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Reg. No.....

Name.....

**FIVE YEAR B.A., LL.B. (HONS.)/B.Com., LL.B. (HONS.)/B.B.A., LL.B. (HONS.)  
[SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTARY] DEGREE EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER 2025**

**Ninth Semester**

**F.L. 31—ENVIRONMENTAL LAW**

(2020 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

*Write short notes on any five of the following.*

*Each question carries 3 marks.*

1. Precautionary Principle.
2. Environmental Impact Assessment.
3. Earth Summit 1992.
4. Salient features of the Wildlife Protection Act.
5. Non-forest use of forest land.
6. Environmental Auditing.

(5 × 3 = 15 marks)

**Part B**

*Answer any three of the following problems.*

*Each question carries 10 marks.*

7. Notice was given to a company running an industrial unit to close down the business as it was polluting water and discharging dirty water on the public roads thereby causing damage to public health. The notice is challenged by the company contending that the order is violative of Article 19 (1) (g) of the Constitution. Is the argument sustainable ? Decide giving reasons.
8. 'A' filed a complaint in the State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) claiming that an industry 'X' was discharging untreated effluents in the river. The SPCB directed industry 'X' to establish an effluent treatment plant within two months. After a lapse of two months, the SPCB ordered the closure of industry 'X' on the ground that industry 'X' did not comply with the direction of the Board. Discuss the validity of the order in the light of the provisions of Water Act, 1974.

**Turn over**

9. State Pollution Control Board made a complaint to the Metropolitan Magistrate u/s 33 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, restraining the 'ABC Pvt. Ltd.' from causing pollution by discharging trade effluent. It was stated in the complaint that the company has not put up any treatment plant and a sample of the trade effluent was taken which, on analysis, was found as not conforming to the required parameters. The company contended that the sample was not divided into two parts as required by Section 21 of the Act and hence it was not admissible in law. The Board on the other hand contended that Section 21 was not applicable for taking of a sample for the prose of getting an order u/s 33 of the Act. Decide.
10. The residents of 'XY Nagar' filed a PIL under Article 32 of the Constitution of India for the closure of about 100 industrial units situated in XY Nagar for violation of Article 21 of the Constitution. According to the residents, these units discharged air pollutants and untreated effluents containing chemical toxicants, thereby, polluting air and water and thus causing ecological deterioration of the entire area. Decide whether the PIL is maintainable.

(3 × 10 = 30 marks)

### Part C

*Answer any two of the following questions.*

*Each question carries 15 marks.*

11. "Sustainable Development" as a balancing concept between ecology and development has been accepted as a part of the Customary International Law though its salient features have yet to be finalized. Critically analyse the above statement with reference to decided cases. How do the concepts of the 'right to development' and 'sustainable development' intersect, and what significance do intragenerational and intergenerational equity hold in this context ?
12. Explain the meaning of the terms 'Environment', 'Environmental Pollution' and 'Environmental Pollutant' and outline the various forms of environmental pollution. Also, discuss the powers and functions of the Central and State Pollution Control Boards for the prevention and control of pollution.
13. Discuss the constitution, jurisdiction, powers and proceedings of the National Green Tribunal under the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010. Do you think that the objects for which the Tribunal was created have been achieved by it? Discuss with reference to case law on the point. What are the reasons behind the suggestions of the S.C. in various cases for establishing environmental courts?

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)