



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

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SCHOOL OF LAW
Barasat, Kolkata- 700125**

**Term End Examination 2025-2026
Programme – B.A. LL.B.-2024/BBA LL.B.-2024
Course Name – Environmental Law
Course Code - BALLB404/BBALLB404
(Semester IV)**

Time : 2:30 Hours

Full Marks : 60

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 15=15

1. Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (i) Where is the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) situated?
 - a) New Delhi
 - b) Kanpur
 - c) Nagpur
 - d) Faridabad
- (ii) Medha Patkar is associated with which environmental/social movement?
 - a) Chipko movement
 - b) Narmada Project
 - c) Tiger Project
 - d) Save the Earth movement
- (iii) Which constitutional amendment shifted the entries relating to Forest & Protection of Wild animals and Birds from the State List to the Concurrent List?
 - a) 39th Amendment Act, 1975
 - b) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
 - c) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
 - d) 52nd Amendment Act, 1985
- (iv) Identify the section of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 that empowers the board to make an application to court for restraining persons from causing air pollution.
 - a) Section 21
 - b) Section 22
 - c) Section 22A
 - d) Section 21A
- (v) Which city hosted the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change?
 - a) 1993
 - b) 1994
 - c) 1992
 - d) 1997
- (vi) Which section of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, defines the term Occupier?
 - a) 2(p)
 - b) 2(r)
 - c) 2(m)
 - d) 2(s)
- (vii) In which case did the Supreme Court hold that elephant hunting is prohibited?
 - a) Ishwar Singh vs State of Haryana (1996)
 - b) State of Bihar vs. Murad Ali Baig (1989)

- c) L.K Koolwal vs State (1988) d) N.D Dayal vs Union of India (2004)
- (viii) Why did the Supreme Court dismiss the petition in Subhash Kumar v. State of Bihar (1991) despite recognizing the right to a clean environment?
- a) The petitioner had no evidence of pollution. b) The petition was driven by personal interest rather than public interest.
- c) The court ruled that environmental rights are not enforceable. d) The industry had already paid fines for pollution.
- (ix) When did the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 come into force?
- a) 1st September, 1980 b) 16th September, 1980
- c) 1st October, 1980 d) 25th October, 1980
- (x) In which case did the Supreme Court hold that replacing original trees by alien and non-indigenous fast-growing varieties does not serve the purpose and suitability of the deforested land?
- a) A. V. Jairaj vs Chief conservator of Forest (1996) b) Ajay Singh Rawat vs Union of India (1995)
- c) C. Umadevi vs Government of Andhra Pradesh (2001) d) A. Chowgule & Co Ltd vs Goa Foundation (2008)
- (xi) Which requirement applies if a city with more than 1 million population has no material recovery facility (MRF)?
- a) Mandatory for cities >1 million b) Optional facility
- c) Only for rural areas d) Required only for industrial zones
- (xii) Identify whether street vendors are required to store the waste they generate in suitable containers and deposit it at designated points.
- a) True b) False
- c) Partly correct statement d) Insufficient Information given
- (xiii) What are the responsibilities of Urban Local Bodies regarding e-waste?
- a) Recycling all e-waste b) Collecting orphaned e-waste and channelising it to authorised recyclers
- c) Granting authorisation to recyclers d) Setting national EPR targets
- (xiv) During transportation of collected e-waste, who must report an accident if the waste spills onto the road?
- a) Only the producer b) Only the recycler
- c) Transporter or any operator involved d) No reporting is required
- (xv) What requirement is violated if a producer launches new electronic equipment without ensuring compliance with RoHS standards?
- a) No rule applies to new equipment b) Must collect old products from consumers
- c) Must print warning labels only d) New EEE must comply with hazardous substance limits (RoHS)

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Group-B
 (Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. What is the scope of Article 21 of the Indian Constitution in environmental protection? (3)
3. Recall the significance of M.C. Mehta v. Union of India. (3)
4. Identify the main objective of the UNCED, 1992. (3)
5. State the objective of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. (3)
6. A small food-processing unit in a semi-urban area dumps organic waste in an open plot behind its factory, claiming it is biodegradable and harmless- Decide. (3)

OR

- A packaged food company sells plastic-wrapped products but refuses to set up a take-back or recycling system, saying waste management is the government's responsibility- Decide. (3)

Group-C
(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. Explain the constitutional provisions in India that directly and indirectly protect the environment. Discuss the role of Articles 21, 48A, and 51A(g). (5)
8. Explain how the Code of Civil Procedure can be used to address environmental disputes, particularly through public nuisance and representative suits. (5)
9. Explain the concept of international fundamental principles relating to environmental protection and their influence on national laws. (5)
10. Evaluate the challenges in waste management law implementation. (5)
11. A city fails to implement air quality action plans under the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP). Residents suffer rising respiratory illnesses and approach court- Decide. (5)
12. An industry discharges untreated effluents into a river, arguing that installing treatment plants is too costly. Downstream farmers suffer crop damage- decide. (5)

OR

Youth activists file a petition claiming that the government's weak climate targets violate their right to life and future security- Decide. (5)

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