

**MASTER OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
LAW (MIPL)**

00402 **Term-End Examination**
December, 2014

**MIR-035 : TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND
BIODIVERSITY**

Time : 2 hours

Maximum Marks : 50

Note : *This paper consist of two parts, Part A and Part B.
Both the parts are **compulsory**.*

PART A

*Attempt **all** the questions from this part. Each
question carries 2 marks. 10×2=20*

1. Traditional knowledge includes which of the following :
 - (a) Trial and error method
 - (b) Collective knowledge
 - (c) Knowledge of flora and fauna
 - (d) All the above

2. _____ can be used as defensive protection for traditional knowledge.
- (a) Conventional Intellectual Property system seeking remedies in instances of unauthorized use
 - (b) Commercial and benefit sharing partnership with third parties
 - (c) The provisions of Biological Diversity Act, 2002
 - (d) Contracts and protective legislation
3. Domaine public payant is the
- (a) public paying domain
 - (b) paying public domain
 - (c) payment public domain
 - (d) domain public payment
4. The aim of the Traditional Knowledge Digital Library is to
- (a) prevent patenting of existing knowledge.
 - (b) provide information to WIPO about richness of traditional knowledge in India.
 - (c) promote conservation of biological resources.
 - (d) provide sustainable use of biological diversity.

5. Identify the correct statement(s) from the following :

- (a) Biodiversity includes genetic differences within a species
- (b) Biodiversity includes genetic differences only in case of humans
- (c) Biodiversity includes genetic differences only in case of plants
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

6. The Indian Biodiversity Act, 2002 deals with

- (a) basic concerns of access to biodiversity.
- (b) sharing of benefits arising out of biodiversity.
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

7. The applicant has to declare _____ under the compulsory system of disclosure.

- (a) usability
- (b) country of origin
- (c) marketing factor
- (d) All the above

8. The Unani System of medicine traces its origin from
- (a) India
 - (b) Iraq
 - (c) Greece
 - (d) Australia
9. The drug jeevani is used by which of the following tribes ?
- (a) Baiga
 - (b) Amrad
 - (c) Gond
 - (d) Kani
10. The PIC rule safeguards the rights of the _____ while preserving the integrity of scientific research.
- (a) indigenous people
 - (b) traditional organizations
 - (c) community of developing countries
 - (d) religious communities

PART B

*Attempt any **three** questions from this part. Each question carries 10 marks.* *3×10=30*

11. Analyse the provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity Act, 2002, in relation to 'access and benefit sharing'.
 12. What is Bio-piracy ? Explain with the help of examples.
 13. Enlist the traditional systems of medicine available in India. Explain any two.
 14. Distinguish between 'in situ conservation' and 'ex situ conservation' with respect to biological diversity.
 15. Write a note on Kani tribe in the context of protection of traditional knowledge and benefit sharing.
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