

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

00253

Term-End Examination

June, 2017

**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.*

10×2=20

1. Which approach is used by WIPO to define 'Traditional Knowledge' ?
 - (a) A list of possible places of traditional knowledge
 - (b) A list of possible subject-matters
 - (c) Subjective approach
 - (d) Objective approach

2. Which one of the following statutes does *not* protect traditional knowledge ?
- (a) The Copyright Act, 1957
 - (b) The Patents Act, 1970 amended 2002
 - (c) The Trademarks Act, 1999
 - (d) None of the above
3. Which article of the Convention on Biodiversity, 1992 gives a mandate for protection of traditional knowledge ?
- (a) Article 5(i)
 - (b) Article 6(i)
 - (c) Article 7(j)
 - (d) Article 8(j)
4. In which year was the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture adopted ?
- (a) 1991
 - (b) 2001
 - (c) 2011
 - (d) 1981



5. TRIPS Disclosure Proposal was proposed by
- (a) U.S.A.
 - (b) India
 - (c) Brazil
 - (d) Both (b) and (c)
6. 'Traditional Knowledge' includes
- (a) Collective knowledge
 - (b) Trial and error methods
 - (c) Knowledge of flora and fauna
 - (d) All of the above
7. Who developed the medical system of 'Homoeopathy' more than 200 years ago ?
- (a) Samuel Christian Hahnemann
 - (b) Samuel Ranbaxy
 - (c) Christiano Rosenberg
 - (d) David Mosley
8. What is the aim of Traditional Knowledge Digital Library ?
- (a) It aims to document traditional medicine.
 - (b) It aims to prevent the patenting of existing knowledge.
 - (c) It aims to inform the WIPO about the richness of traditional knowledge in India.
 - (d) None of the above

9. Which of the following conventions established that biological resources, such as plants, were the common heritage of mankind ?

- (a) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
- (b) UNESCO World Heritage Convention, 1972
- (c) Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982
- (d) None of the above

10. For how long does the registration of a geographical indication remain valid under the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 ?

- (a) 10 years, renewable for a period up to another 10 years
- (b) 20 years, renewable for a period up to another 10 years
- (c) 10 years, renewable for a period up to 20 years
- (d) 20 years, renewable for a period up to 20 years

PART B

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

11. Differentiate among individual knowledge, community knowledge and public domain knowledge.
 12. Discuss the salient features of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.
 13. How is traditional knowledge useful in the process of bioprospecting? Give examples.
 14. What is chiropractic medicine? How is it different from conventional medicine?
 15. Examine the current traditional knowledge protection framework in India.
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