

**NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, DELHI**  
**LL.M., Semester-II (Batch of 2020)**  
**End-Semester Assessments (Online), May/June-2021**  
**Paper: Indian Environmental Law and Policy**

Time: 48 hours

Total Marks: 50

1. Mail your assignments only to [submissions.llm@nludelhi.ac.in](mailto:submissions.llm@nludelhi.ac.in).
  2. Attempt all the questions.
  3. This is an open book exam. Students are free to consult their class notes as well as assigned reading material.
  4. No clarification shall be sought on the question paper.
  5. Mention ONLY Name, Roll No. and Subject Paper on the Cover/First page. Start writing your answers from the next/second page only. **Do not** mention your name and roll no on any other page.
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- 1.a) “A review of the Constitutions (of the world) that incorporate environmental protection reveal 5 main categories of provisions including government’s responsibility to protect environment, substantive rights to environmental quality, procedural environmental rights, individual responsibility to protect environment and a miscellaneous catch-all category of diverse provisions.”

To what extent does Indian Constitution reflect in either or some of the above categorization?

Explain in particular ‘right to environment’ as highlighted in Indian context.

**(9 Marks) (1000 Words)**

- b) Discuss the paradigm shift in the legal framework of the specific enactments i.e., Water Act, 1974, Air Act, 1981 to the generic Environment Protection Act, 1986 and what it meant for the environmental cause in India.

**(9 Marks) (1000 Words)**

- 2.a) “CRZ Notification is the most amended law in history of India.”

Discuss the above statement in light of major timelines and the impact of ‘development’ in the coastal regions.

**(8 Marks) (1000 Words)**

- b) Elaborate on implementation of Ramsar Convention, 1971 in India, being State Party to it and the emerging wetland situation in India.

**(8 Marks) (1000 Words)**

- 3.a) Explain the significance of EPR with reference to latest E-waste rules and Plastic waste rules. Examine their feasibility in Indian system.

**(8 Marks)**

**(1000 Words)**

- b) Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 was meant to correct the historical injustice meted out to Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers.

Critically discuss whether the above Preamble objective has been met since the enactment has taken place.

**(8 Marks) (1000 Words)**