

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

Term-End Examination

December, 2015

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

Time : 2 hours

Maximum Marks : 50

Note : *This paper consists 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 : **10x2=20**

1. When was the WIPO Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore established ?
 - (a) 2000
 - (b) 2001
 - (c) 2003
 - (d) 2004

2. Domain public payant means :
 - (a) Public paying domain
 - (b) Paying public domain
 - (c) Payment public domain
 - (d) Domain public payment

3. Traditional knowledge includes :
- (a) Collective knowledge
 - (b) Trial and error methods
 - (c) Knowledge of flora and fauna
 - (d) All of the above
4. The *Jeevani Case* is an example of which of the following ?
- (a) Biodiversity
 - (b) Copyright
 - (c) Benefit sharing
 - (d) Patents
5. The objectives of the Kerala Kani Samudaya Kshema Trust are :
- (a) To initiate welfare and developmental activities for Kanis in Kerala.
 - (b) To prepare a biodiversity register and document the knowledge base of the Kanis.
 - (c) Evolve supporting methods to promote sustainable use and conservation of biological resources.
 - (d) All of the above.
6. Currently Bioevaluation of how many major diseases are in progress ?
- (a) 10
 - (b) 6
 - (c) 8
 - (d) 11

7. The main objectives of Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) are :
- (a) Conservation of biological diversity.
 - (b) Sustainable use of its components.
 - (c) Fair and equitable sharing of benefits.
 - (d) All of the above.
8. The existing traditional knowledge can be broadly classified into _____ categories.
- (a) 3
 - (b) 4
 - (c) 6
 - (d) 2
9. Heritage includes :
- (a) Literary, performing and artistic work.
 - (b) Scientific, agricultural, technical and ecological knowledge.
 - (c) Human remains and tissues.
 - (d) All of the above.
10. Australia's first National Biodiversity Strategy was prepared by the :
- (a) Australian Environment and Conservation Council.
 - (b) New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council.
 - (c) Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council.
 - (d) None of the above.

PART - B

Attempt **any three** questions from this Part.

Each question carries **10** marks :

3x10=30

11. Explain the linkage between 'Traditional knowledge' and 'biotechnology'.
 12. Explain the advantages of Traditional Knowledge Database.
 13. What is Traditional Medicine ? Why is Traditional Medicine so popular in all countries ?
 14. Explain the powers and functions of National Biodiversity Authority under the Biological Diversity Act, 2002.
 15. Explain the term 'bio - piracy' with the help of examples.
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