



UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES
End Semester Examination, December 2021

Course: Environmental Law
Programme: BBA LLB (BFIT/ITIL)
Time: 03 hrs.

Course Code: CLCC4004
Semester: IX
Max. Marks: 100 Marks

Instructions:

SECTION A
(Type the answers in test box)

Objective Type Questions/Definitions/fill in the blanks

5Qx2M=10 Marks

Q. No.		Marks	CO
1	<p>A state board or any officer empowered to visit an industry to collect sample of any sewage or trade effluent for analysis serves a notice to occupier/industry as per the provision of the Act. However, the occupier or his agent wilfully absents himself. Choose the correct option:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">Officer is not authorised to collect the sample.Officer may collect the sample but have to follow certain mandatory conditions.Officer can collect the sample but it will not have the equal valueNone of the above	02	CO 1
2	<p>Kyoto Protocol is based on the principles and approaches. Choose the correct option:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">Common but differentiated responsibility.Compliance of committed targets.Use of natural process to create carbon sinks.Monitoring of compliance by international agencies. <ol style="list-style-type: none">1, 2 and 31 and 21,2,3,and 41,2 and 4	02	CO 1
3	<p>A District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate issued a conditional order for removal of nuisance by virtue of Section 133 of Cr.P.C. against a person keeping a well adjacent to a public place. If the concerned person fails to comply with the said order what will be the liability:</p>	02	CO 1

	<p>a) The person is liable to the penalty prescribed under Section 188 of IPC.</p> <p>b) The person is liable to the penalty prescribed under Section 188 of IPC or the conditional order is made absolute.</p> <p>c) The person liable to the penalty prescribed under Section 188 of IPC and the conditional order is made absolute.</p> <p>d) The Conditional order is made absolute.</p>		
4	Explain the concept of polluter pays principle with reference to principle of externality.	02	CO 1
5	<p>In exercise of the constitutional power vested the central government enacted Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. Choose the correct option:</p> <p>a) Article 250</p> <p>b) Article 252</p> <p>c) Article 251</p> <p>d) Article 253</p>	02	CO 1

SECTION B
(Scan and upload)

(Conceptual based question)

4Q x5M=20 Marks

Q. No.		Marks	CO
1	Explain the main directions issued by the Supreme Court of India in the Oleum Gas leak Case.	05	CO 2
2	Discuss the main features of draft EIA notification 2020.	05	CO 2
3	Explain salient features of REDD+ Strategy for India issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change in 2018.	05	CO 2
4	Explain in brief the provisions of Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety 2000 effective from 2003.	05	CO 2

SECTION-C
(Scan and upload)

(Descriptive/Analytical Questions)

2Qx10M=20 Mark

Q.No.		Marks	CO
1	Critically examine key outcomes of COP 25 and mention four overarching goals of COP 26 held in Glasgow, the UK from 31 October-12 November 2021.	10	CO 3
2.	Illustrate salient features of NGT Act 2010 and summary of orders passed by the Supreme Court of India in Mayapuri Radiation Leak Case 2018.	10	CO 3

SECTION-D*(Scan and upload)*

(Case Studies/ Application Based Questions)

2Qx25M =50 Marks

Q.No.		Marks	CO
1	<p>The Bhopal gas tragedy is, till date, the world's worst industrial disaster. It occurred in December of 1984 at Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh. The tragedy was a result of the leak of the methyl isocyanate (MIC) gas from the Union Carbide India Ltd (UCIL) plant, which manufactured pesticides. On the night of December 2-3, 1984, there was a leak of the MIC gas, which is considered the most toxic chemical in industrial use. All around the city of Bhopal, people were exposed to this gas and the immediate effects of inhaling the gas were coughing, vomiting, severe eye irritation and a feeling of suffocation. Thousands of people died immediately and lakhs of people sustained permanent injuries.</p> <p>Summarize the facts, issues and orders passed by the Supreme Court in the Bhopal Gas Tragedy Case 1989.</p>	25	CO 4
2.	<p>Coasts are the interface where land meets the sea. They are mosaics of a wide range of ecosystems such as mangroves, coral reefs, salt marshes, sand beaches and dunes, estuaries and lagoons (a body of water cut off from a larger body). These ecosystems interact with each other; and the coasts, being the transition areas between two ecosystems, act as ecotones. Due to this continuous interaction, environmental parameters such as temperature, salinity, turbidity, oxygen content and nutrients, etc. are usually in a state of flux on the coast. This state of flux extends to the rich biodiversity of the coast as well and makes it unique. In addition to ecological significance, coasts gain importance because of their productive ecosystems, ability to support livelihoods, capacity to sustain high human population density and their business potential. There are evidences of over exploitation of coastal zones therefore; regulation of coast through intervention of law is required. In India, attempts have been made from time to time with this objective to protect and conserve coastal zones in a sustainable manner.</p> <p>Critically examine the Coastal Zone Regulation 2011 and why this notification was amended in 2018 following recommendations of the Shailesh Nayak Committee.</p>	25	CO 4