ESSENCE OF INDIAN TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

Multiple Choice Questions

UNIT – 1

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| 1 | Traditional Knowledge means .  a. practices of Ethnic communities b. science of religion  c. stories of people d. knowledge of philosophy Ans : a |
| 2 | Traditional knowledge is also known as  a. state knowledge b. indigenous knowledge  c. global knowledge d. scientific knowledge Ans: b |
| 3 | The basis of traditional knowledge is  a. philosophy b. science c. orality d. artificiality Ans: c |
| 4 | Traditional knowledge is transmitted from  a. grandparents b. parents c. relatives d. ancestors Ans: d |
| 5 | Indigenous knowledge cannot be displaced out of its context  a. local b. global c. national d. international Ans: a |
| 6 | Indigenous knowledge is represented by a with a rich experiential traditional knowledge  a. writer b. villager c. modern man d. guide Ans: b |
| 7 | There are kinds of traditional knowledge  a. one b. two c. three d. five Ans: c |
| 8 | knowledge is developed by people over time  a. scientific b. religious c. Folk d. linguistic Ans: c |
| 9 | knowledge is acquired through direct contact with the environment  a. cultural b. environment c. local d. scientific Ans: b |
| 10 | The scope of traditional knowledge is to create \_ |

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|  | a. community spirit b. group identity c. no identity d. a unique identity  Ans: d |
| 11 | Indigenous knowledge is a aspect  a. scientific b. spiritual c. formal d. informal Ans: b |
| 12 | Traditional Knowledge is  a. objective b. formal c. subjective d. friendly Ans: c |
| 13 | Formal knowledge is based  a. hypothesis b. thesis c. book d. oral Ans: a |
| 14 | Western Knowledge is  a. qualitative b. quantitative c. positive d. negative Ans: b |
| 15 | Western Knowledge is also known as knowledge  a. formal b. local c. historical d. scientific Ans: d |

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|  | UNIT-2 |
| 16 | 61. In which year “protection of plant varieties and farmers’’ rights (PPVand FR) Act was made?  a. 2000 b.2001 c.2002 d.2003  Ans: b |
| 17 | What is the full form of PVC?   1. Plant variety code 2. Plant variety community 3. plant variety certificate 4. Plant various circular Ans: c |
| 18 | What is the full form of PVC?   1. Plant variety code 2. Plant variety community 3. plant variety certificate 4. Plant various circular Ans: c |
| 19 | Which variety of potatoes are used by PepsiCo India Holdings pvt.Ltd for manufacturing chips for its brand?  a. A. FL 2027 b. FI 2027 c..LF 2028 d. FJ2027  Ans: a |
| 20 | Which state farmers are violating its statutory rights by growing these potatoes without license?  a. A. Rajasthan b. Gujarat c. Haryana d.Assam  Ans: b |
| 21 | What is one of the objectives of the PPV&FR Act 2001?  a. Development of agriculture b. Development of seedling  c. Encouraging the farmers d. Sustainable development  Ans: a |
| 22 | In which year The Biological Diversity Act was made? a. 2001 b.2002 c. 2003 d.2004  Ans: b |
| 23 | In which year protection of Traditional knowledge Bill was passed? a. 2015 b.2016 c.2017 d.2018  Ans: b |
| 24 | Traditional knowledge refers to the knowledge, innovations and communities around the  world. |

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|  | a. Practices b. Traditions c. Cultures d. Patterns  Ans: a |
| 25 | The protection of traditional knowledge bill passed in a.2012 b. 2009 c. 2016 d.2019  Ans: c |
| 26 | Disclosure of traditional knowledge as prior art is since it leads to public disclosure of entire traditional knowledge.  a. Benefit b. Unadvantageous c. Preferred d. Advised  Ans:b |
| 27 | Protecting traditional knowledge increases opportunities for socio economic development of societies.  a. Urban b. Rural c. tribald. Foreign  Ans: c |
| 28 | Defensive mechanism means steps taken to acquisition of intellectual property rights over traditional knowledge.  a. Prevent b**.** Develop c. protect d. Adapt  Ans: a |
| 29 | The Indian copyright law protects the work registered under this for a fixed period of time only for years.  a.80 b. 60 c.10 d. 25  Ans: b |
| 30 | Traditional knowledge plays a important role in the  a. finance b. human rights c.global economy d. trades Ans: c |
| 31 | Under the Indian copyright law only a form of work can be registered  a. intangible b. tangible c. review d. detailed Ans: b |
| 32 | year of plant varieties protection of farmers right act a.1998 b.2001 c. 2008 d. 2015  Ans: b |
| 33 | In year CSIR and the ministry of Ayush established TKDL a.2006 b.2008 c.2001 d.2007  Ans: a |
| 34 | The patent for neem was 1st filed by  a. DR. W.R Grace b. Dr.Stephen c. DR. Johnsen d .DR. James |

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|  | **UNIT-3** |
| 35 | Which of the following are traditional knowledge?  1Thai traditional healers use the plao-noi plant to treat ulcer.  2.The San people use the hoodia plant to stave off hunger while out hunting. 3.Maria's grandmother's recipe for strawberry jam.  4.The Cree and Inuit maintain unique bodies of knowledge of seasonal migration patterns of particular species in the Hudson Bay region.  a.1 b.2 c.1,2 d.1,3,4  Ans: d |
| 36 | Which of the following statements is incorrect?   1. TK is distinctly associated with an indigenous or local community, which preserves and transmits it from generation to generation. 2. TK is old and static. 3. TK is generated, preserved and transmitted in a traditional and intergenerational context. 4. TK is not limited to any specific technical field. Ans:b |
| 37 | Which of the following statements is incorrect?  a.“Protection” in the intellectual property sense means protection of human intellectual creativity and innovation against unauthorized use.  b.Defensive protection refers to a set of strategies designed to prevent the illegitimate acquisition or maintaining of intellectual property rights by third parties.  c.Positive and defensive protection cannot coexist.  d.Positive protection may enable TK/TCEs holders to acquire and assert intellectual property rights in their TK/TCEs.  Ans: c |
| 38 | Which of the following statements is incorrect?   1. Sui generis measures are specialized measures aimed at addressing characteristics of specific subject matter. 2. TK and TCEs are often not fully protected by existing intellectual property systems.   c.A number of countries and regions have developed their own distinct sui generis intellectual property system for the protection of TK and/or TCEs.  d.The adoption of a national or regional sui generis intellectual property framework is incompatible with that of an international system of protection of TK/TCEs  Ans: d |
| 39 | Which of the following statements related to the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC) is incorrect?  a.The WIPO Voluntary Fund provides financial support to facilitate the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of the IGC. |

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|  | b.Participation in the IGC is open to WIPO Member States only.  c.Sessions of the IGC commence with presentations by a panel of representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities.  d.The IGC is undertaking text-based negotiations with the objective of reaching agreement on a text(s) of an international legal instrument(s), which will ensure the effective protection of TK, TCEs and GRs.  Ans: b |
| 40 | Which of the following statements related to the documentation of TK and TCEs is incorrect?  a. TK documentation ensures legal protection for TK.  b.Documenting TK and TCEs could lead to misappropriation and use in ways not anticipated or intended by their holders.  c.TK documentation is a process in which TK is identified, collected, organized, registered or recorded in some way.  d.TK documentation can be a useful tool as part of an overall strategy for the protection of TK.  Ans: a |
| 41 | In which era the British diverted abundant forest wealth of the nation to meet their economic needs?  a.Pre independence era b. Colonial era c. Post-independence era d. Pre-colonial era Ans: b |
| 42 | In which year Indian forest Act was made? a.1925 b.1926 c.1927d.1928  Ans: c |
| 43 | Which act was made in the year 1972? a.Security of Indigenous forest act b.Protection of tigresses’ act c.Protection of wild life act d.environmental protection act  Ans: c |
| 44 | Which act establishes the responsibilities and authority for sustainable use, conservation of biodiversity and maintenance of ecological balance?  a. wild life protection act b. the Indian forests act  c. the forest rights act d.Environmental act Ans: c |
| 45 | How many types of rights are included in “The Forest Rights Act 1927”?  a.5 b.4c.7 d.6 Ans: b |

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| 46 | What is the estimated number of acres the forest rights act 1927 has the potential to  democratize forest governance by recognizing community forest resource rights?  a. 84.7 million acres b. 85.5 million acres  c. 85.2 million acres d. 85.6 million acres Ans: b |
| 47 | Which Sabha is taking the authority to initiate the process for determining the nature and extent of individual forest rights or community forest rights or both that they may be given to FDST and OTFD?  a.Lok Sabha b. Rajya Sabha c. Grama Sabha d. Mandal Sabha Ans: c |
| 48 | Who can claim the rights of “ The forest rights act 1927? A person or community who hasat least…..  a. Two generations b. one generation c.Three generations d.Four generations Ans: c |

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|  | **UNIT- 4** |
| 49 | Plant variety means  a. Lowest rank in taxonb. Highest rank in taxon  c. intermediate rank d. Not related to taxon Ans:a |
| 50 | Plant variety protection is required   1. To get higher yield 2. To get more paste resistant plant 3. To promote research and development 4. All the above Ans: a |
| 51 | The plant variety protected in India include  a. Extant variety b. Essentially derived variety  c. Farmer’s variety d. All the above Ans: d |
| 52 | Farmer can be considered as breeder  a. Yes b. No c. Yes in some cases d. All the above Ans: c |
| 53 | To register a plant variety, the criteria require include  a. New b. Distinct c. Uniform d. All the above Ans: d |
| 54 | UPOV is  a. Convention for plant variety b. United states patent  c. Convention for patent d. None of the above Ans: a |
| 55 | Biodiversity means  a. Variety of lifeb.Variety and variability of life  c. Variability within speciesd. Both (b) and (c) Ans:a |
| 56 | Dilution of traditional knowledge and practices through  a. acculturation and diffusion b. acculturation  c. diffusionc .None of the above Ans: a |
| 57 | Trademark can be used as domain name  a. Yes b. Noc. Yes, in some casesd. None of the above Ans: a |
| 58 | Who administer UDRP |

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|  | a.WTO b. WIPO c. Supreme Court d. High court  Ans: b |
| 59 | Geographical Indication is  a. Private right b. Community right  c. Intellectual property right d. both (b) and (c) Ans: d |
| 60 | Who can register Geographical Indication?  a. Individual b. Company c. Producers d. No of the above Ans: c |
| 61 | Certification mark indicates  (a) Source b. Quality c. both (a) and (b) d.None of the above Ans: b |
| 62 | Certification mark can be registered in  a. Trademark Registry b. Certification Board  c. Quality Control Board d. MHRD Ans:a |
| 63 | Collective Mark is registered by  a. Partnership firm b. Association of person  c. Individual d Company  Ans: b |

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|  | **UNIT-5** |
| 64 | The CBD is an international agreement, which was signed by 150 governments at-------   1. 1992 Rio Earth Summit 2. UN Conference on the Human Environment (1972) 3. World Commission on Environment and Development (1987) 4. United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (1992)   Ans:a |
| 65 | What does food security mean?   1. Availability of food 2. Accessibility of food 3. Availability and accessibility of food to all at all times. 4. Availability, accessibility and affordability of food to all at all the times.   Ans: d |
| 66 | Which among the following is not a traditional water harvesting practice?  a. Johadb.Surangasc.Zabod.Kasargod Ans: d |
| 67 | Four Sacred Goals of Human Life are:   1. Tamas, Artha, Kama & Moksha 2. Dharma, Artha, Kama &Sattwa 3. Dharma, Artha, Kama & Moksha 4. Dharma, Rajas, Kama & Moksha   Ans: c |
| 68 | Which among the following is not a traditional health care system practiced in India?  a. Ayurveda b. Leech c. Siddha d.Yoga Ans: b |
| 69 | The ethical thought process in Vedantic ethos starts with Vedas, Upanishads, Puranas and  .  a. Ramayana b. Mahabharata c. Gita d. Smritis  Ans: d |
| 70 | The religion which is not imbibed in Indian tradition  a. Judaism b. vedantic c. Buddhist d. Jain Ans: a |
| 71 | A holistic grasp of Indian values is stated by great poet as Satyam- Shivam-  Sundaram.  a. Kabir Das b.Gobardhan c. Kalidas d. Jayadeva Ans: c |
| 72 | India’s exporting industry was systematically dismantled and relocated to Britain.  a. Steel b.Gold c. Silver d.Copper Ans: a |

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| 73 | Some of the world’s largest and most sophisticated ships were built in -----------and-------  a. India & Japan b. India & Korea c. India & US d. India & China Ans: d |
| 74 | India’s Panini is acknowledged as the founder of , and his Sanskrit grammar is  still the most complete and sophisticated of any language in the world.  a. Mathematic**s**b. Linguistics c. logic d. History Ans: b |
| 75 | Oven baked bricks were invented in India in approximately a. 4000 BC b.3000 BC c.2000 BC d.1000 BC  Ans: a |
| 76 | In different states of part of India Bamboo drip irrigation is a common practice.  a. Southern b. Northern c. North-West d. North-Eastern Ans: d |
| 77 | Which civilization was the first to build planned towns, with underground drainage, civil sanitation, hydraulic engineering, and air-cooling architecture etc.  a. Aryan b. Harappa c. Indus-Sarasvatid.None Ans: c |
| 78 | ----------- is one of the controversial issues in the field of agriculture and food security.  a. Patenting seed b. Sustainable Agriculture  c. Urban Agriculture d. Food Sovereignty Ans: a |