



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj  
University, Kanpur

**Answer Script Details**  
**Barcode** 7792422

**Roll No.** 23086004441  
**Total Mark** 69/100.00

**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 3/4 9 0/15

1B 3/4

1C 3/4

1D 3/4

1E 3/4

1F 3/4

1G 2/4

1H 2/4

1I 2/4

1J 2/4

2 11/15

3 0/15

4 11/15

5 0/15

6 0/15

7 11/15

8 10/15

# Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

**PART-I**

Date of Exam: 31/01/25 Shift: I Room No. 47  
 Paper Code: LLB 302 Subject: ENVIRONMENTAL LAW Year/Sem: III  
 Name of Candidate: JAYA PARIHAR  
 Roll No. 23086004441  
 Signature of Candidate: *Jaya Parihar*  
 Signature of Invigilator: *[Signature]*  
 COE Facsimile: *[Signature]*

**PART-II**

MARKS OBTAINED										
Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(a)										
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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: 20 Year/Semester: III  
 Subject Name: ENVIRONMENTAL LAW  
 Medium: English  Hindi   
 Paper Code: LLB 302  
 Exam Date: 31/01/2025  
 Name of Candidate: JAYA PARIHAR  
 Father's Name: JAY SINGH

कॉलेज कोड  
College Code

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

एग्जाम सेंटर कोड  
Exam Centre Code

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U	T	8	8
U	9	9	9
W			

एग्जाम का प्रकार  
Type of Exam

Regular Ex-Student  
 Back Paper Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO.

7792422

LLB302  
Paper Code



**PART-IV**

Enrolment Number: CSJMA23000149970  
 Candidate's Roll Number: 23086004441  
 Paper Code: 302

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C	2	2
E	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	3
F	4	4
G	5	5
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*Jayaparihar*  
Signature of Candidate

*[Signature]*  
Signature of Invigilator

केंद्राध्यक्ष  
वैद्यनाथ कालेज, कानपुर  
C S Facsimile

*[Signature]*  
COE Facsimile

नोट - 1. परीक्षार्थी को निर्दिष्टित विना जाय है कि उत्तरदाता होने के पुरुष धारा पर उचित सभी निर्देशों को सावधानी पूर्वक पढ़ें।  
 2. उत्तरों में सभी उत्तरों को प्रतिलिपि करी जायके से शुद्ध की जायें। 3. शीटों को काटने या मोड़ने परीक्षार्थी से भरा जायें।



**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 AVOD 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 tampering 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 ध्यानपूर्वक अनुक्रमिक एवं परतपुस्तिका का क्रमांक सही और न लिखें तथा कोई भी चिह्न न बनायें क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के बाहरीकोर अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर छेद डाल करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जावेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएं रख न लायें, जैसे लिखे हुए कागज के टुकड़ों, पोस्टाईल, डिजिटल टाइपरी, डिजिटल वॉच, कडीयें, घुमाक पर सभी वस्तु जो अनुचित साधन की अवस्था आती है। कोरान संदीकित प्रश्नपत्र में ही संशोधी लेख सांठुदीकिक कोरानुमेतर ले 'कले की अनुपस्थता होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में अपने न लवें न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में विकसकें। ऐसा करके अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।

**परिभाषिकाओं की शिवा संकीरत**

1. प्रथम पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिने गने निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के दृष्टी उत्तर सुझ न लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर दो-दो उत्तर लिखें।
4. उत्तर पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमिक को अधिका सुझ न लिखें।
5. उत्तर पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र ID संख्याओं सुझ न लिखें।
6. अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। अगर उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ ( 1-24) से कम है या खटे हुए हैं, तो परीक्षा शुरू होने के पूर्व दृष्टी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देख, यदि प्रश्नपत्र की किताब कोड, किताब का नाम तथा प्रश्न में कोई त्रुटि है तो उसके परीक्षा शुरू होने से 30 मिनट के अंतर कम निर्देशों को संकेत सुझ न लिखें, इसकी बात विचारविचार्य द्वारा कोई काले चर्ची की जावेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पेंसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. की कौची या अधिका का काले चर्ची किताब जावेगी।

**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, Sub 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.

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





Paper Code

3 0 2 L L B



1

**SECTION B**

Ques (2) Define - - - - kinds of pollution.

Pollutant is any substance or element which when introduced in an environment alters it and can cause environmental degradation and pollution.

pollutant can alter the environment in which it has been introduced and effect the elements of the environment like air, water, soil etc.

Its presence can cause detrimental effect on the life present in the environment and can effect usage and consumption of resources.

\* **Types of pollutants**

i) Anthropogenic/ Manmade pollutants - These pollutants are developed due to human activities like blowing of coal, deforestation, chemical, industry and manufacturing.  
Example: Sulphur dioxide, Nitrogen oxides.

## (ii) Natural pollutants

They occur freely in the environment and often mix with human made pollution to cause environmental degradation.

Examples:- Ozone ( $O_3$ ) present near the ground, Ash from volcanic eruption etc.

\* **Kinds of pollution**

i) Air pollution when the atmosphere air around the earth is polluted due to many constituents both from human activity and naturally occurring.



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Constituents :- Sulphur dioxide, Nitrogen oxide, carbon monoxides etc.

Effect :- It can cause various diseases like respiratory illness, cardiovascular diseases etc.

(ii) water pollution :- degradation of quality of water by an element due to which it is unfit for use is water pollution.

constituents :- Agricultural runoff, untreated sewage, nonbiodegradable plastic, heavy metals.

effects :- It can cause water borne diseases, depletion of water resources, endangers marine life.

(iii) soil/land pollution :- when the quality and fertility of soil is degraded is due to various human & natural activities.

constituents :- heavy metals, fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides, plastic produce.

effects :- degradation of soil quality, loss of fertility, leaching of heavy metals.

(iv) Noise pollution Noise pollution is caused by uncontrolled, unwanted noise which interfere with daily human activities like sleep, communication etc.

constituents :- loud noise from public address systems, fire crackers, vehicles.

effects :- Impact human auditory senses, loss of productivity, changed environmental animal behaviour.



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(v) Thermal pollution :- Discharge of warm water or air from the industries into water bodies or atmosphere  
constituents :- warm air & water released by thermal plants, nuclear power plants, industries.

Effect :- Marine biodiversity effected, coral bleaching, alter the ambient atmosphere, rise in temperature.

(vi) Radioactive pollution :- when the nuclear disintegration happens in any nuclear element and it is present in radical form in atmosphere.

Constituent :- Nuclear radiation from nuclear power plants, nuclear weapons, mining etc.

Effect :- Human development is effected, can cause cancer.

### \* Solution to pollution

- (i) strict enforcement of regulations made for air & water quality management.
- (ii) prevent use of loudspeakers & firecrackers at night.
- (iii) plant trees and prevent uncontrolled use of natural resources.
- (iv) save and conserve water & soil.

Hence pollution can affect human air and alter the environment around human. it also impacts environment, wildlife, so pollution should be controlled.



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Ques 4. what understand . . . . . - controlled?

Water pollution is introduction of any element in the water resource or water bodies which causes its constituent change making it unfit to drink and for other consumption as well.

Water pollution can happen when any unwanted pollutant either anthropogenic or natural alters the chemical composition of water making it unfit for use and drink.

Water pollution causes significant depletion of water resources and making water a scarce resource.

Example:- Introduction of untreated sewage in the water body like river etc can alter its composition and make water unfit for use.

+ main sources

Water pollution can be caused by many sources namely:-

(a) Agricultural runoff:- when the agricultural fields are introduced with fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides and other chemicals can with heavy rain, the chemicals run away into water bodies causing water pollution.

example: DDT, DAP present in rivers.



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(b) untreated sewage :- The sewage from urban and rural landscape is often discharged untreated causing the water body contamination.

Effluents like organic waste, bacteria, pathogens and chemicals are added the rivers / lakes etc.

(c) Industrial discharge/effluents when the industrial discharges or effluents is discharged without chemically treating it causing it to pollute the water body.

The discharged effluent has not met the regulatory standards.

(d) leaching of heavy metals :- when the heavy metals present in the soil are leached down into the soil to water aquifers causing it to pollute the water.

(e) plastic waste non-biodegradable plastic is dumped into the water bodies causing micro-plastic pollution and it becomes threat to biodiversity present in the water body.

### \* Impact of water pollution

(i) Human health impact :- Drinking contaminated water can cause water borne diseases like :- Typhoid, black feet diseases.

(ii) Environment and ecological impact :- contaminated



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Water can cause Eutrophication and algal blooms in the water bodies causing death of marine life.

(viii) Depleting water resources water pollution can cause fresh water resource depletion causing severe water scarcity and impact life on earth.

7 | How can it be controlled?

(i) Water (prevention & control) pollution Act, 1974 - It is a statutory legislation enacted to control water pollution.

(a) set standards for water quality

(b) grants consent to industries to operate

(c) monitoring and regulation of water bodies

(d) closure of industries in case of non-compliance

(e) penalty actions in case of violation - 6 years imprisonment and ₹ 1 lakh fine.

(ii) Public awareness and participation - To ensure water is conserved at grass root level.

(iii) Banning discharge of untreated effluents from industries and domestic space.

(iv) Installation of 'Effluent treatment plants' & 'sewage treatment plants'

(v) Controlling plastic dumping through 3R's

Hence water should be conserved for future generations.





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- (iii) Inspection and monitoring : CPCB inspects through data collection and monitors the ambient air quality through stations across India.
- (iv) Public awareness & participation to ensure community approach in pollution control and community participation
- (v) Research and development : of various technologies to control air pollution.
- (vi) Penalizing the industries The industries not complying with the set standards are penalised through the act.
- (vii) Vehicular emission control It regulates the vehicular pollution through setting standards for vehicle movement and ownership.

#### \* Powers of CPCB

- (i) Setting legal standards for ambient air quality  
CPCB has power to set the standards for ambient air quality through National ambient air quality standards.
- (ii) Granting consent to industries - CPCB grants consents to the industries for them to operate with prescribed level of pollution standards



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(iii) Issuing direction to industries CPCB issues direction to polluting industries to make them comply to the set pollution standard range & ensures that industries are equipped with scrubbers and other technology - coal pollution control devices.

(iv) Revocation of consent ✓ on non-compliance by the industries CPCB can revoke consent to operate

(v) Advising central government CPCB advises central government on laws & regulations to be made to keep the air pollution controlled.

(vi) Environmental Impact Assessment The industries are made sure that they follow EIA before setting any new industry.

(vii) Inspection & monitoring CPCB monitors the air quality through National air quality management programme (NAQMS).

It has power to inspect documents, manufacturing units and industries. ✓

Hence CPCB controls the air pollution and try and keep the industries in compliance with the set standards to ensure air pollution do not harm environment and humans & wildlife health.



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ques 8 :- Noise pollution - ..... - measure of control!

Noise pollution is unwanted, disturbing and ~~inter~~ harmful sound that interferes with the human's day to day functions like sleep, communication etc & causes disruption in it.

Noise pollution is  unwanted, hazardous disruptive sound which can cause severe implications to health and ecology.

\* Causes of Noise poll<sup>n</sup>

- (i) Industrial causes loud sound from industrial and manufacturing units, machinery sound, working of boilers etc cause loud sound.
- (ii) Household / domestic cause : loud sounds from home appliances like television, radios etc.
- (iii) Recreational causes use of loudspeakers, public address systems, concerts, religious processions and firecrackers  causes significant sound.
- (iv) Transportation :- loud sounds from vehicles, honking and take off / landing of airplanes causes sound.
- (v) Urbanization & crowding : Urbanization pulls



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crowd and causes noise.

(vi) Natural sources :- like volcano eruption, thunder & lightning, sea waves & sound by animals.

### \* Effects

(i) Effects on humans :-

- Sleep pattern disrupted
- Effect on productivity
- mental peace is disturbed causing anxiety
- Hearing loss.

(ii) Effects on animals :-

- Animal behaviour impacted - mating & communication
- Marine life disturbed - whales, dolphins using sound to move & communicate.
- Impacts relocation of animals.

(iii) Environment :-

- Biodiversity is disturbed
- Ecology is affected - prey & predator relation
- Natural animals are under threat.

### \* Measures to control

- Constitutional Measures - Protected under Article 21  
Right to life - also covers right to peaceful environment



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- (ii) Noise (prevention & control) act, 2000 :- legislated to ensure noise pollution control by :-
- Zoning of areas - to control noise pollution in areas like, school, hospital etc.
  - vehicular noise pollution control - silencers & mufflers
- (iii) Green belt plantation - to ensure sound is cut and controlled.
- (iv) Banning use of loudspeakers and firecrackers after 10PM to 6AM.
- (v) Factories Act, 1948 - made sure that machinery use is quite and pollution is controlled.
- (vi) Technological interventions - development of technological interventions like, quieter machinery,
- (vii) Indian Penal code 1860 - section 268 ensures no public nuisance - way to control pollution
- (viii) CrPC, 1973 - section 133 control of public nuisance to ensure pollution is controlled.
- (ix) Motor vehicle Act, 1988 - Ensures that vehicular noise pollution is controlled.

Hence noise pollution is one of the cause of anxiety and other physical ailments, various legislations ensures that it is controlled and no human, wildlife is harmed.



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L L B 3 0 2




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SECTION - A

Ques 1 (a) Environmental pollution is defined in section 2(a) of environmental protection Act 1986. According to which pollution is any element which causes change in natural composition of the environmental elements like air, water, soil etc.

It is introduction of any natural or anthropogenic ~~sub~~ element which alters the environment constituents and make it unfit for usage.

\* Types of pollution(i) On the Basis of Origin

(a) Natural pollution - caused by  geological interactions like volcano eruption etc

(b) Anthropogenic pollution - caused by human induced activities like - industrialization, urbanization


(ii) On the basis of sources

(a) Air pollution - caused by various constituents like  $SO_2$ ,  $NO_2$ ,  $CO_2$ , Nitrogen dioxide,  $O_3$  (ozone)

(b) Water pollution - caused by organic, chemical or introduced ~~of~~ microorganisms in water.

(c) soil pollution - change in soil fertility & productivity due to chemicals, fertilizers and plastic

(d) Noise pollution - caused by industries, loudspeakers fire crackers etc.

(e) Radio Active pollution - caused by  radioactive ~~of~~ nuclear in environment from nuclear power plants.



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\* Control

- (i) Reduce human-carbon footprint on earth.
- (ii) Use of clean technologies - CNG fuel
- (iii) Reduce noise pollution by green plantation.
- (iv) Increasing afforestation & plantation drives
- (v) Water usage should be done wisely.

Ques 1 (b) 'Hazardous substance' is any substance present in the atmosphere which can cause environmental composition to change and can impact human and environmental constituents like air, water, soil etc.

Hazardous substance can cause environmental constituents utility altered and make them unfit for usage.

Hazardous substances can be introduced by both Human induced activity and naturally.

(i) Hazardous by anthropogenic activity.

- (a) Use of chemicals in various industrial production and manufacturing - example: Ammonia & HCl.
- (b) Vehicle emission causing production of hazardous substances like carbon monoxides.
- (c) Use of agricultural pesticides, insecticides and fertilizers causing introduction of substances like: Arsenic, lead, cadmium



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- (d) production of medical & electronic waste - Lead, mercury, arsenic, cobalt.
- (e) Nuclear waste from mines, nuclear power plants like - Uranium, thorium etc.

### \* Implications

- (i) Causes human fatal diseases like Cancer, cadmium poisoning, mercury minamata disease etc.
- (ii) fragmentation & degradation of environment - causing biodiversity loss, extinction etc.

### (ii) Hazards by Natural causes

- (a) Ash, fly-aways from volcanic eruptions - introducing oxides of sulphur.
- (b) Secondary pollutants - Smog - caused by  $O_3$  (ozone) near surface.

### \* Implication:-

- (i) causes land, soil, water and air quality degradation.
- (ii) also impacts human health & wildlife.

Ques 1 (c) Sustainable development originated from Brundtland Commission, 1987. 'Our common future' and it got reaffirmed in Rio Declaration 1992 (Earth Summit).

Sustainable development is that development which ensures that needs of current generation are met without impacting the resource availability.



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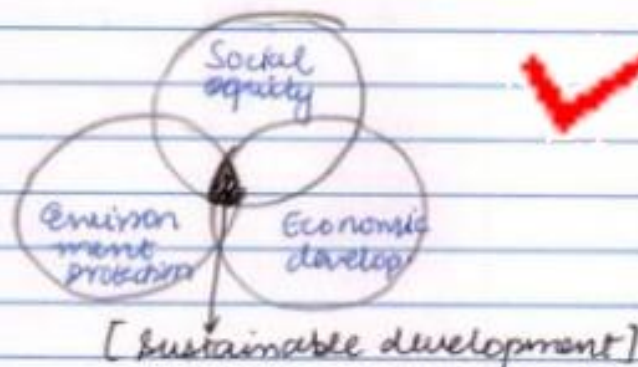
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for future generation.

Sustainable development ensures 'generational equity' and establishes that need for current is met without compromising future generation needs.



\* Key Elements :-

(i) Environment protection :- Sustainable development ensures that environmental resources are protected for future generation.

(ii) Economic development :- Economic development is well balanced with environment conservation.

(iii) Social equity :- Sustainable development ensures that marginalized are also included in developmental process - reduction of poverty & hunger.

\* Adoption in India

(i) Adopted through various legislations like Rio constitutional Amendment Act, 1976; Water (prevention & control of pollution) Act 1974, Air (prevention & control of pollution) Act, 1981, Environment Protection Act 1976.



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(ii) Established through judicial pronouncements - MC Mehta v/s Union of India case, 1987 (Ganga pollution case)

(iii) adoption of Sustainable development goals of Paris Climate change under UNFCCC - 17 Sustainable deve. goals.

(iv) Becoming part of 'UN 2030 agenda'

Hence sustainable development ensures that every person enjoys the benefit of present resources without exhausting them for future generations.

Ques 1(d) Under Forest Act 1920, forest produce are all the resources given by forest which have economic, aesthetic, cultural, medicinal value.

Forest produce can be anything like timber, honey, medicinal plants/shrubs, bamboo, wood, leaves, bark of tree having medicinal properties, lac etc.

Forest produce are of intense economic benefit of human beings as they provide enough resources which can be encashed for good sum of money.

Forest produce can be divided into 02:-

(i) Major forest produce

(ii) Minor forest produce.



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\* Major forest produce include - firewood, plants of economic benefit, fruits etc derived from the forests.

\* Minor forest produce - All the medicinal plants leaves (ex tendu leaves), honey, bark, wax and lac produced by forest, bamboo etc.

The minor forest produce collection rights is with the tribal community living in the forest.

Hence forest produce provides with variety of economic goods and also medicinal property plants.

Ques 1(e):- 'Agenda 21' was adopted in Rio declaration 1992, also called as earth summit, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

'Agenda 21' comprises of ensures that been environmental cooperation at international level to ensure that global climate goals are met.

Under 'Agenda 21' sustainable development was given priority and ensure that signatory countries to Earth summit, follow sustainable practices in their countries to fulfill international environmental goals.

Agenda 21 focused on climate change mitigation,



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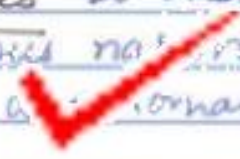
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greenhouse gas reduction and controlling global warming. In this it was ensured that the global rise in temperature is controlled by  $2^{\circ}\text{C}$  before pre-industrial levels ~~to~~ by end of century.

Agenda 21 ensured:

- (i) Harmonising global goals/standards to ensure uniformity in the global environmental cooperation.
- (ii) Protection of shared resources It ensured that resources shared by various nations are protected and conserved.  rationally used in sustainable way.
- (iii) global awareness & Accountability - ensured that issues faced by world are known to every one and reasons for their cause. It also ensured that countries worked in accountable and transparent manner to control pollution & climate change.
- (iv) Setting up of GEF (global environmental fund) - funds contributed by developed countries to mitigate harmful effects of climate change.

Hence Agenda 21 ensured that earth is sustainably used for its resources.



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ques 1(g) Global warming is unprecedented rise of temperature of the earth - global warming causes earth to heat up and disrupts its natural functioning.

#### \* Causes of global warming

(i) greenhouse gas emissions ✓ greenhouse gases like HFC & CFC (chlorofluorocarbons) cause rise of earth temperature as they capture more heat and radiate it back to earth.

(ii) Depleting ozone layer - causes direct sunlight on the earth to fall, ozone worked like blanket to emit back extra insolation.

(iii) decreased cloud cover causing less insolation radiation back from sat earth.

#### \* Impact

(i) Global rise in temperature causing severe warmth of earth

(ii) melting of ice caps & ice fossils.

(iii) Impact on biodiversity. ✓ extinction

(iv) severe weather events.

(v) Impact on human health → Cancer, heat stroke etc.

(vi) Economic losses due to reduced productivity.



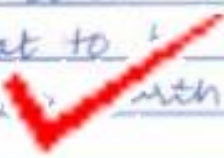
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Ques 1 (h) 'greenhouse effect' is a effect which causes the earth to trap greenhouse gases like chlorofluorocarbons, Halons, HFC's etc, causing rising earth temperature.

Greenhouse effect causes the earth to heat up as it does not allow the heat to be emitted back to the atmosphere.  earth to heat up.

#### \* Causes of greenhouse effect

- (i) Increased greenhouse gas emissions - CFC's & HFC's used in cooling & refrigeration are emitted in the earth.
- (ii) Non-biodegradable nature of CFC's - CFC's do not break and remains in the atmosphere for long causing severe impacts on earth.

#### \* Measures to control :-

- (i) Kyoto protocol 1997 - adopted in Kyoto to aimed at reducing greenhouse gases to control greenhouse-effect later causing global warming. 
- (ii) Reduction in greenhouses gases have controlled through SDG (sustainable development goals) - adopted by Paris climate change, 2015 in UNFCCC.
- (iii) Can also be controlled by limiting use of HFC's, CFC's ammonia by humans.




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Ques 1 (i) Environmental law mandates conservation of resources, control climate change, reduce pollution, conserve biodiversity etc but has demerits namely :-

- (a) Fragmentation of legislation - A legislation is fragmented and ~~confusing~~ 
- (b) Complex laws and regulations - Caused by Red tapism and increases compliance costs
- (c) Economic loss - Detrimental to small enterprises to follow complex rules causing job losses.
- (d) Rigid & slow to adapt - Environmental law is rigid to the upcoming changes causing it to be obsolete.
- (e) Environmental injustice - To marginalized communities due to high cost of legal ~~proceeds~~ adjudication & norms.
- (f) Political & economic restraints - political unwillingness causes slow adoption of environment ~~at law~~.
- (g) enforceable mechanism weak - not enforced correctly causing no result of the legislations passed to save the environment.



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Ques 1 (j) 'Conference of Parties' COP29 is works under united nations framework convention on climate change (UNFCCC) adopted by 2015 Paris climate change.

'Conference of parties' meet ~~every~~ <sup>year</sup> annually to cooperate on the global environmental issues and ensures that global environmental issues are resolved collectively.

COP 29 was held in Egypt and created many goals to be followed by nations signatory to it.

- (i) Reiterated that global rise in temperature should not increase above  $2^{\circ}\text{C}$  pre-industrial levels.
- (ii) Each nation presented 'Nationally Determined Contribution' - which ensures local level climate change mitigation.
- (iii) Establishment of funds - to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change. Funds will be allocated by the developed countries to developing countries.
- (iv) It ensured that UN 2030 agenda is fulfilled as decided and ratified by nations.
- (v) India ~~opoted~~ <sup>opoted</sup> & adopted various goals to be fulfilled to ensure that environment is sustainable, and conserved.




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Ques 1 (f) 'National environment Tribunal' was formed with the goal to adjudicate the matters related to environment.

Its mandate was to dispose  environment related cases with  $\uparrow$  less time and easy formality.

It was formed to ensure 'environmental justice' and marginalized communities should have right & accessibility to get their issues adjudicated in - time bound manner and cost effective way.

National environmental tribunal was set as an appellate body to get cases & disputes of environment injustice disposed off in quick and easy way, it ensure:-

- (i) Easy accessibility to file  without following complex procedures.
- (ii) Ensures that justice is cost effective and inexpensive.
- (iii) Ensures that it is given in time-bound & speedy manner unlike traditional courts.

later National Environment Tribunal was subsumed under 'National green-tribunal', established in 2010 to give / adjudicate disputes related to environment.