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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.)
DEGREE EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY 2025**

Ninth Semester

F.L. 31—ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

(2020 Admissions—Regular/2018 and 2019 Admissions—Supplementary)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

Write short notes on any five of the following.

Each question carries 3 marks.

1. Public Trust Doctrine.
2. Intergenerational and Intragenerational Equity.
3. ~~Godavarman Thirumulkpad cases.~~
4. Biodiversity Act, 2000.
5. Coastal Zone Management.
6. Public Liability Insurance.

(5 × 3 = 15 marks)

Part B

Answer any three of the following problems.

Each question carries 10 marks.

7. 'X', a resident of a corporation, filed a petition against the corporation for non-performance of its statutory duties like garbage clearance, disposal of bio-medical wastes, scavenging, and cleaning of the city. The corporation authorities pleaded non-availability of funds, insufficiency of staff, lack of proper technological support etc. as grounds for not discharging their duties properly. Decide.
8. The State Government has notified about 10,000 hectares of mangroves across the state as reserved forest based on a Forest Survey of India report. Discuss the consequences of the Notification.

Turn over

9. 'ABC Industries' applied under provisions of the Air Act 1981, for a Consent Order to the State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) to start a tyre retreading factory. The SPCB, after making necessary enquiries, granted the Consent Order subject to a condition that the industry shall follow the cold tyre retreading process in order to ensure that no air pollution is caused. Discuss the legality of the Consent Order by examining the provisions of the Air Act.
10. Enormous quantities of highly toxic trade effluents emitted by Industry 'X', has caused grave damage to village 'Z' It poisoned water, earth and everything that came in contact with it and caused death and disease in the whole village. It led to collective revolt by the villagers and as per orders of the District Magistrate, industry 'X' has been closed. However, the enormous damage done to the water, earth, cattle, and the plants remained to be addressed. What judicial remedies are available to the villagers ? Discuss the principles of environmental law to be applicable in this situation. Base your answer on the decided cases.

(3 × 10 = 30 marks)

Part C

Answer any two of the following questions.

Each question carries 15 marks.

11. "It is remarkable that India was the first country in the world to enshrine environmental protection as a State goal in its Constitution." Write a detailed essay on the Constitutional provisions that have a bearing on protection and conservation of environment referring to leading decisions of the Supreme Court.
12. Describe the meaning, scope and inter-relationship of Strict Liability, Absolute Liability and Polluter Pays Principles. Which of these principles have been codified by the legislature in India? Explain the statutory provisions referring to judicial decisions.
13. What is National Green Tribunal (NGT)? How is it different from National Environmental Tribunal and NEAA? Examine the jurisdictional scope of NGT in dealing with the legal rights of people pertaining to the environment and in providing relief and compensation for damages to persons, properties and environment. Which principle of law will NGT apply in case of accidents ? What are the principles NGT is expected to apply while passing orders or awards ? Answer referring to case law.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)