

QUESTION BANK
ON SWACHH
BHARAT MISSION
AND SANITATION



SECTION-1 MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS ON SWACHH BHARAT MISSION

[1] _____ is the campaign started by the government of India for making India a clean and green country.

- A. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
- B. Swachhta Abhiyan
- C. Swachh Bharat Mission
- D. Nirmalata Abhiyan

[ANS.] Swachh Bharat Mission

[2] What is the full form of SBM?

- A. Swachh Bharat Mission
- B. Swastha Bharat Mission
- C. Safal Bharat Mission
- D. Sashakta Bharat Mission

[ANS.] Swachh Bharat Mission

[3] Swachh Bharat Mission was launched on the occasion the birth anniversary of a famous Indian leader. Who was it?

- A. Mahatma Gandhi
- B. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose
- C. Sardar Patel
- D. Madan Mohan Malviya

[ANS.] Mahatma Gandhi

[4] The Indian government has made building toilets a priority and has pledged that every household will have a toilet by which year?

- A. 2017
- B. 2019
- C. 2021
- D. 2025

[ANS.] 2019

[5] Swachh Bharat Mission was launched on the occasion of Mahatma Gandhi's birth anniversary. Which one was it?

- A. 100th
- B. 125th
- C. 146th
- D. 150th

[ANS.] 146th

[6] What is the tag-line of ‘Swachh Bharat Mission’?

- A. Sabka Kadam Swachhata Ki Ore
- B. Ek kadam swachhata ki ore
- C. Har ek kadam Swachhata Ki Ore
- D. Swachh Bharat Swasth Bharat

[ANS.] Ek kadam Swachhata Ki Ore

[7] Who designed the logo of ‘Swachh Bharat Mission’?

- A. Anant from Maharashtra
- B. BhagyashreeSheth from Gujarat
- C. Ravinder from Punjab

[ANS.] Shri. Anant from Maharashtra

[8] Who gave the tagline for ‘Swachh Bharat Mission’?

- A. Anant from Maharashtra
- B. Bhagyashree Sheth from Gujarat
- C. Ravinder from Punjab

[ANS.] Smt. Bhagyashree Sheth from Gujarat

[9] Who composed the audio track ‘Swachh Bharat ka Irada Karliya hum ne’ which is specially prepared for ‘Swachh Bharat Mission’

- A. Mohit Chauhan
- B. Mika
- C. Prasoon Joshi
- D. Shankar Mahadevan

[ANS.] Shri. Prasoon Joshi

[10] The ‘Swachh Bharat Mission’ logo portrays the glasses of which Indian national leader?

- A. Subhash Chandra Bose
- B. B.R. Ambedkar
- C. Mahatma Gandhi
- D. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

[ANS.] Mahatma Gandhi

[11] Which is the twitter hashtag used for ‘Swachh Bharat Mission’?

- A. #MyIncredibleIndia
- B. #MySmartIndia
- C. #MyCleanIndia
- D. #MySwachhIndia

[ANS.] #MyCleanIndia

[12] How much amount is allocated by the Centre for the SBM (Urban)?

- A. Rs 12,255 crore
- B. Rs 14623 crore
- C. Rs 25650 crore
- D. 62009 Crore

[ANS.] Rs.14,623crore

[13] How much Government of India Contribution has been allocated for solid waste management under SBM (U)?

- A. Rs 6568 Crore
- B. Rs.7,366 Crore
- C. Rs.7,500 Crore
- D. Rs.8000 Crore

[ANS.] Rs.7,366crore

[14] Prime Minister of India, Shri. NarendraModi while launching ‘Swachh Bharat Mission’ asked people to donate a minimum how many hours every year for cleanliness?

- A. 50
- B. 100
- C. 150
- D. 200

[ANS.] 100

[15] During the inauguration of the SBM, Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi, used a broom and shovel to clean the ground of the a colony in Delhi. What is the name of that colony?

- A. Valmiki Sadan
- B. Katputli Colony
- C. Savda Ghevra
- D.Harijan Basti

[ANS.] Valmiki Sadan

[16] During the inauguration of the SBM, Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi, used a broom and shovel to clean the ground of the Valmiki colony in Delhi. Valmiki Colony is a

- A. a Dalit colony
- B. a bus stop
- C. a temple

[ANS.] Dalit colony

[17] Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is a Clean India drive and Mission launched as a national campaign by the Indian Government in order to cover

- A. 5056 statutory towns

- B. 4041 statutory towns
- C. 3400 statutory towns
- D. 2345 Statutory Towns

[ANS.] 4041 statutory towns

[18] What is the full form of ISWM?

- A. Integrated Solid Waste Management
- B. Integrated Sanitation Waste Management
- C. Internal Sick Waste management

[ANS.] Integrated Solid Waste Management

[19] What is the full form of SLF?

- A. Sanitary Leaflets
- B. Sanitary Landfills
- C. Sanitary Load

[ANS.] Sanitary Landfills

[20] What is the full form of ODF?

- A. Open Defecation Free
- B. Open Dumping Fee
- C. Out Dumping Fee

[ANS.] Open Defecation Free

[21] Which award is given by the Indian Government to cities and villages for cleanliness?

- A. Swach Puraskar
- B. Swachhta Puraskar
- C. Clean Region Award
- D. Nirmal Puraskar

[ANS.] Nirmal Puraskar

[22] Which Ministry initiated the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)?

- A. Ministry of Drinking water and sanitation
- B. Ministry of Rural development
- C. Ministry of Urban Development

[ANS.] Ministry of Drinking water and sanitation

[23] What is the full Form of MoDWS?

- A. Ministry of Drainage Water and Sewage
- B. Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
- C. Minister of Drinking Water and Sanitation
- D. None of the above

[ANS.] Minister of Drinking Water and Sanitation

[24] The Union Minister of Rural Development and Drinking Water and Sanitation, announced that a certain amount of money would be given to every village in the country per annum to achieve the goal of clean India by 2nd October 2019. What is that amount?

- A. Rs. 10 lakh
- B. Rs. 20 lakh
- C. Rs. 30 lakh

[ANS.] 20 lakh

[25] Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan from which venue in Delhi on August 15?

- A. Red fort
- B. India Gate
- C. Parliament

[ANS.] Red fort

[26] What is the overall financial outlay of the swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)?

- A. 52,000 crores
- B. 62,000 crores
- C. 72,000 crores

[ANS.] 62,000 crores

[27] How much % grant will be given to public toilets out of the total grants for toilets?

- A. 20
- B. 30
- C. 40

[ANS.] 40%

[28] How much % grant will be given to solid waste management out of the total grants for toilets?

- A. 20
- B. 30
- C. 40

[ANS.] 20%

[29] What is the physical target of Individual toilets out of the total grants for toilets?

- A. 1 crore
- B. 1.5 crore
- C. 2 crore

[ANS.] 1 crore

[30] What is the physical target of public toilet seats?

- A. 1.56crore

- B. 2.56 crore
- C. 3.56crore

[ANS.] 2.56 crores

[31] What is the physical target of community toilet seats?

- A. 1.52crore
- B. 2.52crore
- C. 3.52crore

[ANS.] 2.52 crores

[32] What is the duration of the Swachh Bharat Mission?

- A. 4 years
- B. 5 years
- C. 6 years

[ANS.] 5 years

[33] What is the primary goal of SBM?

- A. Green India
- B. Smart India
- C. Clean India

[ANS.] Clean India

[34] How many household lack toilets in the urban areas of the country according to 2011 census?

- A. 19%
- B. 25%
- C. 45%

[ANS.] 19%

[35] The Swachh Bharat Swachh Vidyalaya campaign has the objectives of cleanliness in schools. This programme is run by the Union Ministry of

- A. Human Resource Development
- B. Home Affairs
- C. Urban Development

[ANS.] Human Resource Development

[36] Which state is ahead of other states in building household toilets?

- A. Maharashtra
- B. Tamil Nadu
- C. Gujarat

[ANS.] Gujarat

[37] How much % sewage generated goes untreated due to lack of funds?

- A. 50

B. 60

C. 70

[ANS.] 60

[38] Who nominated the nine famous personalities in the Clean India Campaign on 2nd Oct 2014?

A. President of India

B. Prime Minister of India

C. Chief Justice of India

[ANS.] Prime Minister of India

[39] On which date was the Total sanitation Campaign (TSC) renamed as Nirmal Bharat Abhiyaan(NBA)?

A. 1st April 2012

B. 1st April 2013

C. 1st April 2014

[ANS.] 1st April 2014

[40] On which date, was the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyaan (NBA) campaign re-launched as Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan?

A. 15th August 2014

B. 26th January 2014

C. 2nd October 2014

[ANS.] 2nd October 2014

[41] Which cricketer turned politician did the Punjab Government nominate among the nine Swachh Bharat Mission ambassadors?

A. Navjot Singh Sidhu

B. Milkha Singh

C. Harbhajan Singh

[ANS.] Navjot Singh Sidhu

[42] The respective proportion of financial assistance for SBM to be borne by Center, State for J&K and North Eastern states is:

A. 90: 10

B. 50:50

C. 25:75

[ANS.] 90:10

[43] Which is the first city in our country that has been declared free from manual scavenging?

A. Trichy

B. Bharuch

C. Alwar

[ANS.]: Alwar

[44] The following states are arranged in order of first, second and third with respect to least % of households defecating in open in urban areas. Choose the correct order.

- A. Mizoram, Delhi, Chandigarh
- B. Chandigarh, Mizoram, Tripura
- C. Nagaland, Tripura, Manipur
- D. Mizoram, Tripura, Kerala

[ANS.]: Mizoram(0.88%), Tripura(0.89%, Kerala(1.42%)

[45] Which State has Maximum Percentage of urban households forced to Defecate in open (as per census 2011 data)?

- A. Bihar
- B. Madhya Pradesh
- C. Rajasthan
- D. Chattisgarh

[ANS.]: Chattisgarh (34.29%)

[46] Below is the statistics of people practicing open defecation in India and China. Choose the correct answer.

- A. India (525 million), China (25 million)
- B. India (626 million), China (24 million)
- C. India (424 million), China (24 million)

[ANS.]: India (626 million), China (24 million)

[47] On which date does India observe the World Toilet Day?

- A. 19th November
- B. 25th July
- C. 15th September

[ANS.] 15th September

[48] Inspired by the Prime Minister of India, which country launched a similar event as the SBM on 3rd January 2015 in his own country?

- A. Nepal
- B. Bhutan
- C. Srilanka

[ANS.] Nepal

[49] Which was the International Decade for Drinking Water & Sanitation ?

- A. 1971-1980
- B. 1981-1990
- C. 1991-2000

[ANS.] 1981-1990

[50] What is OSS system?

- A. On site sanitation system
- B. Over sanitation system
- C. Out sanitation system

[ANS.] On site sanitation system

[51] What is the total number of toilets needed in urban areas of India?

- A. more than 50,000

- B. More than 1 Crore
- C. More than 1.5 Crore

[ANS.]: More than one crore

[52] In March 2014, a survey of 7135 urban areas was carried out for identification of Green cities. What is the minimum score that a city would need to get to get the status of a green city

- A. 80
- B. 85
- C. 90

[ANS.]: 90

[53] What is the percentage of funds allocated for awareness raising under SBM?

- A. 15%
- B. 30%
- C. 25%

[ANS.]:15%

[54] What is the total amount of waste generated in Class I and II towns of India?

- A. 1.33 lac metric ton
- B. 1.22 lac metric ton
- C. 1.11 lac metric ton

[ANS.]: 1.33 lac metric ton

[99] On 2nd October 2014, a Swachh Bharat Run in New Delhi was organized at:

- A. Rajghat
- B. PragatiMaidan
- C. RashtrapatiBhavan

[ANS.] *Rashtrapati Bhavan*

**SECTION-2 MISC ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS ON
SWACHH BHARAT MISSION**

[1] Which Industry consortium has announced that it would mobilize its members to build 10,000 toilets across the country by 2015-16?

- A. FICCI
- B. ASSOCHAM
- C. CII

[ANS.] CII (Confederation of Indian Industry)

[2] Who launched the ‘Swachh Bharat-Swachh Vidyalaya’ campaign involving schools where cleanliness drives will be conducted?

- A. Sushma Swaraj
- B. Maneka Gandhi
- C. Smriti Irani

[ANS.] Minister for Human Resources Development, Smt. Smriti Irani

[3] Which mission did the Union Minister of Women and Child Development, Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi launch on 14th Nov, 2014 in New Delhi?

- A. Nari Swachhta Mission
- B. Garib Swachhta Mission
- C. National Bal Swachhta Mission

[ANS.] National Bal Swachhta Mission

[4] When will the ‘Bal Swachhta Week’ be celebrated every year?

- A. 15th - 20th August
- B. 14th Nov – 19th Nov
- C. 2nd – 7th October

[ANS.] 14th Nov – 19th Nov

[5] Who are responsible to keep neighbourhoods clean?

- A. Municipal corporation
- B. Citizens and NGOs
- C. Municipal corporation, Citizens and NGOs

[ANS.] Municipal corporation, Citizens and NGOs

[6] When did the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) begin?

- A. 1980
- B. 1986
- C. 2000

[ANS.] 1986

[7] SBM is the biggest cleanliness drive ever in India when approximately a huge number of government employees including students from schools and colleges took part in the cleanliness activities. What is the approximate number of those people?

- A. 1 million
- B. 2 million
- C. 3 million

[ANS.] 3 million

[8] Who are “Swachhata Doots”?

- A. General public
- B. Foot soldiers on sanitation
- C. NGOs

[ANS.] Foot soldiers on sanitation

[9] Who committed to improve sanitation and ensure that every Indian household has access to toilets in the country?

- A. Home Minister Rajnath Singh
- B. New Delhi Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal
- C. Prime Minister Narendra Modi

[ANS.] Prime Minister Narendra Modi

[10] How much is the approximate unit costs for a school toilet?

- A. Rs 15000 to 25000
- B. Rs 25000 to 30000
- C. Rs 35000 to 54000

[ANS.] Rs 15000 to 25000

[11] How much is the approximate unit cost for anganwadi toilets?

- A. Rs. 4000 to 5000
- B. Rs. 5000 to 8000
- C. Rs. 8000 to 20000

[ANS.] Rs. 4000 to 5000

[12] How much is the approximate unit cost for Community sanitary complexes?

- A. Rs. 50000 to 100000
- B. Rs. 100000 to 200000
- C. Rs. 200000 to 600000

[ANS.] Rs. 50000 to 100000

[13] How much is the funds proposed for sanitation investment in rural areas by the National Government?

- A. Rs.1 lakh crore
- B. Rs.25 akh crore
- C. Rs. 50 lakh crore

[ANS.] Rs.50 lakh crore

[14] How many sanitation workers were regularized for implementation of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan?

- A. 1500
- B. 3636
- C. 4545

[ANS.] 1500

[15] On October 2014, who instructed Delhi Police Commissioner BS Bassi to ensure that all police stations and other complexes are cleaned within a week?

- A. Finance Minister Arun Jaitley
- B. Home Minister Rajnath Singh
- C. External Affairs Minister Sushma Swaraj

[ANS.] Home Minister Rajnath Singh

[16] How much money does the National Government propose to spend to construct toilets in rural areas?

- A. 9.9crores
- B. 10.10crores
- C. 11.11 crores

[ANS.] 11.11 crores

[17] How much fund has been allocated for Delhi for the year 2014-15 ?

- A. 22crores
- B. 32crores
- C. 42crores

[ANS.] 32 crores

[18] 'Swachhta' should be instituted in children as one of the core value; who said it?

- A. Arun Jaitley
- B. Arun Shourie
- C. Arun Lal

[ANS.] Arun Jaitley

[20] Which Company has pledged to construct 860 toilets in school by 2015 end?

- A. TCS
- B. IBM
- C. IOC

[ANS.] TCS

[21] Arrange the following in order: (a) Washing hands with soap (b) Squatting for toilet (c) Cleaning yourself (d) Flushing the toilet.

- A. a,b,c,d
- B. b,a,c,d
- C. b,c,d,a

[ANS.] b, c, d, a

[22] Why is hand washing necessary after defecation?

- A. For self cleanliness & hygiene
- B. For home and family member's cleanliness
- C. Both a & b

[ANS.] Both a & b

[23] In 2014 - 2015 , how many toilets were constructed in villages under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)

- A. 5,03,142
- B. 4,08,902
- C. 3, 07,423

Ans: 5,03,142

[24] What is the total budget allocation for construction of toilets under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)?

- A. Rs. 1,33,000 Crore
- B. Rs. 1,25,000 Crore
- C. Rs. 1,34,000 Crores

Ans: Rs. 1,34,000 Crores

[25] Which two states ranked first with respect to construction of toilets under the Swachh Bharat Mission in 2014 - 15?

- A. Tamil Nadu
- B. Karnataka
- C. Maharashtra

Ans: Karnataka (3.57 lac)

[26] In 2016, which State will have the largest number of houses with toilets?

- A. Tamil Nadu
- B. Gujarat
- C. Karnataka

Ans: Karnataka

[27] How many houses in India do not have toilets?

- A. 100 million
- B. 130 million
- C. 120 million

Ans: 130 million

[28] World over how many people defecate in the open?

- A. 0.5 billion
- B. 1 million
- C. 1 billion

Ans: 1 billion

[29] How many million people defecate in the open in India?

- A. 400 million
- B. 500 million
- C. 600 million

Ans: 600 million

SECTION 3:**FILL IN THE BLANKS - SWACHH
BHARAT MISSION**

[1] Three Swachh Bharat Mission objectives are -Elimination of open defecation, Eradication of manual scavenging and _____.

Ans. Capacity Building of ULBs

[2] The _____ is a fund set up by the government which invites companies to donate funds from their CSR budget for the improvement of sanitation facilities in India.

Ans: 'Swachh Bharat Kosh'

[3] According to the World Health Organization, an average of _____ per person was lost in India due to lack of cleanliness and hygiene

Ans: Rs. 6500 per person

[4] Gandhiji believed that "Cleanliness is next to _____.

Ans. Godliness

[5] "Gandhiji believed cleanliness is next only to Godliness, let's pledge today to convey cleanliness into a national passion." this statement was made by _____

Ans. President Pranab Mukherjee

[6] _____ said "Every road, path, office, home, hut, stream and particle of air around us can and must be kept clean"

Ans. President Pranab Mukherjee

[7] "Cleaning up the country cannot be the sole responsibility of. _____. Do citizens have no role in this? We have to change this mindset."

Ans: Sweepers

[8] In SBM _____% is the centre share.

Ans. (23.58%) 14,623crores

[9] In SBM _____% is the State/UT share.

Ans. (7.86%) 4,874crores

[10] _____ % of the total central government allocation under the Mission will be earmarked for capacity building, administrative and office expenses of states and ULBs

Ans. 3%

[11] _____% allocation of central government funding to the states for IEC activities & public awareness

Ans. 12%

[12] The SBM Mission terminates on _____.

Ans. 2nd October 2019

[13] SBM stands for _____.

Ans. Swachchh Bharat Mission

[14] NMD stands for_____.

Ans. National Mission Director

[15] PMU stands for_____.

Ans. Project Management Unit

[16] HPC stands for_____.

Ans. High Powered Committee

[17] SSS stands for_____.

Ans. State Sanitation Strategy

[18] CSP stands for_____.

Ans. City Sanitation Plan

[19] DPR stands for_____.

Ans. Detailed Project Report

[20] NBCC stands for_____.

Ans. National Building Construction Corporation

[21] The Census of India (2011) defines two broad kind of urban areas. They are.....

Ans. Statutory and Census towns

[22] The state of _____ has the highest occurrence share of night soil removal by humans.

Ans. Uttar Pradesh

[23] The state of _____ has the lowest occurrence share of night soil removal by humans.

Ans. Maharashtra

[24] _____% of India's water gets treated.

Ans. 30%

[25] PPP stands for _____.

Ans. Public-Private Partnership

[26] STP stands for _____.

Ans. Sewage Treatment Plan

[27] The first set of nominated celebrities by the PM of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan are Salman Khan, Anil Ambani, Kamal Hassan, Kapil Sharma, Priyanka Chopra, Baba Ramdev, Sachin Tendulkar and _____.

Ans. ShashiTharoor

[28] Which film star invited to come on the date of launching of the mission?

Ans. Aamir Khan

[29] _____ is the brand Ambassador of this Mission who at present is the CM of a state.

Ans. AkhileshYadav

[30] The three main objectives of Gramin Swachh Bharat Mission are to improve the family of life, to motivate the people to maintain the sanitation in the rural areas and _____

Ans: to motivate working local bodies

[31] According to the 2011 Census, only _____ per cent of rural households had access to toilets.

Ans:32.70

[32] Under the 'Swachh Bharat, SwachhbVidyalaya' campaign, schools with the highest green rating would be felicitate with a cash prize of _____.

Ans: Rs 1 lakh.

[33] With effect from _____ 1999, the Government of India restructured the comprehensive Rural Sanitation Programme and launched the Sanitation Campaign (TSC).

Ans. 1st March 1999

[34] _____ % of rural households have no access to toilets.

Ans. 68%

SECTION-4 GENERAL QUESTIONS ON SANITATION, HEALTH AND HYGIENE

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

[1] Which is the tank on the back of a toilet?

- a. Soap tank
- b. Septic tank
- c. Flush tank
- d. None

[ANS.] Flush tank

[4] Which stream animal is an indicator of poor water quality?

- A. a black fly larva
- B. a caddis fly larva
- C. a May fly larva
- D. a riffle beetle

[ANS.] a black fly larva

[5] What is the most common kind of litter, by number, found in waterways?

- A. plastic bags
- B. plastic bottles
- C. aluminium cans
- D. cigarette butts
- E. All of these

[ANS.] All of these

[7] What happens during the clarification or separation step at a wastewater treatment plant?

- A. large solid things are screened out
- B. scum and sludge are separated from the liquid wastewater
- C. treatment with chlorine or ultraviolet light to kill pathogens
- D. liquid wastewater is mixed with air to help bacteria breakdown small particles of solid material

[ANS.] scum and sludge are separated from the liquid wastewater

[8] What is the first thing that happens to wastewater at a wastewater treatment plant?

- A. treatment with chlorine or ultraviolet light to kill pathogens
- B. liquid wastewater is mixed with air to help bacteria breakdown small particles of solid material
- C. large solid things are screened out
- D. scum and sludge are separated from the liquid wastewater

[ANS.] large solid things are screened out

[9] What happens to liquid wastewater in a septic tank?

- A. it evaporates through holes in the top of the septic tank
- B. it is converted to sludge over time
- C. it flows through pipes in the septic tank to the drain field
- D. it drains through the bottom of the septic tank

[ANS.] it flows through pipes in the septic tank to the drain field

[10] What is a zero liquid discharge system?

- A. a system that precipitates metals out of factory wastewater by changing the pH
- B. a system that uses ozone or hydrogen peroxide to oxidize organic chemicals in factory wastewater
- C. a system that neutralizes acids or alkalis in factory wastewater
- D. a system that evaporates water from factory wastewater so only solids remain

[ANS.] a system that evaporates water from factory wastewater so only solids remain

[11] What causes acid rain?

- A. sulfur and nitrogen compounds from power plants, factories and motor vehicles
- B. sulfur and nitrogen compounds given off by plants as the weather warms in the summer
- C. carbon dioxide from power plants, factories and motor vehicles
- D. carbon dioxide and methane given off by arctic soils as they warm in the spring

[ANS.] sulphur and nitrogen compounds from power plants, factories and motor vehicle

[12] What is sludge?

- A. insects that live under rocks in streams
- B. the liquid part of wastewater
- C. the solids that are heavier than liquid wastewater and sink to the bottom
- D. the solids, like fats, grease, and oil, that float on top of liquid wastewater

[ANS.] the solids, like fats, grease, and oil, that float on top of liquid wastewater

[13] What happens during the disinfection step at a wastewater treatment plant?

- A. scum and sludge are separated from the liquid wastewater
- B. treatment with chlorine or ultraviolet light to kill pathogens
- C. liquid wastewater is mixed with air to help bacteria breakdown small particles of solid material
- D. large solid things are screened out

[ANS.] treatment with chlorine or ultraviolet light to kill pathogens

[14] How does a pit toilet or latrine work?

- A. by separating sludge and scum from the liquid wastewater
- B. by holding feces' and urine in a pit or tank until it can be removed for further treatment
- C. by allowing feces and urine to flow directly to a drain field for bacteria to continue their work

D. by mixing in air to speed up the breakdown of liquid wastewater

[ANS.] by holding feces and urine in a pit or tank until it can be removed for further treatment

[15] What happens to sludge in a septic tank?

A. it dries out and form clumps that have to be shoveled out every few years

B. it floats on top of the liquid wastewater in the tank and needs to be pumped out every few years

C. it collects at the bottom of the tank and needs to be pumped out every few years

D. it flows through pipes in the septic tank to the drain field

[ANS.] it collects at the bottom of the tank and needs to be pumped out every few years

[16] What role do non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play in protecting water quality?

A. they pass water protection laws, assign protection to an agency and provide funding for enforcement

B. they encourage passage of water protection laws and support their enforcement

C. they decide if a water quality protection law or regulation is being broken

D. they set specific standards for water protection laws, help people, businesses and other agencies follow them and enforce them when they are not followed

[ANS.] they encourage passage of water protection laws and support their enforcement

[17] What role does Central or a state Government play in protecting water quality?

A. they set specific standards for water protection laws, help people, businesses and other agencies follow them and enforce them when they are not followed

B. they decide if a water quality protection law or regulation is being broken

C. they encourage passage of water protection laws and support their enforcement

D. they pass water protection laws, assign protection to an agency and provide funding for enforcement

[ANS.] they pass water protection laws, assign protection to an agency and provide funding for enforcement

[18] What would happen if all the fungi and other decomposers disappeared?

A. nothing

B. the air would be cleaner

C. bodies of dead plants and animals would pile up

D. soil would have more nutrients

[ANS.] bodies of dead plants and animals would pile up

[19] How many people in the world do not have access to toilets?

A. about 10 million

B. about 1 million

C. about 100 million

D. about 1 billion

[ANS.] about 1 billion

[20] What is wastewater?

- A. Water after it's been used in the toilet, tub or sink
- B. Poo water
- C. Both of the above
- D. None

[ANS.] Both of the above

[21] Wastewater released by houses is called _____

- A. Sewage
- B. Sludge
- C. Both of them
- D. None

[ANS.] Sewage

[22] Dried _____ is used as manure.

- A. Sewage
- B. Sludge
- C. Both of them
- D. None

[ANS.] Sludge

[23] Study the following statements about ozone and find out the correct ones:

- (a) It is essential for breathing of living organisms.
 - (b) It is used to disinfect water.
 - (c) It absorbs ultraviolet rays.
 - (d) Its proportion in air is about 3%.
- A. (a), (b) and (c)
 - B. (b) and (c)
 - C. (a)and (d)
 - D. All four

[ANS.] (b) and (c)

[24] Sewage is mainly generated from which of these?

- A. Houses
- B. Factories
- C. Offices
- D. Hospitals

[ANS.] Houses

[25] Effluent is mainly generated from which of these?

- A. Houses
- B. Factories

- C. Offices
- D. Hospitals

[ANS.] *Factories*

[26] Which process is used to remove dirt and sand from wastewater?

- A. Aeration
- B. Chlorination
- C. Sedimentation
- D. Flocculation

[ANS.] *Sedimentation*

[27] Aeration of water during wastewater treatment removes which of these?

- A. Insoluble things
- B. Human waste
- C. Bacteria
- D. Germs

[ANS.] *Human waste*

[28] Which process during wastewater treatment helps in killing germs?

- A. Aeration
- B. Chlorination
- C. Sedimentation
- D. Flocculation

[ANS.] *Chlorination*

[29] Which of these diseases can happen from drinking contaminated water?

- A. Pneumonia
- B. Small pox
- C. Malaria
- D. Cholera

[ANS.] *Cholera*

[30] Which organ does Jaundice affect?

- A. Lungs
- B. Heart
- C. Liver
- D. Stomach

[ANS.] *Liver*

[31] Which of the following is not a type of waste water?

- A. Sullage
- B. Sewage
- C. Grey water
- D. Black water

[ANS.] Grey water

[32] Sanitation is the _____ means of promoting health through prevention of human contact with the hazards of waste.

- A. Hygienic
- B. Proper
- C. Better
- D. Perfect

[ANS.] Hygienic

[33] Which is the cleanest city of India?

- A. Mysore
- B. Surat
- C. Delhi
- D. Chandigarh

[ANS.] Chandigarh

[34] Which is the cleanest village of India?

- A. Mawlynnong
- B. Punsari
- C. Dharnai
- D. Ballia

[ANS.] Mawlynnong

[35] Which is the cleanest Country in the world?

- A. Singapore
- B. Cuba
- C. Austria
- D. France

[ANS.] Singapore

[36] The main objective of a _____ is to protect and promote human health by providing a clean environment and breaking the cycle of disease.

- A. Drainage System
- B. Flush System
- C. Toilet System
- D. Sanitary System

[ANS.] Sanitary System

[37] "Of the six billion people in the world, how many live without safe water?"

- A. 10.1 billion
- B. 1.1 billion
- C. 10.1 million
- D. None

[ANS.] 1.1 billion

[38] Where do most of the people without access to safe water live?

- A. Asia
- B. Oceania (the Pacific islands)
- C. Africa
- D. All of them

[ANS.] Asia

[39] What is DDT?

- A. an elemental plant nutrient
- B. a low-toxicity drug taken to cure malaria
- C. a microbicide that is safe for people
- D. a persistent, chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticide

[ANS.] a persistent, chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticide

[40] Which agency handles global health issues?

- A. the World Health Organization, WHO
- B. the Food and Agriculture Organization, FAO
- C. the Centres for Disease Control, CDC
- D. the Food and Drug Administration, FDA

[ANS.] the World Health Organization, WHO

[41] What is an occupational disease?

- A. a condition caused by a difference in the genes that someone inherited from their parents that interferes with how the body works
- B. a condition caused by a pollutant or toxin getting into someone and then interfering with growth, development or function of the body
- C. a condition caused by a foreign organism getting into someone where it interferes with how the body works and reproduces and spreads to someone else
- D. a condition caused by exposure to dangerous conditions or toxic substances in a work situation

[ANS.] a condition caused by exposure to dangerous conditions or toxic substances in a work situation

[42] Moulds, yeast and fungi are examples of a

- A. Physical hazard
- B. Chemical hazard
- C. Pathogenic bacterium
- D. Biological hazard

[ANS.] Biological hazard

[43] The conditions for bacteria to survive are

- A. Food, temperature, stress, oxygen, acidity, time

- B. Food , temperature, moisture, radiation, acidity, time
- C. Food moisutre, acidity, oxygen, time, temperature
- D. None

[ANS.] Food moisutre, acidity, oxygen, time, temperature

[44] Food Contact surfaces should be cleaned:

- A. Before and after they are used
- B. When they are visibly dirty
- C. Every four hours
- D. All of the above

[ANS.] All of the above

[45] Identify which one is correct process.

- A. Sanitize, Disinfect, and Clean
- B. Wash, Rinse, and Repeat
- C. Wash, Rinse, and Sanitize
- D. Wash, Rinse, Towel Dry

[ANS.] Wash, Rinse, and Sanitize

[46] In Africa alone, people invest _____ hours every year walking to collect water.

- A. 100 thousand
- B. 50 million
- C. 40 billion
- D. 100 billion

[ANS.] 40 billion

[47] Medical research indicates that _____ is a leading cause of growth stunting.

- A. Lack of exercise
- B. Eating unhealthy foods
- C. Defecating in the open
- D. Sleeping on hard surfaces

[ANS.] Defecating in the open

[48] Approximately _____ people in the world lack access to clean, safe water.

- A. 534 million
- B. 1 billion
- C. 783 million
- D. 2.3 billion

[ANS.] 783 million

[49] How long do most toilets take to flush?

- A. 3 seconds
- B. 5 seconds
- C. 10 seconds

D. None

[ANS.] 3 seconds

[50] How much water does a standard toilet tank hold?

- A. 1 gallon
- B. 2 gallons
- C. 3 gallons
- D. None

[ANS.] 2 gallons

[51] What type of material are most toilets made of?

- A. glass
- B. cement
- C. porcelain
- D. All of them

[ANS.] porcelain

[52] How is it possible to flush a toilet if there is no water in the toilet tank?

- A. Fill the bowl with two cups of water.
- B. Pour a bucket of water into the bowl.
- C. It impossible to flush without water in the tank.
- D. All of them

[ANS.] Pour a bucket of water into the bowl.

[53] After flushing the toilet, where does the water and waste go?

- A. into a holding tank
- B. into a sewerage system
- C. both of the above
- D. None

[ANS.] both of the above

[54] The toilet tank acts as a _____.

- A. bucket
- B. receptacle for waste
- C. neither answer
- D. both

[ANS.] bucket

[55] What is the purpose of the toilet tank float?

- A. prevent an overflow
- B. turn the water on/off
- C. flush the toilet
- D. None

[ANS.] turn the water on/off

- [56] What happens when you flush a toilet?
- A. The flush valve is lifted and water fills the bowl.
 - B. The flush valve is lowered and the water stops.
 - C. The flush valve is lowered and water fills the bowl.
 - D. None

[ANS.] The flush valve is lifted and water fills the bowl.

- [57] What would happen if the toilet float malfunctioned and the water kept flowing?
- A. There would be a flood.
 - B. The water would flow into the refill tube, preventing a flood.
 - C. The water would turn off when the water level reached the tank lid.
 - D. None

[ANS.] The water would flow into the refill tube, preventing a flood.

- [58] Why is porcelain a suitable material for the construction of toilets?
- A. Porcelain is a hard material.
 - B. Porcelain is a non-porous material.
 - C. Porcelain is a hard, non-porous material.
 - D. None

[ANS.] Porcelain is a hard, non-porous material

- [59] What is the time necessary for a toilet tank to fill with water?
- A. 10-20 seconds
 - B. 20-30 seconds
 - C. 30-60 seconds
 - D. None

[ANS.] 30-60 seconds

- [60] Why does the toilet bowl water level stay the same regardless of how much waste is deposited?
- A. There is an overflow safety mechanism.
 - B. The water level is maintained by the siphon.
 - C. The water will rise and overflow if enough water is added.
 - D. None

[ANS.] The water level is maintained by the siphon.

- [61] What is the purpose of the holes under the toilet bowl rim?
- A. The holes are to keep the toilet clean.
 - B. The holes are to drain water from the rim into the toilet bowl.
 - C. The holes are to pump air into the toilet bowl.
 - D. None

[ANS.] The holes are to drain water from the rim into the toilet bowl.

[62] Which part of the toilet allows water to pass from the tank into the bowl?

- A. flush valve
- B. push handle
- C. siphon tube
- D. None

[ANS.] flush valve

[63] All toilets have _____ main components.

- A. two
- B. three
- C. four
- D. All of them

[ANS.] Three All toilets have three main components: bowl siphon, flush mechanism, refill mechanism.

[64] If you plan to replace an old toilet with a newer model, why must you measure the distance from the wall to the toilet floor bolts?

- A. Toilets come in different sizes.
- B. You need to know how much piping to buy.
- C. both
- D. Neither answer is correct.

[ANS.] Toilets come in different sizes. If your toilet measures twelve inches from the wall to the floor bolts then you have a standard size toilet.

[65] What is an important material between some toilets and the bathroom floor?

- A. caulking
- B. wax seal
- C. Both
- D. no material

[ANS.] wax seal

[66] After a toilet is flushed, what must happen to the flush valve?

- A. The flush valve stays in the up position.
- B. The flush valve returns to the down position and covers the drain hole.
- C. The flush valve does not move.
- D. None

[ANS.] The flush valve returns to the down position and covers the drain hole.

[67] When replacing an old toilet, what designer option do you have?

- A. size
- B. colour
- C. both of them
- D. no options

[ANS.] colour

[68] Which of these major illness is caused due to non availability of sanitation facilities?

- A. Fever
- B. Cold
- C. Diarrhoea

[ANS.] Diarrhoea

[69] When should one wash hands?

- A. Before and after having meal
- B. After using toilet
- C. Before preparing food
- D. After playing with a pet
- E. All the above

[ANS.] All the above

[70] How long approximately should you wash your hands?

- A. 20 sec
- B. 5 sec
- C. 1 min

[ANS.] 20 sec

[71] What is the single most effective way to prevent the transmission of disease?

- A. Antibiotics
- B. Hand washing with water only
- C. Hand washing with soap and water
- D. No way

[ANS.] Hand washing with soap and water

[72] At least how many times should one wash teeth?

- A. Once a day
- B. Twice a day
- C. Thrice a day

[ANS.] Twice a day

[73] What is reason for drying your hands after washing them?

- A. So that you don't drip water everywhere.
- B. Because germs and bacteria are more easily spread with wet hands.
- C. Your hands are slippery when wet, and you will not be able to hold kitchen utensils properly.
- D. All the above.

[ANS.] Because germs and bacteria are more easily spread with wet hands

[74] Which of the following is true about bacteria?

- A. Bacteria multiplies and grows faster in warm environments.
- B. Bacteria needs air to survive.
- C. Every type of bacteria can give people food poisoning.
- D. By freezing food you can kill bacteria.

[ANS.] Bacteria multiplies and grows faster in warm environments

[75] Which of the following does bacteria need to assist it to grow and multiply?

- A. Water.
- B. Food.
- C. Warm temperatures.
- D. All the above.

[ANS.] All the above

[76] How can you tell if food has enough bacteria to cause food poisoning?

- A. It will smell.
- B. You can't, it will appear normal.
- C. It will have a different colour.
- D. It will taste different.

[ANS.] You can't, it will appear normal

[77] Washing my hands should be:

- A. Mostly avoided
- B. Only done when they look dirty
- C. A habit that I do often
- D. None of the above

[ANS.] A habit that I do often

[78] Viruses are:

- A. Complete saprophytes
- B. Partial parasites
- C. Partial saprophytes
- D. Total Parasites

[ANS.] Total Parasites

[79] The smallest form of bacteria is called:

- A. Vibrio
- B. Cocci
- C. Bacilli
- D. Spirilla

[ANS.] Cocci

[80] Which one of the following disease is caused by bacteria:

- A. Tuberculosis
- B. Small Pox

C. Rabies

[ANS.] Tuberculosis

[81] Expanded form of HIV is:

- A. Human immunity deficiency virus
- B. Human immune deficiency syndrome virus
- C. None of these

[ANS.] Human immune deficiency syndrome virus

[82] Normal temperature of human body is:

- A. 40.5 F
- B. 36.9 F
- C. 98.6F
- D. 82.4 F

[ANS.] 98.6 F

[83] Strongest muscles of man are found in:

- A. Wrist
- B. Finger
- C. Jaw
- D. Leg

[ANS.] Jaw

[84] Which one of the following is a water borne disease?

- A. Influenza
- B. Small pox
- C. Malaria
- D. Cholera

[ANS.] Influenza

[85] What is the name given to the green pigment in plants?

- A. Stomata
- B. Chlorophyll
- C. Tendrils
- D. Starch

[ANS.] Chlorophyll

[86] Which of the following type of teeth is used for grinding food?

- A. Molar
- B. Incisor
- C. Canine
- D. Milk teeth

[ANS.] Molar

[87] What is the single most effective way to prevent the transmission of disease?

- A. Antibiotics
- B. Hand washing
- C. Condoms
- D. All of the above

[ANS.] Hand washing

[88] What element is added to water to prevent tooth decay?

- A. Chlorine
- B. Fluoride
- C. Sugar
- D. None of these

[ANS.] Fluoride

[89] What uses, on average, 26% of the water in a home?

- A. Shower
- B. Dishwasher
- C. Toilet Flushing
- D. None of these

[ANS.] Toilet Flushing

[90] Which one of the following gases plays a decisive role in affecting the climate of earth?

- A. Oxygen
- B. Nitrogen
- C. Carbon dioxide
- D. Hydrogen

[ANS.] Carbon dioxide

[91] Which fruit is rich in potassium?

- A. Banana
- B. Orange
- C. Pear
- D. Mango

[ANS.] Banana

[92] Which one of the following, acts like a fuel in driving the body?

- A. Carbohydrates
- B. Vitamin
- C. Fats
- D. Water

[ANS.] Carbohydrates

[93] The maximum amount of forest covered area is present in:

- A. Orissa

- B. West Bengal
- C. Himachal Pradesh
- D. Madhya Pradesh

[ANS.] Madhya Pradesh

[94] Which country consumes the most energy in the world?

- A. Russia.
- B. China.
- C. The United States.
- D. India.

[ANS.] The United States

[95] Most of the urban household toilets are connected to:

- A. Underground sewers
- B. Septic tanks
- C. Dry Latrines

[ANS.] Septic tanks

[96] Which word means ‘any substance that causes an allergic reaction’?

- A. ingest
- B. fungicidal
- C. allergen

[ANS.] Allergen

[97] Which two words mean ‘neat’?

- A. Unconcentrated, high in strength
- B. Tidy, unconcentrated
- C. High in strength, tidy

[ANS.] Tidy, unconcentrated

[98] Who invented the flushing toilet in 1596?

- A. Joseph Bramah
- B. George Jennings
- C. John Harrington

[ANS.] John Harrington

[99] On 2nd October 2014, a Swachh Bharat Run in New Delhi was organized at:

- A. Rajghat
- B. PragatiMaidan
- C. RashtrapatiBhavan

[ANS.] Rashtrapati Bhavan

[100] How much MLD of untreated water is seeping into Yamuna daily?

- A. 925

B. 1225

C. 2225

[ANS.] 2225

[101] How many Sewerage Treatment Plants are there in Delhi?

A. 37

B. 47

C. 57

[ANS.] 37

[102] How many sewerage Treatment plants are in working condition in Delhi?

A. 18

B. 36

C. 54

[ANS.] 18

[103] How much waste does an average person in our country generate?

A. 100-200 gm

B. 300-400 gms

C. 600-700 gms

[ANS.] 300-400 gms

[104] How many million litres of sewerage flows into our rivers daily?

A. 17,000

B. 27,000

C. 37,000

[ANS.] 37,000

[105] Which district in West Bengal has won international acclaim in 'Sabar Sauchagar'
(Toilets to all)?

A. Nadia

B. Koch Bihar

C. 24 Paraganas

[ANS.] Nadia

[106] Which of the following is a biodegradable form of solid waste?

A. Plastic

B. Compost

C. Glass

[ANS.] Compost

[107] How much garbage generated everyday is picked up?

A. 20%

B. 30%

C. 40%

[ANS.] 40

[108] How much garbage generated daily gets properly treated?

- A. 18.75%
- B. 28.75%
- C. 38.75%

[ANS.] 18.75% (27,000 out of 1.44 zones)

[110] How much municipal solid waste does urban India generate every day?

- A. 0.88 L tonnes
- B. 1.88 L tonnes
- C. 2.88 L tonnes

[ANS.] 1.88 L tones

[112] How much water is required in Delhi?

- A. 950 mgd.
- B. 1050 mgd.
- C. 1150 mgd.

[ANS.] 1050 mgd.

[113] How much water is supplied within Delhi?

- A. 840
- B. 940
- C. 1040

[ANS.] 840

[114] Half of India's groundwater is

- A. Extremely good
- B. Poisonous
- C. Smelly

[ANS.] Poisonous

[115] India has only _____percent of the World's water resources

- A. 2 per cent
- B. 4 per cent
- C. 6 per cent

[ANS.] 4 per cent

[116] How many million people worldwide have poor access to clean drinking water?

- A. 548
- B. 748
- C. 948

[117] Which country uses the term "New Water" for recycled water

- A. Singapore
- B. Hongkong
- C. China

[ANS.] Singapore

[118] Which Institute in India has embarked on a full-scale project for treating and disposing of solid waste generated within the Institute by itself ?

- A. All India Institute of Medical Science, Delhi.
- B. India Institute of Science, Bangalore.
- C. National Institute of Urban Affairs, Delhi.

[ANS.] India Institute of Science, Bangalore.

[119] In India what is the percentage of urban households that suffers from inadequate access to sanitation facilities?

- A. Less the 20%
- B. More the 20% but less the 40 %
- C. More the 40%

[ANS.] 35.49%

[120] In which year was the National Urban Sanitation Policy (NSUP) launched?

- A. 2008
- B. 2010
- C. 2012

[ANS.] 2008

[121] Which year has been declared as the International year of Sanitation by the United Nation Organization (UNO)?

- A. 2014
- B. 2015
- C. 2008

[ANS.] 2008

[122] What are the objectives of NUSP?

- A. To address issues on sanitation & prepare city sanitation plan
- B. To migrate urban inhabitants to safer places
- C. To provide urban people with brooms to clean their houses

[ANS.] To address issues on sanitation
& prepare city sanitation plan

[123] What is Black water?

- A. It is waste water discharged from toilet

- B. Waste water from the bathroom
- C. Waste water from the kitchen sink

[ANS.] It is waste water discharged from toilet

[124] A network of Interconnected sewers in the area, district or town is known as:

- A. Sewerage
- B. Water supply system
- C. Treatment plant

[ANS.] Sewerage

[125] The toilet shared between a group of households in a single building or plot is known as:

- A. Community toilet
- B. Personal toilet
- C. Shared toilet

[ANS.] Shared toilet

[126] A building enclosing a latrine to provide privacy and protection for users is known as:

- A. Super building
- B. Superstructure
- C. Framed structure

[ANS.] Super structure

[127] What is the objective of National Health Policy 2015?

- A. To improve the quality of life
- B. To improve overall development of society
- C. To address urgent need to improve the performance of health system

[ANS.] To address urgent need to improve the performance of health system

[128] What is Electronic health recorder:

- A. It is distributed personal health record in digital format.
- B. It is a recorder which record health
- C. It is an instrument, which record blood pressure.

[ANS.] It is distributed personal health record in digital format

SECTION-6**FILL IN THE BLANKS**

[1] Delhi is going to get 5 more waste water treatment plants. If four are : 1) Tilak Nagar
2)Jhandewalan 3) Balmiki colony 4) Zaffepur , the 5th is _____.

Ans. Mitraon (Najafgarh)

[2] The SBM programme plans to construct _____ crore toilets in rural India by October 2019.

Ans. 12

[3] The World could face _____ % of water shortfall in 15 years!

Ans. 40%

[4] A toilet shared by group of households in a community is called.....

Ans. Community toilet

[5] All forms of latrines that do not require water for flushing are called.....

Ans: Dry latrines

[6] Toilets used by a single household, single family or extended family is called_____

Ans: Household toilet

[7] According to Census 2011, the states of _____ and _____ have maximum number of households with no latrine.

Ans: Jharkhand & Odisha

[8] According to Census 2011, the state of _____ has minimum number of households with no latrine.

Ans: Kerala

[9] The first ever 'Global Hand washing Day' was on _____ during the International Year of Sanitation

Ans: 15th October

[10] SSHE stands for School Sanitation and _____

Ans: Hygiene Education

[11] WASH stands for Water Sanitation and _____

Ans: Hygiene

[12] What is the full form of NRHM?

Ans: National Rural Health Mission

[13] CLTS stands for Community-led _____

Ans: Total Sanitation

[14] What is the full form of ENVIS?

Ans: Environmental Information System

TRUE OR FALSE

[1] In India there are more mobile phones and temples than toilets.

Ans. True

[2] Mahatma Gandhi said, "Sanitation is more important than Independence"

Ans. True

[3] Nearly 2.6 billion people-four in ten in the world do not have access to toilet.

Ans. True

[4] Everyday diarrheal disease kills 5000 children.

Ans. True

[5] Mahatma Gandhi was the first person whose attention was drawn towards defecation in the open and manual cleaning and carrying of human excreta.

Ans. True

[6] Washing hands with soap has been found to increase diarrhoea by approximately 23%

Ans. False

[7] Improved sanitation facilities are estimated to result in an average growth in cases of diarrhoea by approximately 28%

Ans. False

[8] Every minute a child dies of a water-related disease.

Ans. True

[9] 64% of the world's population has no access to improved sanitation - defined as a sanitation facility that ensures hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact.

Ans. False

[10] 1 in 9 people lack access to safe water.

Ans. True

[11] For every \$1 spent on water and sanitation there is a \$4 economic return.

Ans. True

[12] Diarrhoea is more prevalent throughout the developing world largely due to the lower levels of access to safe drinking water and sanitation, along with poorer overall health, hygiene, and nutritional status.

Ans. True

[13] An estimated 502,000 people die every year from preventable cases of diarrhoea caused by inadequate drinking water.

Ans. True

[14] An estimated 280,000 people die every year from preventable cases of diarrhoea caused by inadequate sanitation.

Ans. True

[15] An estimated 297,000 people die every year from preventable cases of diarrhoea caused by inadequate hand hygiene.

Ans. True

[16] It is estimated that nearly 10% of the global disease burden could be reduced through improved water supply, sanitation, hygiene, and water resource management.

Ans. True

[17] 58% of cases of diarrhoea in middle and low-income countries are estimated to be attributable to inadequate drinking water, inadequate sanitation, and poor hand hygiene.

Ans. True

[18] Most of the bacteria are very harmful.

Ans. False

[19] Cleaning equipment thoroughly with soap and warm water will kill all bacteria and microorganisms.

Ans. False

[20] The present goal under SBM is to achieve 100% access to sanitation for all rural households by 2022.

Ans. False

[21] The rural sanitation coverage in the country was as high as 99% at the beginning of the 1980s.

Ans. False

[22] 61.19 % of Household do not have toilets, in India

Ans. True

[23] Only 38.81% of Household have toilets, in India.

Ans. True

[24] Two-thirds of the planet is covered with water, so there is more than enough available for human use.

Ans. False

Explanation: The water in the oceans - 98 per cent of the world's total - is too salty for us to drink or use for most other purposes. Taking out the salt is very expensive - as is transporting water. So humans are dependent on freshwater in lakes, rivers, and underground, which represents only 1 per cent of the total freshwater on earth – in other words, 0.01 per cent of all the earth's water. The rest of the freshwater is frozen in glaciers and icebergs.

[25] About 674 million people in Asia do not have access to safe water. This is about two-thirds of the total number of people in the world without access.

Ans. True

[26] In Africa, about 302 million do not have access to safe water.

Ans. True

[27] Most of the 1.8 million diarrhoea-related deaths in children every year are due to dehydration.

Ans. True

[28] More people in the world have access to a mobile phone than a safe, clean toilet.

Ans. True

Explanation: Out of the world's estimated 7 billion people, 6 billion have access to mobile phones. Far fewer— only 4.5 billion people — have access to working toilets. Leaving 2.5 billion without access to safe, working toilets.

[29] Adults - not children suffer the most from not having access to toilets.

Ans. False

Explanation: Illnesses that are a direct result of bad sanitation affect the quality of life of millions of people around the world, especially children. Diarrheal diseases are the second most common cause of death of young children in developing countries, killing more than HIV/AIDS, malaria and measles combined, and resulting in 1 death every 20 seconds.

[30] World Leaders are doing everything they can to make sure everyone has a safe, clean toilet.

Ans. False

despite its key importance on many other sectors and for achieving most of the MDGs. The political will has been largely lacking when it comes to place sanitation high on the international development agenda.

[31] Access to clean water and sanitation is a human right.

Ans. True

Explanation: 1.1 billion people around the world have no place to ‘go’. The majority of them are living in rural areas. Because they have no private place they use fields and bushes, ditches or railway tracks, or simply a plastic bag. For them, sanitation is about dignity and ultimately human rights.

[32] Toilets are one of the best investments a country can make.

Ans. True

Explanation: every dollar invested in sanitation yields a return of five dollars. Sanitation is a good use of money, and essential for both social and economic development. Actually, toilets are one of the best investments a country can make. There is growing evidence showing the social and economic benefits households, businesses and the wider community, such as increased productivity through time gains and health benefits, increase of tourism revenues through clean environments, a strong reduction of health costs by avoiding treating sanitation related diseases such as diarrhoea, higher levels of education, and other benefits related to dignity and safety.

[33] Bill Gates has offered \$42 million to re-invent the toilet.

Ans. True

Explanation: The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation is providing \$42 million in new grants to fund toilet innovations, including research into new methods of capturing, storing and processing waste into fertilizer, energy and drinkable water. The lack of sanitation infrastructure in many parts of the world means that the foundation will work to develop waterless and hygienic toilets that don’t rely on sewer lines.

[34] The average person visits the toilet 2,000 times a year

Ans. False

Explanation: The average person visits the toilet about 2,500 times a year. That’s 6-8 times a day, according to the BBC. This equates to spending about 3 years of an average lifetime on the toilet.

[35] The first flushing toilet was invented in 1902.

Ans. False

Explanation: The first flushing toilet was invented by Sir John Sir John Harrington in 1596 for Queen Elizabeth I. It was called “Ajax Flushing Toilet.”

[36] Toilet paper on a roll was first used in 1890

Ans. True

Explanation: Toilet paper on a roll has been around since 1890. It was first produced by the Scott Paper company.

[37] Most people wash their hands properly after visiting the toilet.

Ans. False

Explanation: Only one in 20 people wash their hands properly after visiting the toilet.

[38] 19 November is The World toilet Day.

Ans. True

[39] Wastewater must be treated (cleaned) before it is released into the any water body

Ans. True

[40] 'Swachh Bharat Mission' identifies Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives as one of the sources of funding for the programme's.

Ans. True

[41] The SBM is being carried forward with people from all walks of life joining it.

Ans. True

[42] 'Swachhta' to be the central theme of Rashtriya Bal Film Mela.

Ans. True

[43] The Bal Swachhta Mission is a part of the nationwide sanitation initiative of 'Swachh Bharat Mission':

Ans. True

[44] The Centre allocated Rs. 32 crores to Delhi for Swachh Bharat Mission.

Ans. True

[45] All services will attract Swachh Bharat Cess.

Ans. False

[46] Rs. 460 crore has been sanctioned to 10 states under Swachh Bharat Mission

Ans. True

[47] The Central Government has set Rs. 42,512 crore as the investment target from private sector for Swachh Bharat

Ans. True

[48] It is not better to separate garbage at source.

A: False

[49] Dumped garbage releases gases such as Methane, Hydrogen Sulphide, etc.

Ans: True

[50] The Government of India has put a ban on manual scavenging.

Ans: True

[51] The act for prohibition of employing manual scavengers called The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and Their Rehabilitation Act, 2013

Ans. True

[52] Plastic cups are biodegradable.

A: False

[53] Recycling involves collecting discarded materials (such as glass, paper, metal and organic wastes), processing these materials and making them into new products.

Ans. True.

[54] Composting is the process of natural decomposition of organic waste yielding a substance called compost or manure that is rich in nutrients.

Ans. True

[55] The rural Infant Mortality Rate as compared to urban is 42:62

Ans: False. (62:42)

[56] Organic waste takes 3-4 weeks to degenerate.

Ans: False. 1-2 weeks

[57] Paper takes to 2 months to degenerate.

Ans: False. 10-30 days

[58] Cotton clothes takes 2- 5 months to degenerate.

Ans: True.

[59] Wood takes 10 -15 years to degenerate.

Ans: True.

[60] Woollen items take to one year to degenerate.

Ans: True

[61] Tin, Aluminium and other metal items takes 50 years to degenerate.

Ans: False. 100-500 years

[62] Plastic bags take 40 years to degenerate.

Ans: False. 100-1000 years

[63] The safe disposal of waste leads to health benefits , economic benefits, environmental benefits and aesthetic benefits

Ans: True

[64] Andhra Pradesh, Telengana, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal, Bihar and Assam account for 80 per cent of the schools without toilets.

Ans: True

[65] The state governments are supposed to initiate construction of toilets in 10,000 schools on October 2, under the ‘Sarva Siksha Abhiyan’ and ‘Rashtriya Madhyamik Siksha Abhiyan programme.

Ans: False. 25,000 schools.

[66] For SBM, the fund sharing ratio between the Central Government and the state government and Urban Local Bodies is 75% and 25%

Ans. True

[67] Application developers came up with ideas to support the mission using mobile technology

Ans. True

[68] 2/3 of sewage from 118 towns flows into Ganga.

Ans. True

[69] Wet cell auto batteries can be recycled.

Ans. False

[70] Manual scavenging of human excreta has been eliminated in India.

Ans: False

[71] Unsafe disposal of human excreta has severe impact on environmental and health outcome.

Ans. True

[72] AYUSH stands For Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy

Ans. True

[73] Public healthcare spending in India is about 1% of its GDP.

Ans. True

[74] An army of ‘foot soldiers’ or ‘Swachhata Doots’ are being developed and activated under the ‘Swachh Bharat Mission’.

Ans. True

[75] A child in India dies every 20 seconds due to poor sanitation.

Ans. True

[76] 75% of India's surface water resources are polluted.

Ans. True

[77] India accounts for about 50% of the world's open defecation.

Ans. True

[78] About 67% of rural households defecate in the open.

Ans. True

[79] The government has proposed to introduce half an hour cleaning campaign twice a week in schools inviting students, parents, teachers and community members.

Ans. True

[80] Gram Panchayats that achieve 100% sanitation coverage are eligible for Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP).

Ans. True

QUESTIONS ON SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

[1] How much amount is allocated by the Centre for the SBM (Urban)?

- A. 12,000 crore
- B. 14623 crore
- C. 15000 crore

[ANS.] Rs.14,623crore

[2] How much amount has been allocated for solid waste management under SBM?

- A. Rs.7,366crore
- B. Rs.7,500crore
- C. Rs.8000 crore

[ANS.] Rs.7,366crore

[3] India generates the highest amount of solid waste in the world. What is quantity of waste generated?

- A. 1,00,000 ton per day
- B. 1, 30,000 ton per day
- C. 1,43,449 ton per day

[ANS.] 1,43,449 ton per day as per the latest report of CPCB 2015.

[4] The per capita waste generation varies according to the size of cities. What is per capita waste generation in small towns of India?

- A. between 50-100 gms/capita
- B. between 100-200gms/capita
- C. between200-300 gms/capita

[ANS.] between 200-300 gms/capita

[5] What is the per capita waste generation in medium towns of India?

- A. between 300-400 gms/capita
- B. between 150-200 gms/capita
- C. between 100-150 gms/capita

[ANS.] between 300-400 gms/capita

[6] What is the per capita waste generation in larger cities of India?

- A. between 300-400 gms/capita
- B. between 400-550 gms/capita
- C. between 400-600 gms/capita

[ANS.] between 400-600 gms/capita

[7] Out of the total waste generated, how much waste is disposed at open dump sites with any treatment?

- A. over 50 percent

- B. over 75 percent
- C. over 81 percent

[ANS.] over 81 percent

[8] Out of the total waste generated, what is percentage of organic waste?

- A. 31 percent
- B. 45 percent
- C. 51 percent

[ANS.] 51 percent

[9] Out of the total waste generated, what is percentage of inert & in-organic waste in India?

- A. 16 percent
- B. 29 percent
- C. 32 percent

[ANS.] 32 percent

[10] How many ULBs have set up the waste to energy plants for the treatment of waste in India?

- A. 10
- B. 8
- C. 5

[ANS.] 8 ULB : namely, Andhra Pradesh (2); Delhi (3); Kerala (1); Maharashtra (2)

[11] How many ULBs have set vermi-composting facilities in India?

- A. 101
- B. 110
- C. 138

[ANS.] 138 ULBs namely : [Gujarat (93); Kerala (7);Maharashtra (2); Meghalaya (1); Nagaland (1);Punjab(3); Tamil Nadu (24); West Bengal (7)]

[12] How many ULBs have Palletization (RDF) ?

- A. 12
- B. 18
- C. 29

[ANS.] 29 ULBs namely :[Andhra Pradesh (11); Chandigarh (1); Gujarat (6); Kerala (1); Madhya Pradesh (2); Maharashtra (5); Tamil Nadu (3).]

[13] Refuse Derived Fuel refers to

- A. Segregated high calorific fraction of processed MSW
- B. Segregated low calorific fraction of processed MSW
- C. None of the above

[ANS.] Segregated high calorific fraction of processed MSW

[14] In India, out of the total waste generated, what is the percentage of recyclables?

- A. 10 percent
- B. 12 percent
- C. 17 percent

[ANS.] 17 percent

[15] Out of the total waste generated, how much waste is collected in the larger cities?

- A. 50-60 percent
- B. 70-90 percent
- C. 90-95 percent

[ANS.] 70-90 percent as per the MoUD (2011)

[16] What percentage of the municipal budgets in India that is allocated for collection and transportation activities?

- A. 60-70 percent
- B. 70-80 percent
- C. 80-95 percent

[ANS.] 80-95 percent as per report on PPP in urban water supply and MSWM (2012) of Athena Infonomics, Chennai.

[17] Which thing in a school waste can could be recycled?

- A. an empty toothpaste tube
- B. torn paper
- C. used kleenex
- D. a plastic wrapper

[ANS.] torn paper

[18] What is the recycling symbol for plastic?

- A. three bent arrows in a triangle with a number inside
- B. a number in a circle
- C. one arrow curved in a circle with a number inside
- D. four bent arrows in a square with a number inside

[ANS.] three bent arrows in a triangle with a number inside

[19] Which thing in a kitchen garbage can could be recycled?

- A. an empty cereal box
- B. potato peels
- C. a broken cup
- D. tennis shoes

[ANS.] an empty cereal box

[20] To compost means to -

- A. turn old cans into new cans.
- B. fix something that is broken.
- C. let leftover organic matter rot or decompose
- D. use less of something

[ANS.] let leftover organic matter rot or decompose

[21] Which things will decompose in less than six months if left outside?

- A. plastic or glass bottles
- B. food, leaves, grass clippings
- C. aluminum or steel cans
- D. cigarette butts

[ANS.] food, leaves, grass clippings

[22] Into what can number 1 plastics be recycled?

- A. fleece, tote bags, carpeting, new containers
- B. trash can liners, plastic lumber, but not accepted in most curbside recycling programs
- C. disposable containers, rulers, switch plates, but not accepted in most curbside recycling programs
- D. laundry detergent bottles, plastic lumber, recycling containers

[ANS.] fleece, tote bags, carpeting, new containers

[23] How many hours could you run a laptop with the energy saved by recycling 10 plastic bags?

- A. 21 hours
- B. 25 hours
- C. 3 hours
- D. 50 hours

[ANS.] 3 hours

[24] How many trees does using a ton of recycled paper save?

- A. about 8 tree
- B. about 3 trees
- C. about 17 trees
- D. about 34 trees

[ANS.] about 17 trees

[25] Which of these methods is easiest for people to participate in?

- A. drop-off center, single stream recycling
- B. curbside, mixed waste
- C. curbside, single stream recycling
- D. drop-off center, sorted recyclables

[ANS.] curbside, mixed waste

[26] How many hours could you run a laptop with the energy saved by recycling 10 glass bottles?

- A. 21 hours
- B. 3 hours
- C. 25 hours
- D. 50 hours

[ANS.] 21 hours

[27] How does single stream recycling balance the advantages and disadvantages of mixed waste and source separated recycling?

- A. it takes no effort for people to participate
- B. it saves lots of time and money for the recycler because all the recyclables are already sorted into different categories
- C. the recyclables can get dirty and spoiled by the waste
- D. it keeps items for recycling clean, but only requires people to sort things into two categories (waste and recyclables) instead of three or four

[ANS.] it keeps items for recycling clean, but only requires people to sort things into two categories (waste and recyclables) instead of three or four

[28] Which kinds of plastics do most towns and cities recycle?

- A. 1s and 2s
- B. anything with a recycling number
- C. 5s and 6s
- D. 3s and 4s

[ANS.] 1s and 2s

[29] Into what can number 4 plastics be recycled?

- A. brooms, brushes, ice scrapers, rakes, pallets, but not accepted in most curbside recycling programs
- B. they are very rarely recycled because they can give off chlorine gas when heated
- C. trash can liners, plastic lumber, but not accepted in most curbside recycling programs
- D. laundry detergent bottles, plastic lumber, recycling containers

[ANS.] trash can liners, plastic lumber, but not accepted in most curbside recycling programs

[30] What is curbside recycling?

- A. people put their recyclables at the curb to be picked up by a truck
- B. people box up their recyclables and mail them
- C. someone goes door to door to ask if people have recyclables to donate
- D. everyone takes their recyclables to a drop-off center to be picked up

[ANS.] people put their recyclables at the curb to be picked up by a truck

[31] How does an automated sorting system on a conveyor belt sort out paper and plastic?

- A. by using strong magnets to attract objects
 - B. by using a spectroscopic scanner to measure light from an object
 - C. it is the only thing left at the end of the belt
 - D. by using magnetic fields to measure conductivity of an object and change its direction
- [ANS.]* by using a spectroscopic scanner to measure light from an object

[32] What is a "digital dump"?

- A. a place where electronics can be dropped off at a scheduled time before they are sorted and taken to recycling centers
 - B. a section of a regulated and permitted landfill where electronics are disassembled for shipping and recycling
 - C. a place where electronics are broken down and recycled without much regard for the environment or human health
 - D. a place where people can either drop off electronics or shop for salvaged electronics
- [ANS.]* a place where electronics are broken down and recycled without much regard for the environment or human health

[33] Which things are typically considered electronic waste?

- A. cars, trucks, motorcycles, lawnmowers
 - B. computers, televisions, cell phones, small appliances
 - C. compact fluorescent bulbs, solvents, used motor oil, leftover paint
- [ANS.]* computers, televisions, cell phones, small appliances

[34] What kinds of waste are no longer allowed in many municipal landfills?

- A. electronics, hazardous waste, large appliances
 - B. diapers
 - C. anything that can be recycled
 - D. couches, chairs, mattresses
- [ANS.]* electronics, hazardous waste, large appliances

[35] What is leachate?

- A. the groundwater that infiltrates from below the landfill up into the bottom
 - B. the solid used to cover the waste at the end of each day to prevent it blowing around
 - C. the liquids that seep out of landfill waste over time
 - D. when flood waters wash over a landfill
- [ANS.]* the liquids that seep out of landfill waste over time

[36] Which components of electronic waste are considered the most valuable?

- A. lead, cadmium and other heavy metals
 - B. plastics and glass
 - C. all the components have about the same value
 - D. copper, silver, gold
- [ANS.]* copper, silver, gold

[37] What are some commonly dumped items?

- A. books, newspapers, boxes
- B. household appliances, construction waste
- C. aluminum cans, copper wire, steel cans
- D. yard waste, leaves, tree branches

[ANS.] All of these

[38] How do landfills reduce the chances of leachate affecting the groundwater?

- A. by monitoring nearby groundwater wells to catch leaks early
- B. by collecting the leachate that seeps through the waste and pumping it out
- C. by lining the landfill, collecting and pumping leachate and monitoring wells
- D. by lining the bottom and sides with two feet of clay and an impermeable membrane

[ANS.] by lining the bottom and sides with two feet of clay and an impermeable membrane

[39] What does it mean if a waste is toxic?

- A. it is harmful or fatal when ingested or absorbed
- B. it has a pH less than or equal to 2 or greater than or equal to 12
- C. it can create fires under certain conditions, is spontaneously combustible, or has a flash point less than °60 C
- D. it is unstable under normal conditions of temperature and moisture

[ANS.] it is harmful or fatal when ingested or absorbed

[40] What does it mean if a waste is ignitable?

- A. it is harmful or fatal when ingested or absorbed
- B. it has a pH less than or equal to 2 or greater than or equal to 12
- C. it can create fires under certain conditions, is spontaneously combustible, or has a flash point less than °60 C
- D. it is unstable under normal conditions of temperature and moisture

[ANS.] it can create fires under certain conditions, is spontaneously combustible, or has a flash point less than °60 C

[41] What is the main thing that makes nuclear waste hazardous to living things?

- A. it produces toxic chemicals
- B. it irritates the bronchial passages
- C. it produces lots of ionizing radiation
- D. it can cause explosions

[ANS.] it produces lots of ionizing radiation

[42] Which kind of radiation is most harmful to living tissue?

- A. microwaves from commercial grade microwave ovens
- B. ultraviolet light in tanning beds
- C. electromagnetic radiation from radio waves coming from TV sets and radios
- D. ionizing radiation from alpha particles, beta particles, gamma rays, and x-rays

[ANS.] ionizing radiation from alpha particles, beta particles, gamma rays, and x-rays

[43] How can radioactive waste be made safer?

- A. most classes of radioactive waste (but not all) can be mixed with materials that neutralize pH
- B. by blowing it up
- C. most classes of radioactive waste (but not all) can be mixed with excess inert solids
- D. by waiting until most of it decays to another, safer element

[ANS.] by waiting until most of it decays to another, safer element

[44] What is an example of low-level radioactive waste?

- A. batteries
- B. fluorescent paint
- C. medical waste used for imaging
- D. spent nuclear fuel pellets

[ANS.] medical waste used for imaging

[45] What does it mean if a waste is reactive?

- A. it has a pH less than or equal to 2 or greater than or equal to 12
- B. it is harmful or fatal when ingested or absorbed
- C. it can create fires under certain conditions, is spontaneously combustible, or has a flash point less than °60 C
- D. it is unstable under normal conditions of temperature and moisture

[ANS.] it is unstable under normal conditions of temperature and
Moisture

[46] "How much water does a child need to stay clean every day? (to wash and flush the toilet)"

- A. more than 20 gallons
- B. 4 to 8 gallons
- C. 1 gallon
- D. none

[ANS.] 4 to 8 gallons