


Name:	 UPES UNIVERSITY WITH A PURPOSE
Enrolment No:	

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

Course: Electronic Waste Management	Semester: III
Program: B. Sc. LL.B. (Hons.) (Intellectual Property Rights/Food, Health and Environment Law/ Medical and Forensic Law)-2019	Time 03 hrs.
Course Code: CLNL3014	Max. Marks: 100

SECTION A

1. Each Question will carry 5 Marks
2. Instruction: Complete the statement / Select the correct answer(s)

S. No.	Question	CO
Q 1	Write short note on the Stockholm Convention 2001 made effective from 2004.	CO3
Q 2	Write main features of the Bamako Convention.	CO4
Q3	Write main guidelines on treating Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE).	CO3
Q4	Write short note on precautionary principle.	CO2
Q 5	Discuss main features of the Minamata Convention.	CO1
Q6	Write short note on main legal framework on municipal solid waste in India	CO3

SECTION B

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

Q 7	Safe disposal of electronic waste is of utmost importance. Developing countries have become safe haven for dumping of e-waste. In this context, Elucidate the criteria and core performance elements for Environmentally Sound Management (ESR).	CO1
Q 8	Common law remedies for environmental problems were evolved in England in mid-19 th century. Indian Supreme Court in a case of industrial pollution modified one specific common law rule. Critically examine the common law rule evolved by the Supreme Court and compare with the rule overruled in an industrial pollution case.	CO1
Q 9	Critically examine the main features of Hazardous Waste (Management handling and Transboundary movement) Rules 2008.	CO2
Q 10	Problems of e-waste in India are primarily due to their processing in informal sector, which	CO3

	<p>does not follow standard safety procedures.</p> <p>In this context, distinguish between techniques of E-waste processing in informal and formal sector.</p>	
Q 11	<p>International treaties for control of hazardous waste have contributed greatly to evolution of legal framework for their control. India also evolved its legal framework to deal with the problem of e-waste.</p> <p>Critically analyze the salient features of the Basel Convention signed in 1989.</p>	CO2
<p>Section C</p> <p>1. Question carries 20 Marks (10 + 10).</p> <p>2. Instruction: Write longanswer.</p>		
Q12	<p>The Taj Mahal, an ivory-white marble mausoleum, is acclaimed to be one of the most priceless national monuments, of surpassing beauty and worth, a glorious tribute to man's achievement in Architecture and Engineering. However, the Taj is threatened with deterioration and damage not only by the traditional causes of decay, but also by changing social and economic conditions which exacerbate the situation. The Taj, a monument of international repute, is on its way to degradation due to atmospheric pollution. The degradation of the Taj Mahal led M.C. Mehta, an environmentalist and a public interest attorney to file a public interest litigation before the Supreme Court in 1984. The petitioner sought appropriate directions to authorities concerned to take immediate steps to stop air pollution in the Taj Trapezium Zone and save the Taj Mahal.</p> <p>a) Discuss the operational part of the directions given by the Supreme Court in M.C. Mehta v Union of India (Taj Trapezium case).</p> <p>b) Critically examine the polluter pays principle in the context of Taj Trapezium case.</p>	CO2