxins

D. Both A and C

**Answer: D**

**23. Heavy metals in e-waste affect human health by:**

A. Damaging DNA

B. Causing organ failure

C. Triggering cancer

D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**24. Hazardous property of cobalt in e-waste includes:**

- A. Radioactivity
- B. Toxic to aquatic life
- C. Corrosive nature
- D. All of the above

**Answer: B**

**25. Chlorinated plastics in e-waste release harmful chemicals during:**

- A. Recycling
- B. Incineration
- C. Landfilling
- D. Both B and C

**Answer: D**

**26. Hazardous property of antimony in e-waste includes:**

- A. Carcinogenicity
- B. Flammability
- C. Bioaccumulation
- D. All of the above

**Answer: A**

**27. Lead solder in e-waste is hazardous due to its:**

- A. Persistence in soil
- B. Neurotoxicity
- C. Water solubility
- D. Both A and B

**Answer: D**

**28. Arsenic in e-waste contributes to:**

- A. Groundwater toxicity
- B. Respiratory diseases
- C. Carcinogenic effects
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**29. Hazardous property of PVC in e-waste includes:**

- A. Releases dioxins when burned
- B. Biodegradable under certain conditions
- C. Promotes soil fertility
- D. None of the above

**Answer: A**

**30. Hazardous exposure to beryllium in e-waste leads to:**

- A. Skin diseases
- B. Chronic lung disease
- C. Gastrointestinal issues
- D. All of the above

**Answer: B**

**1. What is e-waste?**

- a) Household waste
- b) Electronic waste from old electronics
- c) Industrial waste
- d) Food waste
- **Answer: b) Electronic waste from old electronics**

**2. Which of the following is NOT a common source of e-waste?**

- a) Computers
- b) Mobile phones
- c) Plastic bottles
- d) Televisions
- **Answer: c) Plastic bottles**

**3. Which heavy metal is commonly found in e-waste?**

- a) Lead
- b) Iron
- c) Copper
- d) Aluminum
- **Answer: a) Lead**

**4. How does e-waste affect human health?**

- a) Causes breathing problems
- b) Leads to neurological damage
- c) Improves immune system
- d) Has no impact on health
- **Answer: b) Leads to neurological damage**

**5. What is one of the major dangers of burning e-waste?**

- a) Creation of greenhouse gases
- b) Release of toxic fumes like dioxins
- c) Increase in soil fertility
- d) Formation of ozone layer
- **Answer: b) Release of toxic fumes like dioxins**

**6. Which of the following is a primary environmental hazard of e-waste?**

- a) Water contamination
- b) Noise pollution
- c) Soil degradation
- d) Air pollution
- **Answer: a) Water contamination**

**7. What does the term “e-waste recycling” refer to?**

- a) Reusing old electronic products without any treatment
- b) Collecting and processing e-waste to recover valuable materials
- c) Disposing of e-waste in landfills
- d) Burning electronic waste to reduce its volume
- **Answer: b) Collecting and processing e-waste to recover valuable materials**

**8. Which of the following is a toxic substance found in e-waste?**

- a) Cadmium
- b) Sodium
- c) Potassium
- d) Magnesium
- **Answer: a) Cadmium**

**9. Which of the following health issues is linked to prolonged exposure to e-waste pollutants?**

- a) Skin infections
- b) Cancer
- c) Eye strain
- d) Asthma
- **Answer: b) Cancer**

**10. What is the effect of lead exposure from e-waste on humans?**

- a) Improves cognitive function
- b) Causes kidney damage
- c) Prevents muscle weakness
- d) Enhances vision
- **Answer: b) Causes kidney damage**

**11. How does e-waste affect aquatic life?**

- a) Increases oxygen levels
- b) Causes the death of marine species
- c) Reduces the temperature of water bodies
- d) Enhances aquatic plant growth

- **Answer: b) Causes the death of marine species**

**12. What is a major cause of air pollution from e-waste?**

- a) Burning of plastic components
- b) Release of oxygen gas
- c) Emission of water vapor
- d) Release of CO<sub>2</sub> from batteries
- **Answer: a) Burning of plastic components**

**13. Which country is known for being the largest producer of e-waste?**

- a) India
- b) United States
- c) China
- d) Brazil
- **Answer: b) United States**

**14. Which of the following is NOT a recommended method of e-waste disposal?**

- a) Recycling
- b) Landfilling
- c) Incineration
- d) Reuse
- **Answer: b) Landfilling**

**15. Which part of e-waste can be recycled for reuse in new products?**

- a) Printed Circuit Boards (PCBs)
- b) Plastic casings only
- c) Batteries only
- d) Liquid components
- **Answer: a) Printed Circuit Boards (PCBs)**

**16. Which electronic component contains mercury that can harm the environment?**

- a) Computer monitors
- b) Lead-acid batteries
- c) Refrigerator compressors
- d) Plastic casings
- **Answer: a) Computer monitors**

**17. Which of the following is an example of a material extracted from e-waste during recycling?**

- a) Gold
- b) Sodium chloride

- c) Silicon dioxide
- d) Hydrogen gas
- **Answer: a) Gold**

**18. Which of the following is a risk of improper disposal of e-waste?**

- a) Creation of valuable resources
- b) Soil and water contamination
- c) Increased employment opportunities
- d) Decrease in carbon emissions
- **Answer: b) Soil and water contamination**

**19. What are the primary impacts of e-waste on children's health?**

- a) Lead poisoning and developmental delays
- b) Improved immune system
- c) Increased height and weight
- d) Enhanced brain development
- **Answer: a) Lead poisoning and developmental delays**

**20. Which material in e-waste is commonly recycled to recover valuable metals?**

- a) Plastic
- b) Glass
- c) Copper
- d) Silicon
- **Answer: c) Copper**

**21. What is the role of the Basel Convention regarding e-waste?**

- a) Promoting e-waste collection
- b) Banning international trade of hazardous e-waste
- c) Promoting e-waste recycling in industrial countries
- d) Increasing the production of e-waste
- **Answer: b) Banning international trade of hazardous e-waste**

**22. Which of the following is a major environmental impact of e-waste dumping in landfills?**

- a) Reduction in soil fertility
- b) Release of toxic chemicals into the soil
- c) Increase in biodiversity
- d) Decrease in water contamination
- **Answer: b) Release of toxic chemicals into the soil**

**23. Which of the following materials is commonly found in batteries that are part of e-waste?**

- a) Lithium

- b) Lead
- c) Zinc
- d) All of the above
- **Answer: d) All of the above**

#### 24. What is one way to reduce e-waste?

- a) Extending the life cycle of electronics through repair and reuse
- b) Burning more e-waste
- c) Using more single-use electronics
- d) Disposing e-waste in landfills
- **Answer: a) Extending the life cycle of electronics through repair and reuse**

#### 25. What happens when e-waste is improperly incinerated?

- a) It produces harmless gas
- b) It creates toxic chemicals like dioxins and furans
- c) It increases the recyclability of materials
- d) It reduces global warming
- **Answer: b) It creates toxic chemicals like dioxins and furans**

#### 26. Which chemical found in e-waste can cause lung damage when inhaled?

- a) Arsenic
- b) Lead
- c) Cadmium
- d) Mercury
- **Answer: c) Cadmium**

#### 27. Which of the following is a safe way to manage e-waste?

- a) Collecting and recycling it through certified e-waste recyclers
- b) Burning it in open areas
- c) Storing it in landfills
- d) Dumping it in water bodies
- **Answer: a) Collecting and recycling it through certified e-waste recyclers**

#### 28. What is the impact of e-waste on the ozone layer?

- a) It does not affect the ozone layer
- b) It depletes the ozone layer
- c) It helps to restore the ozone layer
- d) It thickens the ozone layer
- **Answer: b) It depletes the ozone layer**

**29. What is the primary function of the informal e-waste sector in many developing countries?**

- a) Safe disposal of e-waste
- b) High-efficiency recycling of e-waste
- c) Informal recycling, often without proper safety measures
- d) Exportation of e-waste to developed countries
- **Answer: c) Informal recycling, often without proper safety measures**

**30. Which strategy is most effective in reducing the impact of e-waste on health and the environment?**

- a) Improper disposal in landfills
- b) Recycling through formal, regulated channels
- c) Burning e-waste to reduce volume
- d) Reusing old electronics without recycling

**Answer: b) Recycling through formal, regulated channels**

**1. What does e-waste refer to?**

- a) Only old computers
- b) Any waste from used or broken electronics
- c) Food waste from electronics factories
- d) Water waste from factories
- **Answer: b) Any waste from used or broken electronics**

**2. Which of the following is NOT considered e-waste?**

- a) Old televisions
- b) Broken mobile phones
- c) Empty plastic bottles
- d) Outdated computers
- **Answer: c) Empty plastic bottles**

**3. What is the first step in managing domestic e-waste?**

- a) Incinerating e-waste
- b) Sorting and separating e-waste
- c) Dumping e-waste in landfills
- d) Burning e-waste to reduce volume
- **Answer: b) Sorting and separating e-waste**

**4. Which of the following is a key principle of e-waste management?**

- a) Maximize waste disposal

- b) Reduce, reuse, and recycle
- c) Burn e-waste to reduce its volume
- d) Export all e-waste to other countries
- **Answer: b) Reduce, reuse, and recycle**

**5. Which of these is an effective method for domestic e-waste disposal?**

- a) Throwing electronics in the trash
- b) Selling electronics without checking their condition
- c) Recycling e-waste at certified collection points
- d) Burning electronics in an open space
- **Answer: c) Recycling e-waste at certified collection points**

**6. Which type of waste can be hazardous in e-waste?**

- a) Plastic
- b) Metals like lead, mercury, and cadmium
- c) Paper
- d) Cardboard
- **Answer: b) Metals like lead, mercury, and cadmium**

**7. What should NOT be done with domestic e-waste?**

- a) Recycle at certified facilities
- b) Store in your home for future use
- c) Donate usable items to others
- d) Dispose of it in an environmentally responsible manner
- **Answer: b) Store in your home for future use**

**8. Which of the following is a risk associated with improper e-waste disposal?**

- a) Creation of valuable resources
- b) Soil and water contamination
- c) Decrease in carbon emissions
- d) Improvement in soil quality
- **Answer: b) Soil and water contamination**

**9. Which material commonly found in e-waste can cause serious harm if not disposed of properly?**

- a) Copper
- b) Glass
- c) Lead
- d) Wood
- **Answer: c) Lead**

**10. Which principle is part of the 'reduce' strategy in e-waste management?**

- a) Increasing the use of single-use electronics
- b) Minimizing the production of e-waste through conscious consumption
- c) Exporting e-waste to other countries
- d) Burning e-waste to decrease its volume
- **Answer: b) Minimizing the production of e-waste through conscious consumption**

**11. What is the impact of improperly recycling e-waste at informal facilities?**

- a) Protection of the environment
- b) Release of toxic substances into the environment
- c) Reduction of waste materials
- d) Better recovery of valuable metals
- **Answer: b) Release of toxic substances into the environment**

**12. Which organization regulates the international movement of hazardous e-waste?**

- a) WHO (World Health Organization)
- b) Basel Convention
- c) WTO (World Trade Organization)
- d) UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme)
- **Answer: b) Basel Convention**

**13. Which of these should be done when disposing of domestic e-waste?**

- a) Contact local e-waste recycling centers
- b) Throw it in the regular trash
- c) Burn it to reduce its volume
- d) Dismantle and reuse parts without any safety measures
- **Answer: a) Contact local e-waste recycling centers**

**14. How can individuals minimize e-waste in their homes?**

- a) By buying new electronics frequently
- b) By repairing and reusing older electronics
- c) By throwing away broken electronics immediately
- d) By exporting used electronics to other countries
- **Answer: b) By repairing and reusing older electronics**

**15. Which of these is a benefit of e-waste recycling?**

- a) Reduced resource recovery
- b) Increased environmental pollution
- c) Recovery of valuable materials like gold and copper
- d) Increased carbon emissions
- **Answer: c) Recovery of valuable materials like gold and copper**

16. What type of e-waste can often be reused instead of disposed of?

- a) Broken television screens
- b) Old batteries
- c) Working computers and mobile phones
- d) Non-functional parts
- **Answer: c) Working computers and mobile phones**

17. What is the principle of 'reuse' in e-waste management?

- a) Recycle materials only once
- b) Repair and recondition old electronics for further use
- c) Dispose of all electronics immediately
- d) Incinerate electronics to eliminate waste
- **Answer: b) Repair and recondition old electronics for further use**

18. What is the most common way to manage e-waste in households?

- a) Throw away old devices in the trash
- b) Hand old devices to electronic repair shops
- c) Collect and store all old electronics
- d) Sell or donate used but functional electronics
- **Answer: d) Sell or donate used but functional electronics**

19. Which of the following is the correct approach for disposing of e-waste containing toxic substances?

- a) Dump in a landfill
- b) Send to a certified e-waste recycler
- c) Leave it in your home
- d) Incinerate it in an open field
- **Answer: b) Send to a certified e-waste recycler**

20. Which of these metals is commonly found in e-waste and poses a risk to human health?

- a) Magnesium
- b) Iron
- c) Mercury
- d) Sodium
- **Answer: c) Mercury**

21. What does the "reduce" strategy in e-waste management emphasize?

- a) Reducing the consumption of electronics
- b) Increasing the production of electronics
- c) Burning electronics to reduce waste
- d) Dumping electronics in landfills

- **Answer: a) Reducing the consumption of electronics**

**22. How are household batteries typically disposed of in e-waste management?**

- a) In the regular trash
- b) By burying them underground
- c) At specialized collection points for recycling
- d) By burning them
- **Answer: c) At specialized collection points for recycling**

**23. Which is a key benefit of e-waste recycling?**

- a) It pollutes the environment
- b) It recovers valuable metals like gold and silver
- c) It increases energy consumption
- d) It produces harmful gases
- **Answer: b) It recovers valuable metals like gold and silver**

**24. What is one of the dangers of open burning of e-waste?**

- a) It produces clean energy
- b) It releases harmful chemicals like dioxins and furans
- c) It decreases air pollution
- d) It improves the quality of soil
- **Answer: b) It releases harmful chemicals like dioxins and furans**

**25. What should consumers do with old, non-functional electronics?**

- a) Keep them stored indefinitely
- b) Recycle them at an e-waste recycling center
- c) Burn them for disposal
- d) Throw them in the regular trash
- **Answer: b) Recycle them at an e-waste recycling center**

**26. What does 'design for environment' mean in the context of e-waste management?**

- a) Designing electronics that are easier to repair and recycle
- b) Designing electronics to be disposable
- c) Designing electronics with more harmful chemicals
- d) Designing electronics with shorter life cycles
- **Answer: a) Designing electronics that are easier to repair and recycle**

**27. What is one of the environmental impacts of e-waste in landfills?**

- a) It promotes biodiversity
- b) It causes soil and water contamination with heavy metals
- c) It improves the quality of air

- d) It increases agricultural productivity
- **Answer: b) It causes soil and water contamination with heavy metals**

## 28. What is a sustainable practice for e-waste management at the household level?

- a) Replace old electronics with new ones frequently
- b) Use electronics until they no longer function and then recycle them
- c) Discard electronics in regular trash bins
- d) Throw electronics away in water bodies
- **Answer: b) Use electronics until they no longer function and then recycle them**

## 29. What role do consumers play in e-waste management?

- a) Encouraging others to throw away electronics
- b) Recycling and properly disposing of old electronics
- c) Ignoring the problem and letting it grow
- d) Burning old electronics to save space
- **Answer: b) Recycling and properly disposing of old electronics**

## 30. Which of the following is a major environmental concern of e-waste disposal in developing countries?

- a) The cost of recycling
- b) The large number of valuable materials recovered
- c) The informal handling and unsafe disposal methods
- d) The production of new electronics
- **Answer: c) The informal handling and unsafe disposal methods**

## 1. What is the main objective of E-waste management?

- a) Increase e-waste generation
- b) Reduce environmental pollution
- c) Discard all electronic waste in landfills
- d) Store e-waste in landfills
- **Answer: b) Reduce environmental pollution**

## 2. Which of the following is a component of e-waste management?

- a) Disposal in landfills
- b) Collection and recycling of e-waste
- c) Burning e-waste to reduce volume
- d) Ignoring the hazardous impact of e-waste
- **Answer: b) Collection and recycling of e-waste**

3. Which of these is NOT included as part of the e-waste management system?

- a) Collection
- b) Transportation
- c) Disposal in open fields
- d) Recycling
- **Answer: c) Disposal in open fields**

4. What does the "E-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011" primarily regulate?

- a) Recycling of plastic waste
- b) Handling and recycling of electronic waste
- c) Domestic waste disposal
- d) Carbon emissions from industries
- **Answer: b) Handling and recycling of electronic waste**

5. Under the E-waste Rules, which entity is responsible for the collection of e-waste?

- a) Households
- b) Local authorities
- c) Producers/Manufacturers
- d) Environmental NGOs
- **Answer: c) Producers/Manufacturers**

6. Which material in e-waste is harmful to human health and requires special disposal?

- a) Copper
- b) Glass
- c) Mercury
- d) Plastic
- **Answer: c) Mercury**

7. Who is responsible for ensuring proper disposal of e-waste under the E-waste Rules?

- a) Consumers only
- b) Government agencies only
- c) Producers, consumers, and recyclers
- d) Only the local municipal authorities
- **Answer: c) Producers, consumers, and recyclers**

8. Which of the following is part of the extended producer responsibility (EPR) under the E-waste Rules?

- a) Producers are responsible for the collection and recycling of their products
- b) Consumers must burn their e-waste

- c) Local authorities must store e-waste
- d) Importers of electronic products manage e-waste in landfills
- **Answer: a) Producers are responsible for the collection and recycling of their products**

**9. The E-waste (Management and Handling) Rules came into force in which year?**

- a) 2007
- b) 2011
- c) 2015
- d) 2020
- **Answer: b) 2011**

**10. What is the role of authorized recyclers under the E-waste Rules?**

- a) They dispose of e-waste in landfills
- b) They collect and recycle e-waste responsibly
- c) They manufacture new electronics from e-waste
- d) They burn e-waste to reduce volume
- **Answer: b) They collect and recycle e-waste responsibly**

**11. Which of these components are critical in e-waste management?**

- a) Collection, transportation, and recycling
- b) Ignoring environmental guidelines
- c) Exporting e-waste to other countries
- d) Storing e-waste in open areas
- **Answer: a) Collection, transportation, and recycling**

**12. Which of these is a potential environmental hazard of e-waste?**

- a) Soil and water contamination
- b) Increase in plant growth
- c) Reduction in greenhouse gases
- d) Promotion of biodiversity
- **Answer: a) Soil and water contamination**

**13. Who is responsible for the safe disposal of e-waste at the consumer level?**

- a) Only government authorities
- b) Only the e-waste manufacturers
- c) Consumers are responsible for the safe disposal
- d) Environmental agencies
- **Answer: c) Consumers are responsible for the safe disposal**

**14. Which of the following is a prohibited method of e-waste disposal under the E-waste Rules?**

- a) Sending e-waste to certified recycling centers
- b) Burning e-waste in open spaces
- c) Reusing components in new electronics
- d) Safe collection by producers
- **Answer: b) Burning e-waste in open spaces**

**15. Which of these is included in the implementation of the E-waste Rules?**

- a) A ban on the import of e-waste
- b) A ban on the sale of electronics
- c) Establishment of collection centers for e-waste
- d) Elimination of all recycling practices
- **Answer: c) Establishment of collection centers for e-waste**

**16. Which of the following does not qualify as an e-waste management activity?**

- a) Reprocessing and recovering materials from e-waste
- b) Creating awareness about proper disposal
- c) Storing e-waste in an open field
- d) Transporting e-waste to authorized recyclers
- **Answer: c) Storing e-waste in an open field**

**17. Under the E-waste Rules, who is responsible for creating awareness about e-waste disposal?**

- a) Only government agencies
- b) Manufacturers and producers
- c) Only consumers
- d) International organizations
- **Answer: b) Manufacturers and producers**

**18. Which of the following must e-waste management facilities be authorized to do under the E-waste Rules?**

- a) Incinerate e-waste
- b) Recycle and dispose of e-waste safely
- c) Export e-waste to foreign countries
- d) Store e-waste indefinitely
- **Answer: b) Recycle and dispose of e-waste safely**

**19. Which of the following is an important principle of E-waste management?**

- a) E-waste should be burned to reduce its volume

- b) E-waste should be stored in landfills without treatment
- c) E-waste should be recycled in an environmentally friendly manner
- d) E-waste should be exported without regulation
- **Answer: c) E-waste should be recycled in an environmentally friendly manner**

**20. Which hazardous material found in e-waste can lead to kidney damage if improperly handled?**

- a) Cadmium
- b) Copper
- c) Gold
- d) Iron
- **Answer: a) Cadmium**

**21. What is the main aim of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) under the E-waste Rules?**

- a) To reduce the cost of e-waste recycling
- b) To increase the collection and recycling of e-waste by producers
- c) To encourage consumers to keep using old electronics
- d) To reduce the import of electronics
- **Answer: b) To increase the collection and recycling of e-waste by producers**

**22. Which organization is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the E-waste Rules in India?**

- a) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)
- b) World Health Organization (WHO)
- c) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)
- d) Greenpeace
- **Answer: c) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)**

**23. What is the main focus of the E-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011?**

- a) Regulating e-waste disposal in international markets
- b) Preventing the generation of e-waste
- c) Promoting responsible handling, collection, and recycling of e-waste
- d) Encouraging the use of more electronics
- **Answer: c) Promoting responsible handling, collection, and recycling of e-waste**

**24. What is the requirement for producers under the E-waste Rules?**

- a) Provide a waste collection scheme for their products
- b) Incinerate their products
- c) Stop producing electronics
- d) Sell electronics to only one retailer

- **Answer: a) Provide a waste collection scheme for their products**

**25. What does the 'Handling' in E-waste (Management and Handling) Rules primarily refer to?**

- a) The disposal of e-waste in incinerators
- b) The recovery of metals like gold from e-waste
- c) The collection, storage, transportation, and recycling of e-waste
- d) The export of e-waste to other countries

**Answer: c) The collection, storage, transportation, and recycling of e-waste**

**1. What is the primary aim of the E-waste (Management) Rules, 2022?**

- a) To promote e-waste exports
- b) To regulate the import of e-waste
- c) To ensure safe disposal and recycling of e-waste
- d) To ban the use of electronics
- **Answer: c) To ensure safe disposal and recycling of e-waste**

**2. Under the E-waste (Management) Rules, 2022, who is responsible for the collection and recycling of e-waste?**

- a) Only the consumers
- b) Only the government
- c) Producers, consumers, and recyclers
- d) Only local municipal authorities
- **Answer: c) Producers, consumers, and recyclers**

**3. What does Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) mean in the E-waste (Management) Rules, 2022?**

- a) Producers must pay for the disposal of e-waste
- b) Producers must collect and recycle e-waste generated from their products
- c) Consumers are responsible for collecting e-waste
- d) Producers are not involved in e-waste management
- **Answer: b) Producers must collect and recycle e-waste generated from their products**

**4. Which of the following is a significant feature of the E-waste (Management) Rules, 2022?**

- a) Prohibition on the recycling of e-waste
- b) Inclusion of the concept of "EPR Authorization"
- c) Ban on the use of electronics
- d) Allowing uncontrolled disposal of e-waste
- **Answer: b) Inclusion of the concept of "EPR Authorization"**

5. Under the 2022 E-waste Rules, which new category has been introduced for producers to manage?

- a) Large-scale producers only
- b) Producers of products that generate hazardous e-waste
- c) Producers of electrical and electronic equipment
- d) Recyclers only
- **Answer: c) Producers of electrical and electronic equipment**

6. Which of the following is an implication of the E-waste (Management) Rules, 2022?

- a) Reduction in the responsibility of manufacturers
- b) Empowerment of producers for effective waste management
- c) Unlimited imports of electronic waste
- d) No involvement of the consumer in e-waste management
- **Answer: b) Empowerment of producers for effective waste management**

7. What is the main objective of introducing "EPR authorization" in the 2022 rules?

- a) To allow more informal e-waste recycling
- b) To regulate and monitor the collection and recycling of e-waste by producers
- c) To reduce the production of e-waste
- d) To encourage disposal of e-waste in landfills
- **Answer: b) To regulate and monitor the collection and recycling of e-waste by producers**

8. Which of the following is included in the E-waste (Management) Rules, 2022 as a new provision for manufacturers?

- a) Manufacturers are required to implement awareness programs for consumers
- b) Producers can import e-waste without restrictions
- c) E-waste management is solely the responsibility of consumers
- d) Producers are allowed to discard e-waste in landfills
- **Answer: a) Manufacturers are required to implement awareness programs for consumers**

9. What does the "Material Recovery Rate" refer to in the context of the E-waste Rules, 2022?

- a) The total quantity of e-waste produced in a year
- b) The percentage of material recovered from e-waste for reuse
- c) The energy consumed in e-waste recycling
- d) The amount of electronic devices sold each year
- **Answer: b) The percentage of material recovered from e-waste for reuse**

**10. Which authority is responsible for enforcing the E-waste (Management) Rules, 2022 in India?**

- a) Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change (MoEFCC)
- b) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)
- c) Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY)
- d) Ministry of Finance
- **Answer: b) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)**

**11. What is the key focus of the E-waste (Management) Rules, 2022 regarding the handling of hazardous components in e-waste?**

- a) Allowing uncontrolled disposal of hazardous components
- b) Strict regulations for handling and disposal of hazardous components
- c) Encouraging the burning of hazardous components
- d) Removing the responsibility of producers for hazardous components
- **Answer: b) Strict regulations for handling and disposal of hazardous components**

**12. What does the E-waste (Management) Rules, 2022 require producers to do in terms of collection targets?**

- a) Producers must meet specific collection and recycling targets set by the government
- b) Producers are not required to meet any collection targets
- c) Producers must only collect e-waste from rural areas
- d) Producers can ignore collection targets if they donate electronics
- **Answer: a) Producers must meet specific collection and recycling targets set by the government**

**13. Under the E-waste (Management) Rules, 2022, who is responsible for the safe disposal of hazardous e-waste materials?**

- a) Only local authorities
- b) Producers and authorized recyclers
- c) Consumers only
- d) Government only
- **Answer: b) Producers and authorized recyclers**

**14. What is the role of registered recyclers in the E-waste (Management) Rules, 2022?**

- a) To sell e-waste to other countries
- b) To store e-waste indefinitely
- c) To recycle e-waste and recover valuable materials
- d) To burn e-waste to reduce volume
- **Answer: c) To recycle e-waste and recover valuable materials**

**15. What are the producers required to do under the "E-waste Management and Handling" framework in the 2022 rules?**

- a) Only focus on product sales
- b) Create take-back systems and ensure the safe recycling of e-waste
- c) Only focus on consumer awareness
- d) Ignore the environmental impact of their products
- **Answer: b) Create take-back systems and ensure the safe recycling of e-waste**

**16. What new feature is introduced in the E-waste (Management) Rules, 2022 regarding the tracking of e-waste?**

- a) No tracking is required
- b) Introduction of an online system for tracking e-waste from collection to recycling
- c) E-waste tracking is done manually at the local level
- d) E-waste tracking is only required for international shipments
- **Answer: b) Introduction of an online system for tracking e-waste from collection to recycling**

**17. Under the E-waste (Management) Rules, 2022, which of the following is an obligation of producers?**

- a) Recycling e-waste free of charge
- b) Providing incentives to consumers for proper disposal
- c) Paying fines for non-compliance
- d) Developing and implementing an EPR plan for their products
- **Answer: d) Developing and implementing an EPR plan for their products**

**18. Which e-waste-related aspect does the 2022 Rules emphasize for better environmental protection?**

- a) Increasing the use of non-recyclable materials in electronics
- b) Reducing the overall generation of e-waste through design changes
- c) Encouraging burning of e-waste
- d) Ignoring the environmental effects of e-waste disposal
- **Answer: b) Reducing the overall generation of e-waste through design changes**

**19. Which of the following groups is NOT directly involved in e-waste management under the 2022 rules?**

- a) Manufacturers and producers
- b) Consumers
- c) Unauthorized recycling centers
- d) Authorized recyclers
- **Answer: c) Unauthorized recycling centers**

**20. The E-waste (Management) Rules, 2022 aim to minimize which of the following environmental hazards?**

- a) Air pollution from burning e-waste
- b) Water contamination due to improper disposal
- c) Soil degradation from hazardous chemicals in e-waste
- d) All of the above
- **Answer: d) All of the above**

**21. Which of these is a responsibility of consumers under the E-waste (Management) Rules, 2022?**

- a) Collect and recycle e-waste at their own expense
- b) Dispose of e-waste in landfills
- c) Hand over e-waste to authorized collection centers or producers
- d) Sell e-waste to unauthorized recyclers
- **Answer: c) Hand over e-waste to authorized collection centers or producers**

**22. How does the E-waste (Management) Rules, 2022 help in reducing the informal recycling of e-waste?**

- a) By regulating and promoting authorized recycling processes
- b) By allowing unregulated collection and disposal of e-waste
- c) By encouraging the burning of e-waste
- d) By eliminating the need for recycling altogether
- **Answer: a) By regulating and promoting authorized recycling processes**

**23. Which of the following is an example of a product category covered by the E-waste (Management) Rules, 2022?**

- a) Kitchen appliances
- b) Refrigerators
- c) Only mobile phones
- d) All electrical and electronic equipment
- **Answer: d) All electrical and electronic equipment**

**24. What is the expected result of proper implementation of the E-waste (Management) Rules, 2022?**

- a) Increased generation of e-waste
- b) Reduction in the environmental and health impacts of e-waste
- c) Decrease in the cost of electronic products
- d) Reduction in the lifespan of electronic products
- **Answer: b) Reduction in the environmental and health impacts of e-waste**

**25. What is the role of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) under the E-waste (Management) Rules, 2022?**

- a) To promote the sale of electronic products
- b) To provide EPR authorization and monitor compliance
- c) To allow unregulated disposal of e-waste
- d) To reduce electronic production
- **Answer: b) To provide EPR authorization and monitor compliance**

**26. What does the term "EPR plan" refer to under the E-waste (Management) Rules, 2022?**

- a) A consumer education plan
- b) A plan for the safe disposal of electronics
- c) A strategy by producers to collect, recycle, and manage e-waste
- d) A financial plan for selling electronics
- **Answer: c) A strategy by producers to collect, recycle, and manage e-waste**

**27. Which of the following is required from producers in terms of the take-back system under the E-waste (Management) Rules, 2022?**

- a) Producers must collect and recycle e-waste from consumers
- b) Producers can ignore take-back responsibilities
- c) Consumers must store e-waste indefinitely
- d) Producers must burn e-waste to reduce volume
- **Answer: a) Producers must collect and recycle e-waste from consumers**

**28. How does the E-waste (Management) Rules, 2022 address international trade in e-waste?**

- a) By banning the import and export of e-waste
- b) By allowing the free movement of e-waste across borders
- c) By regulating the import and export of e-waste to ensure safe disposal
- d) By encouraging the export of e-waste to developing countries
- **Answer: c) By regulating the import and export of e-waste to ensure safe disposal**

**29. Which of the following is NOT a target under the E-waste (Management) Rules, 2022 for producers?**

- a) Collection of e-waste from consumers
- b) Setting up recycling plants
- c) Ignoring the environmental impact of e-waste
- d) Achieving a certain recovery rate of materials from e-waste
- **Answer: c) Ignoring the environmental impact of e-waste**

**30. What does the introduction of "E-waste mapping" aim to achieve in the E-waste (Management) Rules, 2022?**

- a) Mapping e-waste globally
- b) Identifying and tracking the sources and flows of e-waste for better management
- c) Reducing the volume of e-waste generated
- d) Increasing informal recycling activities
- **Answer: b) Identifying and tracking the sources and flows of e-waste for better management**