|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Roll No |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

 ****

**Presidency University**

**Bengaluru**

**SCHOOL OF LAW**

 **Summer Term, August 2024 - END TERM EXAMINATION**

 **Summer Term** :2024

**Course Code**: LAW112

**Course Name**: Environment Law

**Program & Sem**: BA/BBA/B.Com LL.B.(H)

**Date**: 05-08-2024

**Time**: 9:30AM to 12:30PM

**Max Marks**:100

**Weightage**:60%

**Instructions:**

1. *Read the all questions carefully and answer accordingly.*
2. *Do not write any matter on the question paper other than roll number.*
3. *Any tables/Chart/Graph or data books required, pl. mention here.*

**Part A**

**Answer any 4 questions. Each question carries 5 marks. (4Qx 5M= 20M)**

1. Discuss the significance of the Stockholm Declaration in shaping international environmental law.
2. Explain the concept of sustainable development and its relevance to environmental law.
3. Outline the key provisions of the Environment Protection Act, 1986.
4. Discuss the role of the National Green Tribunal (NGT) in addressing environmental disputes in India.
5. Evaluate the impact of the Kyoto Protocol on global efforts to combat climate change

**Part B**

**Answer any 4 Questions. Each question carries 10 marks.**  **(4Qx 10M= 40M)**

1. Examine the role and effectiveness of the National Environmental Policy (NEP) 2006 in addressing environmental challenges in India.
2. Discuss the legal framework for wildlife protection in India, focusing on the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, and its amendments.
3. Evaluate the impact of international environmental conventions on national environmental laws in India.
4. Explain the key provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, and discuss its effectiveness in controlling water pollution in India.

 **Part C**

**Answer any 2 Questions. Each question carries 20 marks. (2Qx20M=40M)**

1. **Case Scenario:** In the industrial town of KGF, a chemical factory has been operating for several years. Recently, there was a significant leak of toxic chemicals, contaminating the nearby river and affecting the local community's health. Several residents have developed serious health issues, and the contamination has also led to the death of fish and other aquatic life in the river.
	1. What remedies are available to the affected residents under tort law? Discuss both compensatory and punitive damages?
2. In City Shambala, rapid urbanization has led to severe air and water pollution, adversely affecting the quality of life of its residents. A public interest litigation (PIL) is filed in the Supreme Court of India, arguing that the state’s failure to control pollution levels violates the residents' fundamental rights under the Constitution.
	1. Discuss how Article 21 of the Indian Constitution can be interpreted to include the right to a clean and healthy environment.
3. A logging company has been granted permission to operate in a forested area under the jurisdiction of State Mahishmathi. However, the local indigenous communities rely on this forest for their livelihood and cultural practices. They argue that the logging activities are destroying their habitat and violating their traditional rights.
	1. Explain the rights of the indigenous communities under the Forest Rights Act, 2006, and how these rights can be protected against commercial logging.