

<b>Name:</b>	 <b>UPES</b> UNIVERSITY WITH A PURPOSE
<b>Enrolment No:</b>	

**UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES**  
**End Semester Examination, December 2019**

<b>Course: Environmental Law</b>	<b>Semester: IX</b>
<b>Program: B.TECH.(CSE), LL.B. (Hons.) Cyber Laws &amp; B. TECH.(ET), LL.B. (Hons.) IPR / BBA LLB CL</b>	<b>Time: 03 hrs.</b>
<b>Course Code: LLBL431</b>	<b>Max. Marks: 100</b>

**Instructions: Attempt all questions**

S. No.	SECTION A- Objective type / Short Answer ( 5* 2 marks = 10 marks)	Marks	CO
Q 1	The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1981 aims to provide immediate, relief to the persons affected by accident occurring while handling any hazardous substance. (True/False)	2	CO1
Q 2	List any two functions of State Pollution Control Board.	2	CO2
Q 3	Define ‘Sustainable Development’ as per Brundtland Commission Report.	2	CO2
Q 4	What does WSSD stand for and what is its agenda?	2	CO3
Q 5	Whether right to clean environment is a fundamental right specifically given by the Constitution of India?	2	CO1
<b>SECTION B- Short answer type Conceptual questions ( 2* 10 marks= 20 marks)</b>			
Q 6	Analyse the salient features of Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.	10	CO1
Q 7	“Although there are existing laws dealing directly or indirectly with environmental matters, it was felt necessary to have a general legislation for environmental protection.” Outline the reasons which necessitated the enactment of Environmental Protection Act, 1986. Also discuss the powers of the ‘Central Government to protect and improve the environment’.	10	CO2
<b>SECTION-C- Analytical questions ( 2* 10 Marks= 20 marks)</b>			
Q 8	Discuss the powers and functions of the State Pollution Control Board under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.	10	CO2
Q 9	Explaining the need for National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 critically describe its Jurisdiction and Powers.	10	CO4

**SECTION-D- Application based/ Case study (2\* 25 marks= 50 marks)**

Q 10	<p>The petitioner filed a writ petition by way of public interest litigation to prevent respondents, a Governmental undertaking, from discharging their industrial effluent into the river. It was alleged that such discharge of effluent into river has made the river what unfit for drinking and irrigation purposes. The respondents have shown that irrigation purposes. The respondents have shown that the petitioner was himself interested in collecting the industrial effluent and the refusal by the respondents has led to the filing of the petition.</p> <p>Discuss whether the petitioner is entitled to any relief. Cite the decided cases, if any.</p>	<b>25</b>	<b>CO1</b>
Q 11	<p>A PIL was filed by an NGO, in the High Court, highlighting the mining activities which have denuded the Mussoorie Hills of trees and forest cover and accelerated soil erosion resulting in landslides and blockage of underground water. The court ordered for the closure of polluting quarries. On appeal to the Supreme Court, the quarry owners as well as the workers employed therein contend that, 'closing down order' can not be passed in view of their sight to life U/A 21 of the Constitution.</p> <p>Decide.</p>	<b>25</b>	<b>CO4</b>