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**Presidency University**

**Bengaluru**

**SCHOOL OF LAW**

 **SUMMER TERM, END TERM EXAMINATION AUGUST 2024**

 **Summer Term** :2023-2024

**Course Code**: LAW2031

**Course Name**: Environment Law

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

**Date**: 09-08-2024

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

**Max Marks**:100

**Weightage**:50%

**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 Aganda 21 in shaping international environmental laws after 21st century.
2. Define the Public Trust Doctrine and its relevance in Indian environmental law.
3. Outline the main objectives of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002.
4. What are the functions of the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) under the Water Act?
5. Describe the role of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) in India.

**Part B**

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

1. Analyze the impact of judicial pronouncements on environmental policy in India.
2. Evaluate the impact of international environmental conventions on national environmental laws in India.
3. Discuss the role of the National Green Tribunal (NGT) in addressing environmental issues in India, with examples from specific cases.
4. Discuss the significance of the Stockholm Declaration in shaping international environmental law
5. Discuss the role of the National Green Tribunal (NGT) in addressing environmental disputes in India.

 **Part C**

**Answer any 2 Questions. Each question carries 10 marks. (2Qx10M=40M)**

1. **Case Scenario:** In the state of Meluha, multiple industries along the Nila River have been discharging untreated effluents into the river for decades. This has resulted in severe water pollution, affecting the health of local communities, aquatic life, and agriculture. Despite several notices from the State Pollution Control Board (SPCB), compliance has been minimal.
	1. Discuss the responsibilities of the industries and the SPCB under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
2. Metro City Chambala has been grappling with severe air pollution due to vehicular emissions, construction activities, and industrial operations. The air quality index (AQI) has consistently been in the hazardous category, leading to widespread health issues among residents. Despite existing regulations, enforcement has been weak, and pollution levels continue to rise.
	1. What are the key legal obligations of municipal authorities and industries under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981?
3. A In City Latvaria, 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.