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PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

Presidency University Act, 2013 of the Karnataka Act No. 41 of 2013 | Established under Section 2(f) of UGC Act, 1956
Approved by AICTE, New Delhi | Approved By BCI
Bengaluru

Even Semester Mid Term, March 2026

Date: 11/03/2026

Time: 09:30 AM - 11:00 AM

Course Code: LAW3018

Course Name: Water Laws

Semester: Eight Semester

Max. Marks: 50

Weightage: 50%

CO - Levels	CO1	CO2
Marks	44	46

PART-A: Answer Following Questions. 10 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
1	Explain the concept of “changing water paradigm” and state two legal implications of this shift.	2	CO1	BT2
2	Distinguish between municipal law and international law in the context of water governance. Give two examples.	2	CO1	BT2
3	Explain the Riparian Doctrine.	2	CO2	BT1
4	State two features of the Doctrine of Public Trust in water law.	2	CO2	BT2
5	What is meant by the “Human Right to Water”?	2	CO2	BT2

PART-B: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
6	A State government enacts a policy allowing large-scale diversion of river water for industrial corridors without legislative debate. Environmental groups challenge the policy on constitutional grounds. Analyse the constitutional framework governing water in India and examine whether such executive action is legally sustainable.	10	CO1	BT3
7	Two neighbouring countries enter into an informal water-sharing understanding without formal ratification. A dispute later arises regarding enforcement. Apply the principles relating to sources, subjects, and enforcement of international law to evaluate the legal status of such an arrangement.	10	CO1	BT3

PART-C: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
8	Discuss the role of courts in shaping the legal framework of water governance in India.	10	CO1	BT2
9	Discuss the dispute resolution mechanism under the UN Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses.	10	CO1	BT2

PART-D: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
10	Imagine a downstream State alleges that an upstream State's dam project has drastically reduced natural water flow affecting agriculture. Apply the doctrines of natural flow, equitable apportionment, and territorial sovereignty to assess the legality of the upstream State's action.	10	CO2	BT3
11	A private corporation extracts groundwater under a State license, causing severe depletion in nearby villages. Local communities challenge the decision. Analyse the legality of such extraction using the Doctrine of Public Trust and relevant statutory principles.	10	CO2	BT3

PART-E: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
12	Explain the doctrine of equitable utilization and distinguish it from the principle of absolute territorial sovereignty.	10	CO2	BT2
13	Discuss the relevance of the Indian Easements Act, 1882 and irrigation statutes in regulating water rights in India.	10	CO2	BT2