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PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

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Presidency University Act, 2013 of the Karnataka Act No. 41 of 2013 | Established under Section 2(f) of UGC Act, 1956
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Bengaluru

Mid Term Examinations - October 2026

Date: 05/10/2026 **Time:** 09:30 AM - 11:00 AM

Course Code: LAW2031 **Course Name:** Environmental Law

Semester: Fifth Semester **Max. Marks:** 50 **Weightage:** 50%

CO - Levels	CO1	CO2	CO3	CO4
Marks	52	34	72	22

PART A: Answer Following Questions. 10 M

Q.N.	Questions	M	CO	BT
1	What is anthropocentrism?	2	CO3	BT1
2	State the ecological and economic significance of forest resources.	2	CO3	BT2
3	What is secondary ecological succession?	2	CO3	BT1
4	Mention three major outcomes of the Stockholm Conference, 1972.	2	CO1	BT1
5	Name any three major ozone-depleting substances.	2	CO2	BT1

PART B : Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Q.N.	Questions	M	CO	BT
6	A proposed industrial project is located near a wetland that supports several migratory bird species. The environmental assessment indicates that the project may cause significant ecological damage, but scientific studies are inconclusive about the long-term effects. The company argues that the project should proceed because there is no conclusive scientific evidence of harm. Apply the Precautionary Principle to analyse whether the project should be permitted and identify the measures that may be required before proceeding.	10	CO1	BT3
7	Explain the major principles of International Environmental Law, with special reference to the Precautionary Principle, Polluter Pays Principle and Common but Differentiated Responsibilities.	10	CO1	BT2

PART C: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Q.N.	Questions	M	CO	BT
8	Explain how the Brundtland Commission's Report, Our Common Future (1987), transformed the understanding of the relationship between environmental protection and economic development. Discuss the concept and key dimensions of sustainable development.	10	CO2	BT2
9	A developing country proposes a large infrastructure project that is expected to generate employment and improve energy security but may result in deforestation, displacement of local communities and loss of biodiversity. Apply the principle of sustainable development to analyse how the competing developmental, environmental and social interests should be balanced.	10	CO2	BT3

PART D: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

PTO (Please Turn Over)

Q.N.	Questions	M	CO	BT
10	What are the major sources of Air pollution? Explain its environmental, health and socio-economic impacts.	10	CO3	BT2
11	What are the major sources of marine pollution? Explain its impacts on marine ecosystems, biodiversity, human health and coastal communities.	10	CO3	BT2

PART E: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M				
Q.N.	**Questions**	**M**	**CO**	**BT**
12	Country A is a developing mountainous country that has contributed minimally to global greenhouse gas emissions but is highly vulnerable to climate change, experiencing frequent floods, landslides, glacier melt and glacial lake outburst floods. Country B is a developed country with significant historical greenhouse gas emissions and greater financial capacity. Country B argues that providing climate finance to vulnerable developing countries should be entirely voluntary. Apply the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR) to analyse the respective responsibilities of Country A and Country B, particularly with respect to climate finance, adaptation and climate-related loss and damage.	10	CO1	BT3
13	The success of the Montreal Protocol demonstrates the importance of binding commitments, scientific cooperation, financial assistance and differentiated responsibilities in addressing global environmental problems.” Critically evaluate this statement and discuss the lessons that the Paris Agreement can draw from the Montreal Protocol to strengthen international climate action.	10	CO1	BT5