Roll No.												

PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

BENGALURU

End - Term Examinations – December 2025

Date: 16 – 12- 2025 **Time:** 01:00pm – 04:00pm

School: SOL	**Program:** BALLB/BBALLB/BCOMLLB (Hons.)	
Course Code: LAW4077	**Course Name:** Bio-diversity Protection	
Semester: VII	**Max Marks**: 100	**Weightage**: 50%

CO - Levels	**CO1**	**CO2**	**CO3**	**CO4**	**CO5**
Marks	**16**	**14**	**12**	**34**	**24**

Instructions:

(i) Read all questions carefully and answer accordingly.

(ii) Do not write anything on the question paper other than roll number.

Part A

Answer ALL the Questions. Each question carries 2marks. 10Q x 2M=20M

1.	Define biodiversity and mention its three components.	2 Marks	L1	CO1
2.	State two objectives of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002.	2 Marks	L1	CO1
3.	Explain briefly the term “in-situ conservation.”	2 Marks	L2	CO1
4.	Mention any two principles of sustainable development relevant to biodiversity protection.	2 Marks	L1	CO2
5.	Explain the concept of ecosystem balance.	2 Marks	L2	CO2
6.	Identify two key provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).	2 Marks	L1	CO3
7.	Define “biopiracy” with one example.	2 Marks	L1	CO4
8.	Explain briefly the importance of traditional knowledge in biodiversity management.	2 Marks	L2	CO4
9.	List two objectives of Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) under the Biodiversity Act.	2 Marks	L1	CO5
10.	Explain how climate change impacts biodiversity conservation.	2 Marks	L2	CO5

Part B

Answer the Questions. **Total Marks 80M**

11.	**a.**	Define biodiversity and discuss its ecological significance.	**2+3+5= 10 Marks**	**L1**	**CO1**
	b.	Explain the importance of biodiversity in maintaining environmental balance.		**L2**	**CO1**
	c.	A new industrial park is proposed within a legally recognised biodiversity hotspot that supports several endemic and threatened species. The project proponents argue that the development will boost regional economic growth. As an environmental policymaker, apply core biodiversity conservation principles to recommend appropriate safeguards and mitigation measures before granting approval. What measures would you suggest and why?		**L3**	**CO1**
		Or			
12.	**a.**	Mention two salient features of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002.	**2+3+5= 10 Marks**	**L1**	**CO1**
	b.	Explain the institutional structure for biodiversity governance in India.		**L2**	**CO1**
	c.	A private biotechnology company has been secretly entering forest areas in India to collect biological samples, including medicinal plants and microbial resources, without seeking approval from any regulatory authority. The company intends to use these samples for commercial research and potential patent claims abroad. Apply the relevant legal provisions to recommend appropriate enforcement actions against the company.		**L3**	**CO1**

13.	**a.**	Define the term “sustainable use” in the context of biodiversity.	**2+3+5= 10 Marks**	**L1**	**CO2**
	b.	Discuss the relationship between biodiversity conservation and sustainable development.		**L2**	**CO2**
	c.	A State Government announces a major dam project in a dense forest region to address water scarcity and generate hydroelectric power. As an environmental law expert, evaluate the environmental impact of this proposal by applying the principles of sustainable development.		**L3**	**CO2**
		Or			

14.	**a.**	Identify two key goals of the National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP).	**2+3+5= 10 Marks**	**L1**	**CO2**
	b.	Explain how community participation strengthens biodiversity governance.		**L2**	**CO2**
	c.	A state authority hastily approves a major biodiversity project despite statutory requirements mandating public consultation. Local communities later discover that no consultation was conducted, and several environmental groups allege that the process lacked transparency and accountability. In this situation, apply relevant governance principles to assess whether the authority's decision can be considered legally valid.		**L3**	**CO2**

15.	**a.**	List any two international conventions related to biodiversity.	**2+3+5= 10 Marks**	**L1**	**CO3**
	b.	Discuss the objectives of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing.		**L2**	**CO3**
	c.	A multinational corporation obtains and patents genetic material collected from a biodiversity-rich developing country, without adequately recognising the contribution of local communities or sharing the resulting benefits. Using relevant international conventions - particularly the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Nagoya Protocol - analyse how this dispute should be resolved and propose equitable legal solutions.		**L3**	**CO3**
		Or			
16.	**a.**	Identify two roles of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).	**2+3+5= 10 Marks**	**L1**	**CO3**
	b.	Explain the significance of global cooperation in biodiversity protection.		**L2**	**CO3**
	c.	A coalition of developing countries participating in global biodiversity initiatives contends that the current funding architecture under international biodiversity programmes is inequitable and fails to reflect their ecological needs, historical stewardship, and limited financial capacities. They argue that this imbalance undermines effective implementation of conservation commitments. Applying the principles enshrined in the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), propose		**L3**	**CO3**

		reforms that could address these concerns while ensuring fairness and effectiveness in global biodiversity financing.			

17.	**a.**	Define "biotechnological innovation."	**2+3+10= 15 Marks**	**L1**	**CO4**
	b.	Explain how intellectual property rights intersect with biodiversity conservation.		**L2**	**CO4**
	c.	A multinational pharmaceutical corporation based outside India files a patent application for a traditional herbal formulation that has long been used by local communities in India for therapeutic purposes. The corporation claims to have "invented" a novel processing technique but does not disclose any prior informed consent or evidence of benefit-sharing with Indian authorities or communities. Applying the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement and the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, evaluate whether the corporation's patent claim is legally sustainable.		**L3**	**CO4**
		Or			
18.	**a.**	Mention two initiatives taken by India to protect traditional knowledge.	**2+3+10= 15 Marks**	**L1**	**CO4**
	b.	Explain the importance of the Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL).		**L2**	**CO4**
	c.	A global cosmetics corporation has launched a new skincare line that relies heavily on extracts derived from an indigenous community's traditional plant knowledge. The company neither obtained prior consent nor provided any form of acknowledgment or benefit-sharing. In this context, apply the relevant legal mechanisms to determine the appropriate avenues of redressal.		**L3**	**CO4**

19.	**a.**	Identify two key features of Access and Benefit Sharing under the Biological Diversity Act.	**2+3+10= 15 Marks**	**L1**	**CO4**
	b.	Explain the principle of equitable sharing of benefits from bio-resources.		**L2**	**CO4**
	c.	A government-recognised research institution approaches the National Biodiversity Authority seeking permission to collect plant genetic material located within the traditional territories of an Indigenous tribal community. The community has expressed concerns about potential misuse and loss of control over their traditional knowledge linked to these resources. Applying the Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) Guidelines under		**L3**	**CO4**

		the Biological Diversity Act and the Nagoya Protocol, determine the conditions under which such access may be approved.			
Or					
20.	**a.**	Mention two rights of local communities under biodiversity law.	**2+3+10= 15 Marks**	**L1**	**CO4**
	b.	Discuss the role of local self-government in biodiversity conservation.		**L2**	**CO4**
	c.	A forest-dependent local community has recently staged protests after discovering that a private company, which has been commercially harvesting non-timber forest produce from their region, has not shared any benefits with them. The community alleges that their traditional knowledge and long-term stewardship of the forest have been ignored in the commercial agreement. Applying the principles of Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) and community participation under biodiversity governance, propose suitable solutions to address their grievances.		**L3**	**CO4**

21.	**a.**	Mention two threats to biodiversity due to human activity.	**2+8+10= 20 Marks**	**L1**	**CO5**
	b.	Examine how climate change impacts biodiversity policy and law.		**L2**	**CO5**
	c.	A coastal State reports that its major coral reef ecosystem is rapidly deteriorating due to persistent marine pollution and rising sea temperatures linked to global warming. As an environmental law expert advising the government, apply relevant legal and policy frameworks to propose remedial measures.		**L3**	**CO5**
Or					
22.	a.	List two global biodiversity goals for 2030.	**2+8+10= 20 Marks**	**L1**	**CO5**
	b.	Explain India's contribution to global biodiversity governance.		**L2**	**CO5**
	c.	The Government of India has recently introduced a new biodiversity management policy that requires corporate entities to undertake explicit responsibilities for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources. As an expert advisor, you have been asked to assess this policy. Using relevant international and domestic legal frameworks, evaluate the extent to which this policy aligns with the core principles of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).		**L3**	**CO5**