


Name:			
Enrolment No:			
UPES End Semester Examination, May 2024			
Course: International Environmental Law Program: LL. M. (Environmental & Energy Law) Course Code: CLEL7014		Semester: II Time: 03 hrs. Max. Marks: 100	
Instructions: All questions are compulsory.			
SECTION A (5Qx2M=10Marks)			
S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	List five global environmental problems which the mankind faces today.	02	CO1
Q 2	Describe four Millenium Development Goals.	02	CO1
Q 3	List four SDG Goals related to the environment.	02	CO1
Q 4	Define Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).	02	CO1
Q 5	Distinguish between REDD and REDD+.	02	CO1
SECTION B (4Qx5M= 20 Marks)			
Q 6	Discuss main features of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement 2015.	05	CO2
Q 7	Explain in brief the outcome of the Johannesburg Conference on Sustainable Development 2002.	05	CO2
Q 8	Explain the nature of Stockholm Declaration 1972.	05	CO2
Q 9	Discuss in brief the main features of Nagoya Protocol 2010.	05	CO2
SECTION-C (2Qx10M=20 Marks)			
Q 10	Analyze the contours of the principle of international cooperation with two examples.	10	CO3
Q 11	Examine the principle of state sovereignty with examples.	10	CO3
SECTION-D (2Qx25M=50 Marks)			
Q 12	The Indian judiciary particularly the Supreme Court, the High Courts, and the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has played an active role in Indian environmental governance over the past three decades. It has		

	<p>nurtured public interest litigation as an instrument to increase access to the judicial system, and several cases of environmental and social salience have been brought to judicial attention without meeting onerous procedural requirements. The judiciary has also expansively interpreted constitutional and statutory rights (both substantive and procedural), prodded an otherwise apathetic executive machinery into action, molded relief to appropriately respond to deteriorating environmental conditions, and readily relied on, or referred to, international legal instruments to support its decisions. Therefore, it is not surprising that climate concerns are finding their way to Indian courts even in the absence of a climate law. However, the Supreme Court, High Courts and National Green Tribunals decide the cases based on facts and evidences adduced before them. In some cases, these institutions have taken proactive stand while in others they have gone by traditional approach.</p> <p>In the context of the above, critically examine the facts, issues, contentions, and judgment of the National Green Tribunal in the case <i>Ridhima Pandey vs Union of India</i> (Original Application No. 187 of 2017).</p>	25	CO4
Q 13	<p>The Sustainable Development Summit and the Paris Climate Change Summit occurred in 2015. Both the agendas have many things in common and therefore policymakers are charting out their implementation in synergistic mode.</p> <p>In the context of the above, critically examine connections between the two separate global processes (SDG Agenda and Climate Change Agenda) through coherent national implementation.</p>	25	CO 4