

Name:	 UPES UNIVERSITY WITH A PURPOSE
Enrolment No:	

UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES
Online End Semester Examination, Dec' 2020

Course: Environmental Law	Semester: IX
Program: B. Sc. LL.B. (Hons.) (Intellectual Property Rights/Food, Health and Environment Law/ Medical and Forensic Law)	Time 03 hrs.
Course Code: CLNL 2022	Max. Marks: 100

SECTION A

1. Each Question will carry 5 Marks
2. Instruction: write short / brief note

S. No.	Question	CO
Q 1	Differentiate between DNA and RNA.	CO 1
Q2	Comment on the political control of biotechnology in India.	CO 2
Q3	Briefly comment on the role of biotechnology for protection of the environment.	CO 1
Q4	Explain Cloning and Cryogenics.	CO 1
Q5	Briefly comment on the TRIPS agreement.	CO 2
Q6	Discuss the pros and cons of biotechnology in relation to food security.	CO 1

SECTION B

1. Each question will carry 10 marks
2. Instruction: Write short / brief notes

Q 7	Critically analyze the violation of Human Rights with the emergence of genome technology.	CO3
Q 8	Critically analyze the significance of biotechnology in detection of crime and its relevance.	CO4
Q 9	“The utility of the science could be planned by government and benefits of scientific applications can be distributed in the society accordingly”. Comment on this statement keeping in mind the constitutional mandate of India.	CO4
Q 10	Critically analyze the passive and active conception of law in relation to regulation of technology.	CO3
Q 11	Critically analyze the significance of international legal regime concerning biotechnology and biodiversity.	CO4

SECTION C

1. Each part of the Question carries 10 Marks.
2. Instruction: Write long answer.

Q12	a) ‘The applicant claimed a patent on non-naturally produced bacteria, capable of performing certain non-natural functions. The inventor in this case genetically modified the bacteria to inject capacity to clean up oil spills, which it cannot do in its natural	CO5
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	<p>form'. Decide its patentability and give justification for your decision.</p> <p>And</p> <p>b) 'The regulatory mechanisms in the area of IPRs have their own issues and concerns in the coming scenario of emerging technologies, particularly in the scientific advancement of biotechnology. The regulatory reform-initiatives are further required to "streamline and sort out the problems in the new frontiers of IPR system. These concerns have brought forth biosafety legislation and regulatory institutions to implement them with the objective to regulate, both research and trade of GM crops and food and food ingredients derived from them'. In the given context, critically analyse the effectiveness of rules and regulation of food derived from GMO technology in India.</p>	<p>CO5</p>
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