MASTER OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW (MIPL)

00327   **Term-End Examination**

June, 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.*   *10×2=20*

1.   What does UPPU refer to ?

   (a)   Water soluble inorganic compounds

   (b)   Mineral drugs that do not dissolve in water but emit vapours when put in fire

   (c)   Both (a) and (b)

   (d)   None of the above

2. What is the aim of the Traditional Knowledge Digital Library ?

   (a) It aims to document traditional medicine

   (b) It aims to prevent the patenting of the existing knowledge

   (c) It aims to inform the World Intellectual Property Organisation about richness of traditional knowledge in India

   (d) None of the above

3. The Bonn guidelines are

   (a) Voluntary in nature

   (b) Complementary

   (c) Flexible

   (d) All of the above

4. The head office of the National Biodiversity Authority is situated at

   (a) Mumbai

   (b) Chennai

   (c) New Delhi

   (d) Hyderabad

5. When was the AMRAD Discovery Technology established ?

(a) 1993

(b) 1994

(c) 1992

(d) 1995

6. Does Biodiversity include genetic differences with a species ?

(a) Yes

(b) No

(c) Yes, but only in the case of humans and animals

(d) Yes, but only in the case of plants

7. _____ is Australia's central piece of environmental legislation.

(a) The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act, 1999

(b) The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation and Preservation Act, 1999

(c) The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act, 2000

(d) The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation and Preservation Act, 2000

8. The reason(s) for protection of Traditional Knowledge is/are

   (a) to improve livelihoods of traditional knowledge holders and communities

   (b) to benefit national economies

   (c) to conserve the environment

   (d) All of the above

9. IPRs are sometimes inadequate and inappropriate for protection of traditional ecological knowledge and community resources because they

   (a) recognise individual, not collective rights

   (b) require a specific act of 'Invention'

   (c) simplify ownership regimes and stimulate commercialisation

   (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.*   *3×10=30*

11. Define Traditional Knowledge. What are the various stakeholders in Traditional Knowledge ?

12. Discuss the salient features of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002.

13. Discuss any two traditional systems of medicine practised in India.

14. Differentiate between Indigenous Knowledge and Traditional Knowledge.

15. Write a note on People's Biodiversity Registers (PBRs).