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Enrolment
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UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES
Online End Semester Examination, Dec 2020

Course: Environmental Law **Semester: IX**
Program: BBA LLB CL/B.Tech LLB CSE CL/IPR/ BALLB (BFIT/ITIL) 2016 **Time 03 hrs.**
Course Code: LLBL431 **Max. Marks: 100**

SECTION A

1. Each Question will carry 5 Marks
2. Instruction: Complete the statement / Select the correct answer(s)

S. No.	Question	CO
Q 1	Discuss the functions of the National Board for Wildlife under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.	CO3
Q2	Discuss three major contributions of UNFCCC.	CO4
Q3	Highlight key features of National Environment Policy 2006.	CO3
Q4	Write short note on No-harm principle applicable in environmental law.	CO2
Q5	Write a short note on constitutional provisions relating to the environment.	CO1
Q6	Write in brief note on public nuisance as a means of environmental protection.	CO3

SECTION B

1. Each question will carry 10 marks
2. Instruction: Write short / brief notes

Q 7	Critically analyze the main features of draft EIA notification 2020.	CO1
Q 8	Discuss the powers and functions of the Central Pollution Control Board as per the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.	CO1
Q 9	Discuss the main directions issued by the Supreme Court of India in the Oleum Gas leak Case.	CO2
Q 10	Critically analyze the preamble of the NGT Act 2010 and Mayapuri Radiation Leak case decided by the Principal Bench of NGT, New Delhi.	CO3
Q 11	Critically analyze the role of Judiciary in relation to water pollution.	CO2

SECTION C

1. Each Question carries 10 Marks.
2. Instruction: Write long answer.

Q12	<p>T N Godavarman filed a Writ Petition in 1995 in the Supreme Court as a PIL under Article 32 of the Constitution of India for and on behalf of the people living in and around the Nilgiri Forest on the Western Ghats. The petitioner sought to challenge the legality and the validity of the actions of the State of Tamil Nadu, the Collector, Nilgiris District and the District Forest Officer, Gudalur and the Timber Committee represented through the Collector, Nilgiris (Respondent Nos. 2 to 5 respectively), in destroying the tropical rain forest in the Gudalur and Nilgiri areas in violation of the existing central and state laws on forest protection.</p> <p>This, according to the petitioner, has resulted in serious ecological imbalances affecting lives and livelihood of the people living in the State of Tamil Nadu.</p> <p>Discuss the main directions passed by the Supreme Court of India in case T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad vs Union Of India & Ors 1996 and comment on its rationality.</p>	CO2
Q13	<p>A coastal zone is the interface between the land and water. These zones are important because a majority of the world's population inhabit such zones. Coastal zones are continually changing because of the dynamic interaction between the oceans and the land. Waves and winds along the coast are both eroding rock and depositing sediment on a continuous basis, and rates of erosion and deposition vary considerably from day to day along such zones. The energy reaching the coast can become high during storms, and such high energies make coastal zones areas of high vulnerability to natural hazards. Thus, an understanding of the interactions of the oceans and the land is essential in understanding the hazards associated with coastal zones.</p> <p>Critically examine the importance and classification of coastal zones under Coastal Zone Regulation 2011 and why this notification was amended in 2018 following recommendations of the Shailesh Nayak Committee.</p>	CO2

