

TITLE: M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (Oleum Gas) (1986)

SITE

Education desk note ? Advocate Adesh Kumar ? <https://advadeshkumar.com/>

CITATION

(1987) 1 SCC 395 | Supreme Court of India | 1986

CASE

M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (Oleum Gas)

FACTS

Litigation after oleum gas leakage from a hazardous industrial unit in Delhi.

LEGAL ISSUES

Liability standard for hazardous industrial enterprises after a gas leak.

LAW / PROVISIONS

Article 21; absolute liability; environmental PIL tools.

HOLDING

Absolute liability for enterprises engaged in hazardous activities ? no Rylands exceptions escape; continuing mandamus tools in environmental PIL.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

1. Hazardous industry bears absolute liability.
2. Environmental PIL can use continuing mandamus.
3. Article 21 underpins environmental dignity claims.

SIGNIFICANCE

Cornerstone of Indian environmental liability doctrine.

PRIMARY SOURCE

<https://indiankanoon.org/doc/1486949/>

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Advocate Adesh Kumar ? Indian legal education desk

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