

Name:			
Enrolment No:			
UPES End Semester Examination, December 2024 Course: Environmental Studies and Law Program: B.A./ B.B.A./ B. COM. LL.B Course Code: CLCC 3036 Semester : XI Time : 03 hrs. Max. Marks: 100			
Instructions: All Questions are compulsory.			
SECTION A (5Qx2M=10Marks)			
S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	Define ‘biological diversity’ under the Biological Diversity Act, 2002	2	CO1
Q 2	Define ‘forest dwelling scheduled Tribes’ under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.	2	CO1
Q 3	Write short note on Earth Summit.	2	CO1
Q 4	Define ‘hunting’ under Wildlife Protection Act 1972.	2	CO1
Q 5	Write short note on Precautionary Principle.	2	CO1
SECTION B (4Qx5M= 20 Marks)			
Q 6	Compare the Ancient Indian Tradition of Environment Protection with the arrival of the British period which led to the enactment of various Laws for Environment Protection.	5	CO2
Q 7	Explain the Original Jurisdiction of National Green Tribunal.	5	CO2
Q 8	Discuss the duty of the citizens to protect and improve the environment under the Constitutional of India.	5	CO2
Q 9	Discuss the powers and functions of the Pollution Control Board of India.	5	CO2
SECTION-C (2Qx10M=20 Marks)			
Q 10	Critically analyze the role of judiciary in the development of Environmental Law.	10	CO3
Q 11	Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 was enacted under Article 253 of the Constitution of India in the wake of the Bhopal Tragedy. Elaborate role	10	CO3

	of the Central Government with reference to various authorities constituted under the provisions of this Act.		
SECTION-D (2Qx25M=50 Marks)			
Q 12	Konkan Railways, a state-owned enterprise, has launched a mega-project to lay down a broad-gauge railway line connecting Mumbai (Bombay) to Kerala, passing through Mangalore and traversing the ecologically sensitive Western Ghats region. This railway expansion project promises faster, more efficient transport for passengers and freight, intending to stimulate economic development along the coastal region and provide improved connectivity between western and southern India. However, environmentalists and local communities have raised concerns over the project's adverse impact on the Western Ghats—a UNESCO World Heritage site and one of the world's eight biodiversity hotspots, known for its rich flora, fauna, and unique ecosystems. Environmental and Social Concerns 1. Destruction of Ecosystems and Biodiversity: ○ The proposed route involves extensive deforestation, leading to the loss of native tree species and vital wildlife habitats. The region is home to several endangered species, including the Lion-tailed Macaque, Malabar Giant Squirrel, and several rare amphibians. ○ Ecologists warn that the railway line would fragment habitats, disrupt animal migration routes, and lead to an irreversible loss of biodiversity. 2. Water Resources and Soil Erosion: ○ The construction activities, including tunneling and blasting, risk contaminating and reducing the flow of rivers and streams that sustain local agriculture and drinking water sources. ○ Soil erosion and landslides, already prevalent in the region due to its steep topography, could be exacerbated, putting surrounding villages at risk. 3. Impact on Indigenous Communities: ○ The project would displace indigenous communities who rely on the forests for their livelihoods, including farming, fishing, and gathering forest produce. Many local residents are concerned about losing their ancestral lands, cultural heritage, and natural resources. Discuss how the Supreme Court might apply the <i>precautionary principle</i> and the <i>doctrine of public trust</i> in evaluating the environmental concerns raised in the public interest litigation against the Konkan Railways' project. How could these principles	25	CO4

	influence the Court's decision on whether to allow the project to proceed in an ecologically sensitive region like the Western Ghats?"		
Q 13	In 1990, Ms. Kiran Pathak, popularly known as “the green woman” for her litigation efforts for conservation, filed a writ petition with the India Supreme Court to halt illegal timber operations in the area out of concern for the destruction of the Sandalwood Forest. She claimed the timber operations violated the provisions of the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 Analyze the above facts with relevant legal provisions and case law.	25	CO4