

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

Term-End Examination

December, 2016

**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. Which one of the following laws deals with access and benefit sharing ?
 - (a) Copyright Act, 1957
 - (b) Biological Diversity Act, 2002
 - (c) Geographical Indications Act
 - (d) Designs Act
2. Which one of the following organizations provides the platform to build up the registration and benefit sharing systems at the grass roots ?
 - (a) Bill Gates Foundation
 - (b) Traditional Knowledge Foundation
 - (c) National Innovations Foundation
 - (d) V.V. Giri Research Centre

3. When did The Convention on Biological Diversity come into force ?
- (a) 01 January 1992
 - (b) 29 December 1992
 - (c) 01 January 1993
 - (d) 29 December 1993
4. Which one of the following organizations is committed to implement the "Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources, 2007" ?
- (a) General Assembly
 - (b) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
 - (c) Trusteeship Council
 - (d) World Health Organization (WHO)
5. The Diamond Vs Chakrabarty (1980) case is related to :
- (a) Diamond cutting industry
 - (b) Jewellery making industry
 - (c) Patenting of biotechnological inventions
 - (d) Patenting of any invention
6. Which one of the following cases is an example of benefit sharing ?
- (a) "Aarogya Pachya" Case
 - (b) Clove Case
 - (c) Jaintia Hills Grass Case
 - (d) Dudhwa National Park Case

7. Which one of the following has the highest number of plant species used in the various systems of medicine in India ?
- (a) Ayurveda
 - (b) Siddha
 - (c) Unani
 - (d) Homeopathy
8. Who perceived the concept of research in Unani system of medicine in India ?
- (a) Dr. S. Siddiqui
 - (b) Dr. Haqqani
 - (c) Hakim Ajmal Khan
 - (d) Hakim Sher Khan
9. "Bonn Guidelines" are on :
- (a) Designating one national focal point for access and benefit sharing
 - (b) Promotion of scientific knowledge
 - (c) Promotion of cultural knowledge
 - (d) All of the above
10. The National Biodiversity Authority has its office at :
- (a) Kolkata
 - (b) Mumbai
 - (c) Delhi
 - (d) Chennai

PART - B

Attempt **any three** questions from this Part. Each question carries **10** marks.

3x10=30

- 11.** Discuss the need for protection of Traditional knowledge at the National and International level.
 - 12.** Write a note on WIPO Inter-Governmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional knowledge and Folklore (IGC).
 - 13.** Discuss some instances of biopiracy in India with the help of case laws.
 - 14.** Explain the concept of Traditional Knowledge Resource Classification (TKRC) and also discuss its significance.
 - 15.** Discuss the role of intellectual property rights in the benefit sharing arrangements with respect to "Jeevani" drug.
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