



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj
University, Kanpur

Answer Script Details
Barcode 7792427

Roll No. 23086004394
Total Mark 58/100.00

Exam LLB_ODD-EXAM-DEC-24
Subject LLB302 - ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

Question wise Mark Summary

Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark

1A 2/4 9 0/15

1B 2/4

1C 2/4

1D 2/4

1E 2/4

1F 2/4

1G 1/4

1H 1/4

1I 1/4

1J 1/4

2 11/15

3 0/15

4 0/15

5 11/15

6 0/15

7 11/15

8 9/15

Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

PART-I

Date of Exam: 31/01/25 Shift: I
 Exam No.: 47
 Subject: ENVIRONMENTAL LAW Year: III
 Paper Code: LLB302
 Name of Candidate: ASHRUTI SRIVASTAVA
 Roll No.: 23086004394

Signature of Candidate: Ashruti
 Signature of Invigilator: [Signature]
 COE Facsimile: [Signature]

PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED										
Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(a)										
(b)										
(c)										
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(i)										
(j)										
Total										
Total Marks in Figures								Max. Marks		
Total Marks in Words										



LLB302
Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

PART-III

Course: BACHELOR OF LAWS
 Session: 2024-25 Year: Semester 3
 Subject Name: ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS
 Medium: English Hindi
 Paper Code: LLB302
 Exam Date: 31/01/2025
 Name of Candidate: ASHRUTI SRIVASTAVA
 Father's Name: SURENDRA SRIVASTAVA

संस्थान का कोड
College Code

KNOS

A	A	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	0	0
E	B	1	1	1
F	D	2	2	2
H	J	3	3	3
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L	L	5	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	5
R	M	6	6	6
S	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	7	7	7
U	T	8	8	8
U	9	9	9	9
W				

परीक्षा केंद्र का कोड
Exam Centre Code

KNOS

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H	J	3	3	3
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R	M	6	6	6
S	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	7	7	7
U	T	8	8	8
U	9	9	9	9
W				

परीक्षा का प्रकार
Type of Exam

Regular
 Extra-Student
 Private Back Paper Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO.

7792427

LLB302
Paper Code



PART-IV

Enrollment Number: CSJMA20000038789
 Candidate's Roll Number: 23086004394
 Paper Code: LLB302

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W	7	7	7	7	7	7	
W	8	8	8	8	8	8	
W	9	9	9	9	9	9	

Ashruti
Signature of Candidate

[Signature]
Signature of Invigilator

केन्द्राध्यक्ष
ब्रह्मानन्द कालेज, कानपुर
C S Facsimile

[Signature]
COE Facsimile

नोट - 1. परीक्षार्थी को निर्दिष्ट विवरण जमा है कि आवश्यक होने पर अधिक सभ्य निर्देशों को आसानी से पढ़ें।
 2. परीक्षा में सही करने वाली परीक्षार्थी सभी सभ्य को सुझाव दें। 3. परीक्षा को करने पर सभी परीक्षार्थी से भरा जाये।

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-I

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the answer script and admit card.
2. Write Date of Exam, Shift, Paper Code & Name of Subject Correctly.
3. Write Name & Roll No. Correctly.
4. Write Semester & Branch Correctly.

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-III

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in boxes.
2. Carefully study the example before you start marking.
3. As shown in the example below, blacken the circles completely.



4. Make no Stray marks on this sheet.

5. DO NOT WRITE OR MARK ON THE BAR CODE.

IN ORDER TO AVOID UFM (UNFAIR MEANS) :

1. The Roll No. and Answer Book no. found elsewhere or any other symbol found in the answer book will be treated as unfair means.
2. Any tempering of Bar Code and Booklet no shall be treated as Unfair Means.
3. Do Not bring the materials like slip of paper/mobile/digital diaries/ study material/ revision notes in examination hall. Possession of the mobiles/ digital diaries/electronic/digital/ watch and any other electronic gadget except memory less scientific calculator shall be considered as UFM case.
4. Do not keep or paste currency note in answer script it shall be consider as UFM.

अनुचित साधन से बचने हेतु :

1. उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्दिष्ट स्थान को प्रवेशक अनुक्रमांक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमांक कभी ओर न लिखें तथा कोई भी चिह्न न बनायें क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की दृष्टि से जाता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के बरकोड अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर छेद लाने या उत्तर पुस्तिका साधन प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएं लाया न लयें, जैसे लिखे हुए कागज के टुकड़े, पेंसिल, डिजिटल हाथी, डिजिटल वॉच, कॉपी, घुलक पद सभी वस्तुएं जो अनुचित साधन के अन्तर्गत आती है। केंद्रगत संशोधन प्रयोग में ही यैबोरी लेस साइंटिफिक कैल्कुलेटर ले जाने की अनुमति होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में सफेद न रखें न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में विपरीत/ ऐसा करके अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की दृष्टि से जाता है।

परीक्षार्थी को दिए निर्देश

1. प्रवेश पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिने चर्चे निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर दो-दो रक्त लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर दो-दो रक्त लिखें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमांक के अधिलेख कुछ न लिखें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र ID साफ़दानी पूरेक लिखें।
6. अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। अगर उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ (1-24) में कम है या कोई पृष्ठ है, तो परीक्षा शुरू होने से पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देखें, यदि प्रश्नपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्न में कोई त्रुटि है तो उसको परीक्षा शुरू होने से 30 मिनट के अन्दर रक्त निर्देशक को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसके बाद विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा कोई बदले नहीं की जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने से ठीके पहिले का प्रयोग न करें।
10. की कोई या अधिलेख उत्तर नहीं लिख जायेगा।

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the Question Paper, Admit Card & Answer Script.
2. Do not write anything on back side of the cover page.
3. Write on both sides of pages of answer book.
4. Do not write anything on question paper except Roll Number.
5. Write Paper Code & Question Paper Id carefully.
6. CHECK the number of pages (1-24) or any other kind of damage in your answer script, if found than change the answer script immediately before the commencement of examination.
7. CHECK the Question Paper for any kind of discrepancy e.g. Subject Code, Subject Name, and Question of the Question Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES of the commencement of the exam, so that it can be corrected in TIME. After that no corrections shall be entertained by the university.
8. Do not use pencil for answering the question.
9. Write status correctly e.g. those appearing in carry over papers should fill in status as Carry Over. Those appearing as Ex- Students should fill in status as ex.
10. No supplementary answer book & graph paper will be provided.

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-IV

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in Boxes.
2. Use blue or black ball point pen for filling the circles.

	1	8	1	5	4	3	2	1	6	9
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3	3	3	3	3	3	●	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	●	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	●	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	●	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	●	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	●

Note- If your Roll No. is of 10 digits. Please leave first three columns.



Paper Code

LLB302



1

Answer 1 (a)

The term Environmental Pollution means any disturbance or interruption create in the surrounding which causes the disturbance in the physical and chemical component of air, water, land and affects the human being, plant, animals and other species.

Sec 2(c) of Environment Protection Act, 1986 describe the Environmental Pollution. It says the presence of 'environment pollutants' in the 'environment' causes Environmental pollution. Here, Environment Pollutants which define in Sec 2(b) of Environment Protection acts and the word Environment which mention in Sec 2(a) of the act.

Causes of Environmental Pollution —

- (i) Deforestation — The continuous cutting down of trees causes deforestation. It leads to extinction of wildlife and species. It also causes global warming and raise the level of harmful gases in the air.
- (ii) Industrial Wastage — The wastages of ~~agro~~ factories may fall down in rivers causes environmental pollution.
- (iii) Excessive use of fertilizers — Excessive use of pesticides and fertilizers cause Environmental pollution.



Paper Code

L1 B302



2

Answer 2(b)

Hazardous substances are defined in Section 2 of the Environment Protection Act, 1986. It says, the substance solid, liquid or gases which causes harm to the land, air, water and lead to the stream causes the harm called Hazardous substances.

Hazardous substances are those substances which causes harm to the environment. It changes the physical and chemical property of the substance where it is present. If any one of those substance mixed with air, it causes the changes in the contents of the air component. The hazardous substances created by factories and industries which move to the wells, streams and rivers and causes so many harmful effects to the environment.

Under the Central Board and State Board, there are many rules to carry the hazardous substance wisely and these boards take care that these hazardous substances will not meet with the water and air easily. So that the individual's right to life and right to live in green environment will be achieved.



Paper Code

CLB 302



3

Answer - 1 (c)

The term sustainable development means "to achieve the economic growth without the excessive use of natural resources." In other words, sustainable development means to use the natural resources wisely so that our future generation will also use the resources.

Core Elements of Sustainable Development :-

- (i) Economic Development - Sustainable development promote economic development of a country and also reminds to use the natural resources in best possible way.
- (ii) Social Responsibility - the social responsibility of an individual not to use excessive resources because our future generations also have a right on these resources.

Features of Sustainable Development -

- (i) Increase in per capita income.
- (ii) Limited use of Resources.
- (iii) Resources must be safe for future.
- (iv) Intergeneration principle should be followed.
- (v) Precautionary principles and polluter pays principle are its main feature. It should be followed.
- (vi) Environmental impact assessment can be done to look upon the impact on environment.



Paper Code

LLB302



4

Answer-1 (d)

The term forest produce means anything which is produced from the forest and known as forest produce. forest and Wildlife are the main component of human environment. forest are the main resource of environment. forest gives so many valuable thing, these are known as forest produce.

forest release oxygen ^{which} are beneficial for human beings, forest gives ^{us} timber and woods, which have a great market value.

The forest officer cannot sale these resource. forest are the main component of human environment. forest helps to reduce carbon credit from the environment. Carbon Credit of the country is define as how much carbon emit from the country and how many they balance by planting trees. the net value of these is called carbon credit. forest inhale carbon dioxide and release oxygen so they helps to reduce carbon credit from the environment. forest gave the by-product also which helps to the development of country and make country economically strong.



Paper Code

LLB302



5

Answer-1(e)

Agenda 21 was introduced in Earth Summit. This Earth Summit held in Rio De Janeiro in 1997. It is one of the most successful summit. It held in June 1997. It is also known as Rio Declaration. In this summit 'United Nation ~~Debate~~ Convention of Environmental Development' also take place. In this summit, the main discussion was to be held on the agenda of decrease pollution, combat the environmental issues and how to take steps to abate or decrease the pollution.

The key features of AGENDA 21 —

- i) In this summit AGENDA 21 was introduced. It says that the man is the main creator of environment so the man should have take steps to abate pollution.
- ii) It says that local authorities came up with their local pollution problem so that the main roots of the problem can be seen.
- iii) 172 countries attended this summit. This summit talks about the general environmental problems and discussed about the solution regarding it. Countries attended this summit & then make their own municipal law related to environmental issues of their country.



Paper Code

CLB302



6

Answer - 1 (f)

National Environmental Tribunal is a statutory body which is made by a statute. It is quasi-judicial body which is made to solve the disputes of central and state boards and the problem concerning the environment under some environmental acts.

National Environmental Tribunal deals with the matters related to the Environmental Pollution Act, 1986; Air (Prevention and Control) Act, Water (Prevention and Control) Act, forest Act and so on. If a person aggrieved by the state board then he may go to the National Environment Tribunal to solve the dispute.

features of ~~the~~ National Environment Tribunal.

- i) It is quasi-judicial body. ✓
- ii) It solve the disputes related to environmental acts.
- iii) It is made by an statute.

Demerits — Some of the demerits are addressed about it that it is mainly deals with environmental acts so they always try to give decision in this respect, and aggrieved person addressed this criticism in modern days.



Paper Code

LLB302



7

Answer - 1 (g)

Global warming is one of the main issue in today's world. As the population of our country is increasing day by day, the technological and scientific advancement also takes place. These advancements leads to create pollution and cause harmful effects in nature. Global warming is one of them.

"The increase of greenhouse gases (CO_2 , methane, CFCs) in the environments causes global warming." Global warming creates a lot of damage, pollution and disturbance in the environment.

Causes of Global Warming -

- (i) Deforestation.
- (ii) Excessive use of resources
- (iii) Industries and factories
- (iv) Harmful toxics and gases.

Effect of Global Warming - Global Warming causes a lot of

damage and destruction in human environment. Extinction of Wildlife and Species, Disease like Asthama and Heart Attacks are the effects of it.

Prevention - It would be prevent if the vehicles use natural gases or CNG, Carbon Credit should be reduce and afforestation would be take place.



Paper Code

L L B 3 0 2



8

Answer - 1 (h)

Greenhouse effect of the environment are those effect which cause due to the trap of gases in the troposphere of the atmosphere. When the harmful gases of the environment not remove from the ambit of the physical environment and get trapped below troposphere, it leads to create Green house effect.

When the temp. of the environment rises and the gases like Carbon-dioxide, Methane, Chloro fluoro carbon, etc. are stay in the environment because of the trapping to the troposphere, these gases may not move above and created harmful effect to the environment.

The continuous cutting of forest, emits large of harmful gases from industries causes harmful effects to the environment. Many diseases such as Asthama, Heart and lungs disease are also cause by environmental degradation.

Case - In MC Mehta v/s UOI case, the SC held that Right to life includes right to live in free pollution free environment.



Paper Code

LLB302



9

Answer - 1(i)

Environmental law is the ~~rules and~~ law which deals with the environment, environmental problems and its measures and prevention. It is rules and regulation which are followed to lower down the environmental pollution and maintain the resources, wildlife and other species.

Demerits of Environmental Law — Some demerits of Environmental Law are as follows —

- i) Lack of Awareness — People are not aware about the laws and regulations which deals with the environment.
- (ii) Comprehensive Approach — There should be comprehensive approach to deal with the environmental pollution and problems so that it could be achieved easily.
- iii) Lack of Penal Provision — In some acts, there are so many remedy available so that it would be easily for the offender to do offence and take a remedy.
- (iv) Time taking proceedings — there should not be the time taking proceedings so that the effects of negligence must be reduce.



Paper Code

CLB302



10

Answer - 1 (j)

Conference of Parties (COP 29) was a main summit of environment protection. In this summit the discussion on the issue of environmental protect, reducing carbon credit, abatement of pollution and control of pollution takes places.



Do Not Write anything in this Portion



Paper Code

L 2 B 3 0 2



11

Answer no-(2)

The term "Pollutants" includes in the Section-2 (b) of Environment Protection Act, 1986.

"Pollutants" means any solid, liquid or gaseous substance which causes harm to the human being, forest, wildlife or property is known as Pollutants."

In general way, pollutants are known as the substances which causes harm to the environment and changes the composition and contents of air, water and soil are known as pollutants. When the pollutants are present in the environment causes Environmental Pollution.

According to sec 2 (a), Environment includes the land, water, air, and human being and their inter-relationship among land, water, air and human beings. As per Sec 2 (c), Environment Pollution includes, the pollutants present in the environment causes Environmental Pollution.

According to Einstein, "Everything I see around except me is known to be Environment" When the disturbance creates in the components of nature are known as Environmental Pollution. These are four main kinds of Environmental Pollution are _____



1) Air Pollution :- When the disturbance caused in the contents of air and the composition of air altered, it is known as Air Pollution. When the pollutants are mixed in the air likely to cause Air pollution.

Causes of Air Pollution -

- 1) Use of vehicles
- 2) Harmful gases fall from chimney of factories.
- 3) Nuclear testing.
- 4) Making many weapons.
- 5) Wars and Explosions, Burning of crackers.

Effect of Air Pollution :- Air pollution causes the disease like Asthama, TB, and many other lung diseases. It also causes skin allergies.

Prevention - Use of natural gases, CNGs should be used. Industries should be set-up in low crowded areas.

Case - In MC Mehta v/s UOI (Taj Mahal case) - The SC held that the air causes damage to the monument. So the factories should set at far places because Right to live in pollution free environment is basic right.

2) Water Pollution → When the wastages and sewages, trade effluents are mixed with stream, rivers and other water bodies causes Water pollution.



Paper Code

LCB302



13

^{Causes}
~~Effect~~ of Water Pollution - Dispose the industrial wastes in the water bodies, falling the unnecessary things in rivers.

Effects of Water Pollution - Contaminated water causes so many harmful disease like ~~Cholera~~ Cholera, abdominal diseases and rashes in skin.

Prevention of Water Pollution - There should be proper disposal of industrial wastages. Keep eyes on the river so that people will not bath their pets in water bodies.

3) Noise Pollution - Anything which cause disturbance in surrounding leads to stress. head ache due to high volume is known as Noise Pollution.

Causes of Noise Poll - Honking of cars, and other vehicles
Use of high volumes music system

Effects of Noise Pollution - Loss of hearing, stress, tryomania, Headache, Depression.

Prevention - there should be a proper time to play music. Regulate the use of horns in hospitals and schools area.

4) Soil Pollution - Soil Pollution is caused by use of excessive pesticides and fertilizers which leads to degrade the fertility of soil is known as soil pollution.



Causes of soil Pollution - Excessive uses of pesticides and fertilizers. Use of modified and hybrid seeds.

Effects of soil Pollution - Taking food which contain pesticides leads to cancer and other serious diseases.

Prevention of soil Pollution - Regulate the use of excessive fertilizers and pesticides in soil.

Some other kinds of Pollution are -

1) Radioactive Pollution - When the radioactive substance emits radioactive element which mixes with the air, soil or any other components of environment causes Radioactive Pollution. Ex - Nuclear testing.

2) Plastic Pollution - In today's world, Plastic is used as the basic needs of the people. This leads to plastic pollution because plastic takes years to degrade in soil and present in environment for so long.

Thus, there are some kinds of pollution which affect the human life so badly and creates a lot of chaos in wildlife, forest as well as between human being.



Paper Code

LLB302



15

Answer no-(5)

In India, the ancient people worship the environment, forest & rivers as their God. But after the time of medieval India, there are lot of changes can be seen in post independence era. Originally, the India Constitution has not any provision regarding the pollution control and fixation of environment. The Constitution of India is adopted on 26 Jan, 1950. While study the measures taken in India as follows —

Before 42nd Constitutional Amendment :- In Indian Constitution

there was not any provision related to the environment protection. In Article 47, The state shall raising the level of nutrition of the people. But this article is not specifically talks about the person's right. And Article-21 "No person aggrieved from right to life and personal liberty unless the procedure establish by law" has not widened scope.

After 42nd Constitutional Amendment :- In the increasing problems of environment issues, the Stockholm Declaration, 1976 had held. In this summit Indira Gandhi went and also among these



principles in our country to resolve the environmental issue. The main principle of this conference.

- ① The State has a duty to protect its citizens from environment issues.
- ② Man has duty to take care of the environment in best possible way.

To follow these two principles, 42nd Constitutional Amendment came into being. It includes Article 48 in the Indian Constitution and directs the state to do so.

"Article 48 says, State has a duty to improve and protect the environment and wildlife."

This constitutional Amendment also includes the fundamental Duties of the citizen in Article 51A of Indian Constitution.

Article 51(A)(g), There is a duty of citizen to protect and improve the environment includes lakes, river, forest and wildlife.

Case - Koolnath v/s State of Rajasthan -

In this case the Supreme Court held that it is a duty of citizen to follow their fundamental duties in making the environment clean and green.

Legislative Power of Union :- After the principle applied



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In India, there are so many changes took place to make a best policies regarding environment protection. The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act also includes some entries in Concurrent list of 7th schedule of Constitution.

17A - forests
17B - Protection of Wildlife and species.

By 73rd Constitutional Amendment, the Panchayats has a duty to make provision regarding the environment concerns. and By 74th Constitutional Amendment, the same right was given to the Municipalities.

State list subjects like forest also includes in concurrent list helps to make a laws regarding it by central government also creates an impact in environmental laws.

fundamental Rights - Before the 42nd CA, the scope of Article 21 is not much wider. But due to judicial interpretation, the Right to life and personal liberty includes Right to live in pollution free environment.

Case - MC Mehta vs Kamal Nath.

= In this case SC held that Right to life includes Right to live in pollution free environment.



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Section-C

Answer no-(7)

When the disturbance caused in the contents of air and the composition of air altered and changed, it is known as air pollution. When the pollutants are mixed in the air, it is likely to cause Air Pollution.

When the pollutants are mixed in the air it causes the change in components of air causes Air Pollution. Under the Air (Prevention and Control) Act, there are some provisions regarding Air Pollution and Prevention. Under it, a Central Board is made to prevent the pollution.

Constitution of Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Air Pollution—

- Under Sec-3 of the Air (Prevention and Control) Act, the Central Board consists of the same as the Water Pollution Act. These are—
- 1) A chairman who has a knowledge of environmental protection and issues.
 - 2) Not more than 5 members are nominated by Central Government who has a knowledge in field of environment.



- 3) Not more than 5 members are nominated by Central Government and the State Board who has a knowledge of environmental issues and protection.
- 4) Not more than 3 members are nominated by the Central Government who has an in the field of Agriculture, fisheries, Industries and trade.
- 5) Not more than 2 members are nominated by the Central Government who owned a company, firm or any association of individual under the control of Central Government.
- 6) a full time secretary is nominated by central government who has knowledge, degree and experience in the scientific, mechanical and management of environment.

Functions of Central Board —

Under Sec 16 of Air (Prevention and Control) Act, the functions are —

- 1) to co-ordinate with the state board in function of air prevention and control.
- 2) to provide technical advancement to the State Board.
- 3) to ~~complement~~ create a plan with the state Board to reduce pollution.
- 4) to organise a mass media communication and provide assistance.



- 5) to advise the central Government on a matter related to Environmental (Air pollution), protection.
- 6) to plan a meeting with the State Board and to make a comprehensive plan to regulate the pollution of air.
- 7) to guide the State Board concerning the problem of air pollution.
- 8) to make charts, data and graphs to have a look of environment impacts.
- 9) to collect a statistical data related to the pollution of air in environment.
- 10) as any other rules if prescribed by central Government.

Power of Central Board-

- 1) Power to give direction - The Central Board has a power to give direction to authorise person to do so, under the provision of the act.
- 2) Power to take sample - If the sample of air has been taken, they give direction to the person to take sample where the premises are.
- 3) Power to make rules - they have power to make rules regarding abatement, prevention and control of air pollution.



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4) Power to lay down the standards—They have power to lay down the standards of possible emission of pollutants ~~and~~ in the air.

5) Penal Provisions—They have to make provision regarding the punishment and penalties under this act.

Answer no-(8)

The word 'noise pollution' cannot explained anywhere in the Environment Protection Act, 1986. But in general sense, anything which causes disturbance in the surroundings leads to stress, depression, anxiety and other mental disorder are tends to the Noise Pollution.

Causes of Noise Pollutions—there so many causes of Noise pollution are as follows —

1) Transportation— Due to scientific advancement and modernisation, everyone has their own car and other vehicles. these vehicles causes disturbance by continuous honking causes Noise Pollution,



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Religious Cause — In the term of religion, in many places loudspeakers are used which causes Noise pollution.

Scientific Advancement — Due to modernisation, many music system and loudspeakers are in the market which cause noise pollution.

Effects of Noise Pollution :- ✓

1) In Wildlife — Due to excessive use of loud speakers, the wildlife disrupts and animals migrate from places. This also causes extinction of species.

2) In Health — Due to noise pollution, many health problems can be seen such as loss of hearing, Insomnia, Stress, Depression and so on.

③ Prevention :-

1) Legal Measure — Legal measure should be taken to reduce noise pollution because it causes a lot of harm in the environment. ✓

As per the Part 3 of Indian Constitution, it includes that right to life and personal liberty also includes right to life in free environment. So the legal measure to set the limit of decibels should be set.

In Re Deaf Noise Case, the SC held that the limit should be set and loudspeaker should be used between 10 pm to 6 AM.



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