

Air we share

Quiz questions

1. How many non-attainment cities are there in India, as of January, 2021?

- ☐ 102
- ☐ 100
- ☐ 122

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2. What is the full form of NCAP?

- ☐ National Clean Air Programme
- ☐ National Combined Air Programme
- ☐ Nodal Clean Air Programme

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3. How much space is occupied by cars in Indian cities?

- ☐ 19 per cent
- ☐ 60 per cent
- ☐ 90 per cent

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4. What is the full form of IARC?

- ☐ International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ☐ Indian Association of Research in Cancer
- ☐ Institute of Air and its Respirable Constituents

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5. Bharat Stage (BS) is another name for

- ☐ Motorized Indian emission standards
- ☐ Indian mobility standards
- ☐ India's automobile emission standards

6. Which sustainable development goal (SDG) calls for making cities sustainable and inclusive?

- ☐ SDG 5
- ☐ SDG 11
- ☐ SDG 16

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7. Which is the primary greenhouse gas emitted by burning of fuels in vehicles?

- ☐ Carbon dioxide
- ☐ Methane
- ☐ Nitrogen oxide

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8. What is a system of interconnected modes of transportation called?

- ☐ Multifunctional integration
- ☐ Multimodal integration
- ☐ Multilevel transportation

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9. Which of the following will have the least negative impact on air quality?

- ☐ Public bus
- ☐ Personal motor vehicle
- ☐ Bicycle

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10. Which of these initiatives is NOT likely to improve the sustainable mobility scenario?

- ☐ Frequent public transport
- ☐ Increased taxi services
- ☐ Separate bicycle tracks

Answers

1. 122

Explanation: Non-attainment cities are the ones where the prescribed National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) permissible level for PM 2.5 - 40 µg/m³ (annually) and for PM 10 - 60 µg/m³ are violated as identified by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB).

2. National Clean Air Programme

Explanation: Under the Union Ministry of Environment and Forests and Climate Change's (MoEFCC) National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) launched in January 2019, 122 Indian cities are to reduce particulate pollution by 20-30 per cent by 2024 from 2017 levels.

3. 90 per cent

Explanation: While 40 to 60 per cent use the bus, 10 to 20 per cent use cycle, 20 to 30 per cent walk and only 10 to 20 per cent use car or two-wheeler, cars continue to occupy 90 per cent of road space in cities.

4. International Agency for Research on Cancer

Explanation: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) is the specialized cancer agency of the World Health Organization (WHO).

5. India's automobile emission standards

Explanation: Globally, authorities are taking measures to reduce diesel emissions. In India this includes India's automobile emission standards or Bharat stage emission standards that use the same yardstick as the European or the Euro standards.

6. SDG 11

Explanation: Sustainable Development Goal 11 calls for making cities and human settlements 'inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable'. SDG 5 is based on gender equality and SDG 16 on effective and inclusive justice institutions.

7. Carbon dioxide

Explanation: Slightly varying with the amount and type of fuel used in a vehicle, carbon dioxide remains the principal greenhouse gas emitted from vehicles.

8. Multimodal integration.

Explanation: It is the seamless integration of different modes of transportation for better mobility. For instance, integration of public buses with local trains so that interchanging is swift.

9. Bicycle

Explanation: It is a non-polluting mode of transportation, and hence, more sustainable than any motorised vehicles.

10. Increased taxi services

Explanation: Frequent public transport will reduce reliance on personal vehicles and separate bicycle tracks will promote a zero-emissions mode of transport. Increased taxi services, on the other hand, will result in increased emissions and decreased carpooling.