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PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

BENGALURU

Mid - Term Examinations – October 2025

Date: 09-10-2025

Time: 11.45am to 01.15pm

School: SOL	Program: BALLB/ BBALLB(Hons)	
Course Code: LAW2031	Course Name: Environmental Law	
Semester: V	Max Marks:50	Weightage:25%

CO - Levels	C01	C02	C03	C04	C05
Marks	26	24	-	-	-

Instructions:

- (i) Read all questions carefully and answer accordingly.
- (ii) Do not write anything on the question paper other than roll number.

Part A

Answer ALL the Questions. Each question carries 2marks.

5Q x 2M=10M

1	Define the term biosphere.	2 Marks	L1	C01
2	Differentiate between renewable and non-renewable resources, providing one example of each.	2 Marks	L2	C01
3	What is the significance of the Tiwari Committee (1980).	2 Marks	L2	C01
4	State any two objectives of the Rio Declaration, 1992.	2 Marks	L2	C02
5	Write any two Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).	2 Marks	L1	C02

Part B

Answer the Questions.

Total Marks 40M

6.	A village maintains a community forest where locals follow traditional practices, such as restricting tree felling, conserving sacred groves, and using forest resources sustainably for fuelwood and medicinal plants. These practices help preserve biodiversity, protect soil and water resources, and support the community's livelihood.	10 Marks	L3	C01
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	Analyze how traditional practices continue to influence contemporary environmental protection in this scenario.			
Or				
7.	<p>A region heavily relies on groundwater for irrigation, leading to its depletion. Nearby mangrove forests naturally regenerate when protected, while a coal mine in the area is being exhausted, permanently altering the landscape. A new solar energy park has been set up to provide sustainable power to local communities.</p> <p>Examine the impact of human activities on renewable and non-renewable resources in this scenario.</p>	10 Marks	L3	CO1

8.	<p>In Bangalore, rapid urbanization and industrial activity are contributing to worsening air and water quality. Local residents are reporting an increase in respiratory illnesses, and nearby lakes and water bodies are showing signs of contamination from industrial discharge. Agricultural fields on the outskirts are affected by chemical runoff, impacting crop health.</p> <p>Analyze the environmental and health impacts of pollution in this scenario and discuss measures to mitigate them.</p>	10 Marks	L4	CO1
Or				
9.	<p>In M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, the industrial pollution of the Ganga was addressed through a Public Interest Litigation (PIL), which highlighted threats to water quality and public health.</p> <p>Analyze the role of judicial intervention in environmental protection using this case.</p>	10 Marks	L4	CO1

10.	<p>The Montreal Protocol and Kigali Amendment require nations, including India, to phase out ozone-depleting substances. Recently, India replaced hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) in refrigeration with eco-friendly alternatives. These global measures underscore the ongoing relevance of the Stockholm Declaration's principles, emphasizing international responsibility and cooperation to prevent environmental harm.</p> <p>Explain the significance of the Stockholm Declaration and its</p>	10 Marks	L4	CO2
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	contemporary impact on international environmental law.			
Or				
11.	<p>In Madhya Pradesh, local communities are restoring degraded lands through afforestation programs. At the same time, the government is promoting the use of electric vehicles to reduce dependence on fossil fuels and lower air pollution. These initiatives aim to meet current development needs while preserving resources for future generations.</p> <p>Analyze how these initiatives contribute to sustainable development.</p>	10 Marks	L4	CO2

12.	<p>A wind energy project in Tamil Nadu assessed its impacts on local bird migration patterns and community livelihoods. Public consultations were held to gather stakeholder feedback before project approval.</p> <p>Analyze how the principles of the Rio Declaration, 1992, are applied in this project to ensure sustainable development and public participation.</p>	10 Marks	L4	CO2
Or				
13.	<p>In Odisha, illegal mining along a riverbank was causing water pollution, soil erosion, and loss of fish habitats. The local community relied on the river for drinking water and agriculture. The state government failed to prevent the damage.</p> <p>Evaluate how the Doctrine of Public Trust can be applied in this scenario to protect natural resources.</p>	10 Marks	L5	CO2