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 **PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY**

  **Bengaluru**

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| **End - Term Examinations – JANUARY 2025** |
| **Date:** 11 – 01- 2025 **Time:** 09:30 am –12:30 pm |

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| **School:** SOL | **Program:** BA.LLB, BBA.LLB, BCOM.LLB (Hons) |
| **Course Code:** LAW3018 | **Course Name:** Water Law |
| **Semester**: VII | **Max Marks**: 100 | **Weightage**: 50% |

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| **CO - Levels** | **CO1** | **CO2** | **CO3** | **CO4** | **CO5** |
| **Marks** | **20** | **20** | **25** | **15** | **20** |

**Instructions:**

1. *Read all questions carefully and answer accordingly.*
2. *Do not write anything on the question paper other than roll number.*

**Part A**

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| **Answer ALL the Questions. Each question carries 2marks. 10Q x 2M=20M** |
| **1** | What are the main sources of law in the context of water regulation? | **2 Marks** | **L1** | **CO1** |
| **2** | How does the Indian Constitution address water management issues? | **2 Marks** | **L2** | **CO1** |
| **3** | Explain the difference between riparian rights and prior appropriation. | **2 Marks** | **L1** | **CO1** |
| **4** | Describe the Doctrine of Territorial Sovereignty. | **2 Marks** | **L1** | **CO1** |
| **5** | Outline the principles of the Berlin Rules on International Ground Waters. | **2 Marks** | **L1** | **CO1** |
| **6** | Discuss the model groundwater bill in India. | **2 Marks** | **L2** | **CO1** |
| **7** | Summarize the main points of the Guarani Aquifer Agreement. | **2 Marks** | **L2** | **CO1** |
| **8** | What is the significance of the Mullaperiyar dispute? | **2 Marks** | **L3** | **CO1** |
| **9** | Briefly explain the Godavari Water Dispute. | **2 Marks** | **L2** | **CO1** |
| **10** | What are customary principles of international water law? | **2 Marks** | **L1** | **CO1** |

**Part B**

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| **Answer the Questions Total 80 Marks** |
| **11.** | **a.** | Explain the legal issues surrounding water in India with reference to landmark cases. | **10****Marks** | **L3** | **CO2** |
| **Or** |
| **12.** | **a.** | Discuss the application of the Doctrine of Public Trust in water rights. Provide relevant case laws. | **10****Marks** | **L3** | **CO2** |
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| **13.** | **a.** | Analyze the concept of equitable apportionment in water rights. | **10****Marks** | **L2** | **CO2** |
| **Or** |
| **14.** | **a.** | Evaluate the provisions of key irrigation statutes in India, such as the Indian Easements Act, 1882, and the Water Disputes Tribunal Act, 1956, focusing on water distribution for irrigation. Discuss their effectiveness in regulating equitable and sustainable allocation. | **6+4=10****Marks** | **L2** | **CO2** |

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| **15.** | **a.** | Explain the principles of limited sovereignty, no harm, and peaceful resolution of disputes in international water law. | **10****Marks** | **L3** | **CO3** |
| **Or** |
| **16.** | **a.** | Critically analyze the Helsinki Rules on the Uses of Waters of International Rivers. | **10****Marks** | **L3** | **CO3** |

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| **17.** | **a.** | Assess the effectiveness of international treaties in the management and protection of transboundary aquifers, with a focus on specific examples such as the Guarani and the Aquifer Systems of the Middle East. Evaluate the successes and challenges these treaties face in ensuring sustainable groundwater use and resolving cross-border disputes. | **15****Marks** | **L4** | **CO4** |
| **Or** |
| **18.** | **a.** | Compare the groundwater management policies of two Indian states, focusing on their strategies for conservation, regulation, and sustainability. Evaluate the effectiveness of these policies in addressing regional water scarcity and their impact on local communities and agriculture. | **15****Marks** | **L3** | **CO4** |

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| **19.** | **a.** | Critically examine the Mahadayi Water Dispute, discussing the legal principles, stakeholder perspectives, and potential resolution strategies. | **15****Marks** | **L4** | **CO4** |
| **Or** |
| **20.** | **a.** | Evaluate the outcomes of the Krishna Water Dispute Tribunal. | **15****Marks** | **L3** | **CO4** |

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| **21.** | **a.** | A multinational company plans to extract groundwater for its bottling plant in a drought-prone region like Rajasthan, where water scarcity is already a significant issue. Analyze the legal and ethical implications of this decision using national laws, and international water laws. Consider the potential impact on local communities, agriculture, and sustainable water use, and propose legal and ethical measures to address these concerns. | **20****Marks** | **L4** | **CO5** |
| **Or** |
| **22.** | **a.** | India and Bangladesh are in conflict over sharing water from the Teesta River, with both nations demanding a larger share for agriculture and domestic use. Apply the principles of equitable utilization and no harm to propose a fair resolution, considering the socio-economic and environmental impacts on both countries. Suggest a cooperative framework for sustainable water distribution. | **20****Marks** | **L4** | **CO5** |

**\*\*\*\*\* BEST WISHES \*\*\*\*\***