

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT
Question Bank

1. T.C.P.H Act came in to existence..... (1955)
2. Madras PH Act came in to existence in (1939)
3. Local area is within the jurisdiction of (Local Authority)
4. One of the notified disease as per Section 50 of TCPH Act (Diphtheria)
5. Any trade in which the substances dealt with or are likely to become nuisance is
(offensive trade)
6. Under Section 14 of TCPH Actof a local authority has executive powers
(Health Officer).
7. Any person aggrieved of a nuisance in any local area may give information of the same to the
.....
(Health Officer)
8. One of the notified diseases as per Section 60of TCPH Act is(Anthrax)
9. Section 35 of Madras PH Act prohibits injurious refuse to be discharged in to
(Public drains).
10. Section 51 of Madras PH Act prohibits the deposit of in street (Rubbish)
11. The Kerala Cinema Regulation Act came in to existence in (1958).
12. Under the Kerala Cinema Regulation Act licensing authority shall be Of the local
authority.
(Secretary)
13. The year in which the Bureau of Indian Standard Act give powers to licences to station ISI mark
to other products. (1986)
14. The product certification scheme of BIS is in nature. (Voluntary)
15. Manufacturers complying with standards laid down by the BIS can station the mark
(ISI)
16. Consumer Protection Act came in to existence in (1986)
17. The limitation Act was enacted by the parliament in (1963)
18. Indian Penal code came in to existence in (1862)
19. The code of criminal procedure came in to existence in (1973)
20. A case related to an offense punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a
term exceeding two years is (Warrant)
21. The probation offenders Act came into existence in (1958)
22. The report of the probation officer is treated as (Confidential)
23. There is restriction on imprisonment of offenders underyears of age (21)
24. The drug consultative committee had the power to the Central Govt. in matters relating to
administration of the drugs and cosmetics Act. (advice)
25. Persons suffering from any or infected wounds should not be allowed to handle food
articles in eating houses or food establishment. (Communicable diseases)
26. Licensed premises of Dairy should not be used for purpose (Residential)
27. Oral evidence must be (Direct)
28. Documents itself produced for inspection of the court is (Primary evidence)
29. Leading questions may be asked without the permission of the court in
(Cross examination)

II. Expand the following

1. AGMARK – Agricultural Products Grading & Marketing.
2. ISO – International Standardization Organization.
3. BIS –Bureau of Indian Standards.
4. Cr PC – Criminal Procedure Code.
5. IPC- Indian Penal Code.

III. Define the following

1. Drain.
2. Food.
3. Health Officer.
4. Nuisance.
5. Offensive Trade.
6. Sewage.
7. Work place.
8. Consumer.
9. Documents.
10. Unfair Trade Practice.
11. Drug.
12. Cosmetic.
13. Adulterated drug.
14. Offence.
15. Negligence.
16. Evidence.
17. Period of limitation.
18. Cross examination.
19. Primary evidence.

Short notes

1. Explain the significance and scope of TCPH Act/Madras PH Act.
2. Important powers of DHS as per Madras PH Act.
3. Mode of construction of a latrine as per Section 4 of MPH Act.
4. Nuisances as per Section 39 of TCPH Act.
5. Role of Health Officer in abatement of nuisance as per Section 4 of Madras PH Act.
6. Prohibition of deposit of rubbish in the street as per PH Act.
7. Maintenance of isolation hospitals as per Section 52 of TCPH Act.
8. Importance of Section 865 of MPH Act/Section 72 of TCPH Act/Section 75 of TCPH Act.
9. Important provisions for removal of infected persons to hospitals.
10. Sanitary assignments required for fires and festivals.
11. Pasteurisation of milk and its public importance.
12. Characteristics of good meat/fresh meat.
13. Sanitary requirements for issuing licence to an eating house/meat stall/milk stall/bakery.
14. Birth & Death Registration Acts and persons responsible for registration of both.
15. Rights of a consumer ensured inspection as per PH Act and Rules.
16. Features of inspection as per PH Act and Rules.
17. Process of preparation of an inspection report.
18. Procedure for investigation of an infectious disease.
19. Differentiate public document and private document.
20. BIS Act and its provisions.
21. Supervisory control over the licenses performance of BIS Act.
22. Inspection of burial ground.

23. Powers of Govt. or District Collector to suspend exhibitions of certain films as per Cinema Regulation Act.
24. Distinguish bailable and non-bailable offenses.
25. Differentiate between summon cases and warrant cases.
26. Restrictions on imprisonment of offenders under 21 years of age.
27. Presumption of innocence of the accused.
28. Public nuisance as per Section 268 of TCPH Act.
29. Offences against the State.
30. Provisions for issue of licence/refusal of licence as per Kerala Cinema Regulation Act and Rules.
31. Examination –in-chief.
32. Offence of issuing modesty of a Woman – its punishment.
33. Importance of hostile witness.
34. Limitation of suit.
35. Role of JHI in school sanitation.
36. Commencement of period of limitation.
37. Mode of registration of birth & death.
38. Conditions for issue of dangerous and offensive trade licence.
39. Powers and duties of Health Officer/Drug Inspector.

Write essays on

1. Describe the development of TCPH Act and describe the controlling authorities and their powers in TCPH Act/MPH Act.
2. a). Describe the history of PH legislation in India.
b). What are the important powers of Health Officers to abate nuisance.
3. a). Explain prevention of notifiable disease.
b). Describe the importance of sanitary inspections.
c). Prepare a spot mahazar.
d). Prepare areport of a slaughter house visit.
4. a). What are the points to be considered while inspecting eating places/boarding houses.
b). Prepare an affidavit against the accused for the existence of nuisance.
5. How will you prepare a complaint for filing before the Hon`ble Judicial I Class Magistrate Court after recovering a petition from “A” against “B”.
- a). What are the important provisions relating to fairs and festivals as per TCPH Act/
b). Describe the role of a Health Officer in the notified festival area.
7. One complaint was received by a Health Officer from “A” against “B” (specific allegation was that “B” deposits refuse causing nuisance to “A”).
As a Health Officer, what steps you have to follow to file a complaint before the Hon`ble Judicial I Class Magistrate Court/