

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

00380

Term-End Examination

June, 2015

**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. Which of the following Conventions provides for protection of Collective marks belonging to associations ?
 - (a) Berne Convention
 - (b) Rome Convention
 - (c) Paris Convention
 - (d) Convention on Biological Diversity

2. _____ means a geographical area where a plant species, either domesticated or wild, first developed its distinctive properties.
- (a) Centre of origin
 - (b) Centre of crop diversity
 - (c) Centre of genetic resources
 - (d) Centre of crop species
3. The anti-malaria drug, quinine, is produced from which of the following ?
- (a) Turmeric root
 - (b) Cinchona bark
 - (c) Mint root
 - (d) Neem bark
4. _____ system is based on the philosophy 'food is medicine'.
- (a) Unani
 - (b) Homoeopathy
 - (c) Naturopathy
 - (d) Ayurveda

5. In-Situ Conservation means

- (i) conservation of ecosystem and natural habitats
 - (ii) conservation of components of biological diversity outside their natural habitat
 - (iii) maintenance and recovery of viable populations of species in their natural surroundings
- (a) (i) and (ii)
 - (b) (i) and (iii)
 - (c) (ii) and (iii)
 - (d) Only (i)

6. The Bonn Guidelines

- (a) assist all parties to prepare access and benefit-sharing strategies.
- (b) help to understand the steps involved in gaining access to genetic resources and sharing benefits.
- (c) establish a clear framework for accessing genetic resources to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits.
- (d) All of the above

7. Biodiversity Management Committees are constituted
- (i) for conservation of biodiversity
 - (ii) for sustainable use and documentation of biodiversity
 - (iii) to prepare Register containing information on availability and knowledge of local biological resources.
- (a) (i) and (iii)
 - (b) (i) and (ii)
 - (c) (i), (ii) and (iii)
 - (d) Only (ii)
8. The term 'traditional cultural expression' is commonly used for
- (a) Traditional Knowledge
 - (b) Folklore
 - (c) Art forms
 - (d) Cultural practices
9. The _____ Act provides for legal framework to protect and manage nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places in Australia.
- (a) The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act, 1999
 - (b) The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Preservation Act, 1999
 - (c) The Environment Protection of Flora and Fauna Conservation Act, 1999
 - (d) The Environment Protection and Ecological Conservation Act, 1999

10. The agreement between Merck and INBio was criticised on which of the following grounds :

- (a) Lack of transparency
- (b) Benefit sharing
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

PART B

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

3×10=30

11. Explain the link between Biological Diversity and Traditional Knowledge. What are the issues involved in protection of Traditional Knowledge ?
 12. What do you mean by 'Prior Informed Consent' ? How does it act as an instrument against misuse of Traditional Knowledge ?
 13. Explain the initiatives of Intergovernmental Committee (IGC) for protection of Traditional Knowledge.
 14. Analyse the provisions of Biological Diversity Act, 2002 in relation to 'access and benefit-sharing'.
 15. Write a note on Kani tribe in the context of benefit-sharing and protection of Traditional Knowledge.
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