**TU/ CDOE**

**TEZPUR UNIVERSITY**

**SEMESTER END EXAMINATION (SPRING) 2024**

**DIPEVMD/DEM 201: ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS AND POLICIES**

Time: **3 Hours** Total Marks: **70**

*The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks for the individual question.*

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1. Answer **any five** of the following question in one word or sentence. (2x5=10)
2. What is the primary purpose of the Environmental Protection Act, 1986 in India?
3. Name the international agreement aimed at reducing the emission of greenhouse gases.
4. Which law in India regulates the management of hazardous waste?
5. What is the full form of NPV?
6. Which international convention focuses on the conservation of biodiversity?
7. Which Indian law addresses the prevention and control of water pollution?
8. Fill in the Blanks **(any five)** (1x5=5)
9. The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, was held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, leading to important treaties.
10. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Protocol, an international agreement linked to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, was promulgated to commit countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
11. The principle of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means that the entity causing environmental harm is responsible for covering the costs of damage and pollution, a principle that is also upheld in India’s environmental policies.
12. Under the Wildlife Protection Act of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, India established a legal framework to protect wild animals, birds, and plants, creating protected areas such as national parks and wildlife sanctuaries.
13. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Convention, signed in 1971, aims to conserve wetlands of international importance, especially as habitats for waterfowl, and India is a signatory to this convention.
14. In April 2004, the central Government, under the orders of the Supreme Court constituted the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_also known as CAMPA for the management of money towards compensatory afforestation, NPV and other money recoverable in compliance of the conditions stipulated by the central government and in accordance with the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.
15. Write Short notes on **any two** of the following (5x2=10)
16. National Action Plan on Climate Change.
17. Environmental Impact Assessment.
18. India’s International Obligations.
19. Answer **any three** of the following (3x15=45)
20. Discuss the objectives and missions of National Action Plan on Climate Change.
21. Discuss the role of the Indian judiciary in environmental protection. How have landmark judgments and judicial interventions contributed to sustainable development and safeguarding the environment? Illustrate your answer with relevant case laws and examples.
22. Critically examine the role of the National Green Tribunal (NGT) in promoting environmental protection in India. Discuss its key functions, powers, and landmark judgments that have shaped environmental jurisprudence. Additionally, analyze the challenges faced by the NGT in fulfilling its mandate and suggest ways to enhance its effectiveness in addressing contemporary environmental issues in India.
23. Assam faces several contemporary environmental issues that significantly impact its ecology, economy, and the livelihoods of its people. Discuss one major environmental issue in Assam, such as deforestation, flood management, or biodiversity loss.

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