



PRACTICE SET
End Semester Examination, Spring- 2026

Program: LL B

Semester: VI

Subject: Environmental Law

Subject Code: 24D.351

Course Outcome:

On the completion of the Course, the students will be able to:

Course Outcomes	Description
CO1	Understand the historical evolution, key international conventions, and foundational principles of environmental law, including sustainable development, polluter pays, and public trust doctrine.
CO2	Analyze major Indian environmental legislations and constitutional provisions related to pollution control, forest conservation, and wildlife protection.
CO3	Evaluate the role of regulatory authorities and judicial bodies such as the National Green Tribunal in enforcing environmental laws and resolving ecological disputes.
CO4	Develop practical legal skills through case analysis, and comparative study of environmental laws across jurisdictions.

UNIT I

Section A (10 marks)

1. Discuss the significance of the Ramsar Convention in wetland conservation and evaluate its impact on Indian environmental policy. Support your answer with judicial interpretation in *M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath, 1996*. (CO1) (Understand) (LOT)
2. Examine the major outcomes of the Stockholm Conference and analyze its role in shaping global environmental governance. Outline its principles being applied in Indian cases like *Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum v. Union of India, 1996* ? (CO1) (Analyze) (HOT)

3. Discuss the objectives and principles of the Rio Earth Summit and analyze their influence on environmental governance in India. (CO1) (Understand) (LOT)
4. Analyze the role of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in global climate governance. Examine how its principles influenced Indian environmental policies and judicial decisions. (CO1) (Analyze) (HOT)
5. Explain the evolution of environmental protection from ancient to modern times, highlighting the shift from moral obligations to legal enforcement. Describe how international developments like the Stockholm Conference influenced Indian environmental jurisprudence. (CO1) (Understand) (LOT)
6. Examine the concept and objectives of the Basel Convention. Support your answer with Indian judicial responses to hazardous waste management. (CO1) (Analyze) (HOT)
7. Analyze the importance of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer in addressing ozone depletion. Discuss how its precautionary approach has influenced Indian environmental jurisprudence. (CO1) (Analyze) (HOT)
8. Assess the objectives and framework of the Nagoya Protocol relating to access and benefit sharing of genetic resources. Evaluate its significance in protecting biodiversity and indigenous knowledge, and analyze its implementation challenges in countries like India. (CO1) (Evaluate) (HOT)

Section B (20 marks)

9. Evaluate the effectiveness of the Kyoto Protocol in reducing global greenhouse gas emissions. Assess its mechanisms such as Carbon trading and Clean Development Mechanism, and assess its limitations, particularly from the perspective of developing countries like India. (CO1) (Evaluate) (HOT)
10. Analyze the principles and outcomes of the Rio Earth Summit and its contribution to the development of international environmental law. Examine its effectiveness in promoting sustainable development and influencing national legal frameworks. (CO1) (Analyze) (HOT)

UNIT II

Section A (10 marks)

11. Examine the constitutional mandate for environmental protection under Articles 21, 48A and 51A(g), and evaluate the relating judicial decisions. (CO2) (Analyze) (HOT)

12. Analyze the evolution from strict liability to absolute liability in environmental law, with special reference to *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India*, 1986. (CO2) (Analyze) (HOT)
13. Evaluate the doctrine of sustainable development and its judicial application in *Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum v. Union of India*, 1996. (CO1) (Evaluate) (HOT)
14. Outline the scope and objectives of the Environment Protection Act as a comprehensive framework for environmental protection in India. Briefly outline how this Act helps in the protection and improvement of the environment in India. (CO2) (Understand) (LOT)
15. Assess the conflict between development and environmental protection, with reference to cases like *Narmada Bachao Andolan v. Union of India*, 2000. (CO4) (Evaluate) (HOT)
16. Analyze the various sources of environmental law, including constitutional provisions, statutes, international treaties, and judicial decisions. Explain how these sources interact to form a comprehensive environmental legal framework in India. (CO2) (Analyze) (HOT)
17. Examine the procedural framework of Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) in India, including public participation and clearance mechanisms. Evaluate whether the existing process ensures transparency and environmental justice, supported by judicial observations. (CO3) (Analyze) (HOT)

Section B (20 marks)

18. Evaluate the scope and effectiveness of the Polluter Pays Principle in Indian environmental law. Assess how the judiciary has interpreted and enforced this principle in landmark cases such as *Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum v. Union of India* and *Indian Council for Environmental Action v. Union of India*, 1996. (CO1) (Evaluate) (HOT)
19. Evaluate whether the Precautionary Principle is effectively implemented in India or remains largely theoretical. Critically support your answer with judicial observations in environmental cases. (CO1) (Evaluate) (HOT)
20. Explain the doctrine of Public Trust as a principle of environmental jurisprudence in India. Illustrate its scope in protecting natural resources such as air, water, forests, and wildlife from private exploitation, and evaluate its effectiveness in ensuring accountability of the State as a trustee. Further, discuss the limitations of this doctrine and suggest measures to strengthen its application in contemporary environmental governance. (CO1) (Understand) (LOT)

UNIT III

Section A (10 marks)

21. Critically evaluate the effectiveness of the Water Prevention and Control of Pollution Act in controlling water pollution in India. Assess its implementation and enforcement with reference to relevant judicial decisions. (CO3) (Evaluate) (HOT)
22. Analyze the role, powers, and functions of the Central Pollution Control Board in pollution control in the Air Act, 1981. Examine its effectiveness in environmental governance with support from judicial observations. (CO3) (Analyze) (HOT)
23. Examine the major enforcement challenges under the Water Prevention and Control of Pollution Act. Analyze how the judiciary has intervened to address these challenges in pollution control cases. (CO2) (Analyze) (HOT)
24. Evaluate the role of the judiciary in strengthening pollution control laws in India through Public Interest Litigation. Analyze how judicial activism has contributed to environmental protection. (CO3) (Evaluate) (HOT)
25. Discuss the objective, scope and effectiveness of the Air Prevention and Control of Pollution Act in controlling air pollution. Explain its implementation with reference to judicial interventions in environmental cases.(CO2) (Understand) (LOT)
26. Discuss the legal framework governing noise pollution in India and illustrate the effectiveness of judicial responses in regulating noise levels and protecting public health. (CO2) (Understand) (LOT)
27. Evaluate the impact of industrial pollution on the environment and analyze the legal remedies provided by courts in addressing such issues. (CO2) (Evaluate) (HOT)
28. Analyze the coordination between the Central and State Pollution Control Boards in controlling pollution. Examine the role of courts in ensuring accountability and effective implementation. (CO3) (Analyze) (HOT)

Section B (20 marks)

29. Critically analyze the penalty and enforcement provisions under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution), 1974. Examine their effectiveness as deterrents against environmental violations in the light of judicial interpretations and suggest reforms to strengthen their implementation. (CO2) (Analyze) (HOT)

30. Examine the appellate mechanisms provided under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution), 1974. Critically analyze the scope, procedure, and effectiveness of these appeal provisions in ensuring environmental justice. (CO3) (Analyze) (HOT)

UNIT IV

Section A (10 marks)

31. Discuss the conflict between tribal rights and forest conservation, analyzing judicial approaches in relevant cases. (CO2) (Understand) (LOT)
32. Critically analyze the legal framework for wildlife protection under the *Wildlife Protection Act, 1972*, and examine the role of the judiciary in strengthening its enforcement through case law. (CO3) (Analyze) (HOT)
33. “Forest governance in India reflects a shift from colonial control to ecological and community-oriented jurisprudence.”
Evaluate the classification and management of forests under the Indian Forest Act, 1927, in light of judicial interpretation in *T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad v. Union of India, 1995*. (CO4) (Evaluate) (HOT)
34. Critically describe the provisions relating to “protected areas” under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 and their role in biodiversity conservation. (CO2) (Remember) (LOT)
35. Outline the jurisdiction and procedural framework of the *National Green Tribunal* and assess its role in environmental dispute resolution. (CO4) (Analyze) (HOT)
36. Critically assess the effectiveness of the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 in regulating deforestation and balancing developmental needs with environmental protection. Support your answer with relevant judicial pronouncements. (CO2) (Evaluate) (HOT)
37. Assess the role of judiciary in strengthening forest and wildlife protection laws in India. (CO3) (Evaluate) (HOT)

Section B (20 marks)

38. “Environmental justice in India increasingly relies on specialized adjudicatory mechanisms.”
Examine the role, powers, and jurisdiction of the *National Green Tribunal Act, 2010*, and

critically analyze its contribution to environmental governance through landmark decisions. (CO4) (Analyze) (HOT)

39. In Orissa Mining Corporation v. Ministry of Environment & Forests, 2011, the Court recognized the role of Gram Sabhas in protecting tribal and cultural rights.

Discuss the significance of this judgment in balancing environmental protection with tribal autonomy. (CO4) (Understand) (LOT)

40. “The Indian judiciary has emerged as a key actor in reconciling environmental protection with socio-economic rights.”

Critically evaluate this statement with reference to forest and wildlife jurisprudence, citing important cases such as Samatha v. State of Andhra Pradesh, 1997 and Orissa Mining Corporation v. Ministry of Environment & Forests, 2011. (CO4) (Evaluate) (HOT)

Summary Sheet

CO Wise

CO	Q. No	Marks
CO1	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,13,18,19,20	190
CO2	11,12,14,16,23,25,26,27,29,31,34,36	130
CO3	17,21,22,24,28,30,32,37	90
CO4	15,33,35,38,39,40	90
Total		500

Unit Wise

Unit	Q. No	Marks
Unit 1	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10	120
Unit 2	11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20	130
Unit 3	21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30	120
Unit 4	31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40	130
Total		500

Blooms Taxonomy Level (BTL) Wise

BTL	Q. No	Marks
LOT	1,3,5,14,20,25,26,31,34,39	120
HOT	2,4,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,15,16,17,18,19,21,22, 23,24,27,28,29,30,32,33,35,36,37,38,40	380
Total		500

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Disclaimer: -This is a Practice set. The Question in End term examination will differ from the Practice set. This Practice set is meant for practice only.