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ASSIGNMENT 1

SUBMISSION DATE: 11 May 2009

Based on Module Part – I, 30 Marks

Answer any 10 questions in not more than 2000 words each:-

1. Trace the evolution of International Environmental Law. How far are the principles of public international law applicable to Environmental law?
2. “Protection of environment is interplay of policy and law, both at the national and international levels”. Kindly elucidate this statement looking at the efforts of government in adopting the National Environmental Policy 2006.
3. What are the judicial remedies for environmental protection? What kind of liabilities may be attached to the violators in such cases?
4. States are no more the only actors in international relations, there are many others...” In the light of this assessment, write an essay on the role of international organizations, environmental institutions and other agencies in environmental protection
5. The developing countries insisted that in the Rio Conference the key principles must include the ‘right to development’, ‘poverty alleviation’ and the recognition of ‘common but differentiated responsibilities’. How have these principles been incorporated and implemented post Rio for the benefit of the developing countries?
6. ‘International Negotiation and Mediation have become a prevalent form of non-violent means by which the actors resolve or manage international disputes’. What is the difference between an international negotiation and mediation? Who are the Actors in an International Negotiation?



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7. Is it correct to say that, 'Contemporary humanitarian law rules have a serious lacuna when it comes to the protection of environment as the rules basically target specific prohibitions as opposed to the widespread, long-term, and severe damage to the natural environment'? Comment.
8. Environmental crime is a serious and growing international problem. Trace the efforts of the international community to tackle with the problem of environmental crimes? Do you think the laws and policies in place to address environmental crimes in India are adequate enough to deal with this mounting issue?
9. There is nothing wrong with the law, but the problem is lack of political will to implement international obligations". Why do states hesitate to implement obligations undertaken in a treaty? Are multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) really effective? Attempt an answer in the light of the existing climate change scenario?
10. Both right to environment and right to development are included in human rights as well as are implicit in the fundamental rights. However, Environment and Development seem to be two paradoxical phenomenon. Is it possible to protect the environment without compromising development? If not, then why are both recognized as a part of the integral rights?
11. Law of tort is an instrument for making people adhere to standards of reasonable behavior and respect the rights and interests of one another. Trace the evolution of tort law in India with specific reference to environment protection.
12. There are numerous criticisms to the actual functioning and execution of global environmental conferences. However, the environmental conferences like the Stockholm Conference, 1972; Rio Conference 1992 and Johannesburg Conference, 2000 have made a significant impact on the environmental movement across the globe by placing it in an economic and social context. Comment.