

Unit 9.2. MCQs Set 1

Results



#1. Q1. Intellectual property (IP) broadly refers to creations of the mind, such as

- ☐ (A) Tangible commodities like furniture only
- ☐ (B) Artistic works, inventions, symbols, names, images used in commerce
- ☐ (C) Natural resources in the forest
- ☐ (D) Rivers and mountain ranges

IP encompasses intangible creations such as artistic works, inventions, and trademarks—not physical resources like rivers or furniture.

#2. Q2. Which among the following best defines Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)?

- ☐ (A) Legal rights granted for intangible creations of the mind
- ☐ (B) Exclusive land ownership rights
- ☐ (C) Rights to pollute certain areas
- ☐ (D) Rights to unprotected ideas

IPR protects the interests of creators by granting exclusive rights to intangible creations.

#3. Q3. Fill in the blank: The philosophy behind IPR is to _____ creators and innovators for their ideas, promoting further innovation.

- ☐ (A) punish
- ☐ (B) ignore
- ☐ (C) reward
- ☐ (D) challenge



By providing exclusive rights, IPR rewards creators and incentivizes innovation.

#4. Q4. In the Indian context, the Patents Act (1970) primarily deals with:

- ☐ (A) Wildlife protection
- ☐ (B) Granting exclusive rights to inventors for new and useful inventions
- ☐ (C) Encouraging innovation through patent incentives
- ☐ (D) None

The Patents Act (1970) provides a legal framework for granting patents on new and useful inventions.

#5. Q5. Match the following legislations in Column I with their main coverage in Column II:

Column I:

1. Patents Act (India) 1970
2. Biological Diversity Act 2002
3. Geographical Indication Act 1999
4. Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act 2001

Column II:

- (A) Protects local crop varieties and farmers' breeding rights
- (B) Protects inventions, providing exclusive rights
- (C) Preserves biodiversity and regulates access and benefit-sharing
- (D) Protects unique products tied to a specific region

- ☐ (A) 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C
- ☐ (B) 1-B, 2-C, 3-D, 4-A
- ☐ (C) 1-D, 2-B, 3-C, 4-A
- ☐ (D) 1-A, 2-C, 3-B, 4-D

The correct matching: Patents Act covers inventions; Biological Diversity Act regulates biodiversity and benefit-sharing; the Geographical Indication Act safeguards regional identity; and the Plant Varieties Act protects farmers' rights.

#6. Q6. Traditional Knowledge (TK) can be defined as:

- ☐ (A) Strictly modern scientific lab data
- ☐ (B) Indigenous knowledge systems evolving over generations, often orally transmitted
- ☐ (C) Knowledge derived solely from popular media
- ☐ (D) None

TK encompasses the inherited practices, medicinal systems, and cultural expressions passed down through generations.

#7. Q7. Reasoning Type - Assertion (A): Protecting Traditional Knowledge Systems (TKS) helps preserve cultural heritage. Reason (R): TKS, if unprotected, can be misappropriated



via patents by outsiders, leading to biopiracy.

- ☐ (A) Both A and R true, R explains A
- ☐ (B) Both A and R true, but R does not explain A
- ☐ (C) A true, R false
- ☐ (D) A false, R true

While TKS protection is crucial, the claim that unprotected TKS automatically leads to misappropriation is not necessarily correct.

#8. Q8. The main objective of the Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) is:

- ☐ (A) Digitally documenting India's traditional medicinal knowledge to prevent wrongful patents
- ☐ (B) Preventing misappropriation of ancient texts
- ☐ (C) Archiving traditional recipes for commercial exploration
- ☐ (D) None

The TKDL digitizes traditional knowledge to serve as prior art for patent examiners, thereby preventing wrongful patenting of well-known remedies.

#9. Q9. Biopiracy refers to:

- ☐ (A) Fair sharing of local resources
- ☐ (B) Unauthorized commercial use of biological resources or TK without sharing benefits or credit
- ☐ (C) Legal utilization of biodiversity under government regulations
- ☐ (D) None

Biopiracy occurs when external entities exploit traditional knowledge or resources without proper consent or benefit-sharing.

#10. Q10. World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) is a specialized agency under:

- ☐ (A) UNICEF
- ☐ (B) World Bank
- ☐ (C) United Nations
- ☐ (D) None

WIPO is an agency under the United Nations that promotes and protects intellectual property globally.

#11. Q11. Fill in the blank: The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was signed in 1992 at the _____ Earth Summit.

- ☐ (A) Geneva
- ☐



- (B) Rio
- ☐
- (C) Kyoto
- ☐
- (D) Stockholm

The CBD was signed at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992.

#12. Q12. Which of the following is a type of Intellectual Property protection in India?

- ☐
- (A) Patents only
- ☐
- (B) Patents, trademarks, copyrights, designs, geographical indications, etc.
- ☐
- (C) Trademarks and copyrights only
- ☐
- (D) None

India's IP framework covers a wide range of protections including patents, trademarks, copyrights, designs, and geographical indications.

#13. Q13. The Indian Patent Office is primarily responsible for:

- ☐
- (A) Checking wildlife regulations
- ☐
- (B) Granting patents, designs, trademarks, and regulating IP in India
- ☐
- (C) Overseeing traditional knowledge documentation
- ☐
- (D) None

The Indian Patent Office administers and enforces the country's intellectual property laws.

#14. Q14. The Biological Diversity Act (2002) of India aims to:

- ☐
- (A) Protect wildlife through conservation zones
- ☐
- (B) Conserve biological diversity, ensure sustainable use, and promote fair sharing of benefits
- ☐
- (C) Promote industrial use of biological resources without restrictions
- ☐
- (D) None

The Act is designed to conserve biodiversity and ensure equitable benefit sharing from biological resources.

#15. Q15. The Nagoya Protocol deals with:

- ☐
- (A) Facilitating international trade in genetic resources
- ☐
- (B) Access to genetic resources and fair and equitable sharing of benefits
- ☐
- (C) Promoting biotechnology investments globally
- ☐
- (D) None

The Nagoya Protocol establishes guidelines for fair access to genetic resources and equitable benefit-sharing.



#16. Q16. With respect to TKS, “current best practices” might include all EXCEPT:

- ☐ (A) Documenting local knowledge in digital libraries
- ☐ (B) Encouraging secrecy and refusing any outside collaboration
- ☐ (C) Formal prior informed consent from local communities
- ☐ (D) Equitable benefit-sharing agreements

Best practices for TKS involve transparency, consent, and benefit-sharing—not secrecy.

#17. Q17. The Patent (Amendment) Act 2005 in India introduced:

- ☐ (A) Introducing generic drug provisions
- ☐ (B) Product patents for pharmaceuticals, fulfilling TRIPS obligations
- ☐ (C) Extending patent duration beyond international standards
- ☐ (D) None

The amendment allowed for product patents in the pharmaceutical sector, aligning India with TRIPS.

#18. Q18. Fill in the blank: _____ is a form of IPR that protects distinctive signs indicating goods from a specific region.

- ☐ (A) Trademark
- ☐ (B) Patent
- ☐ (C) Geographical Indication
- ☐ (D) Copyright

Geographical Indication marks products with a specific regional identity.

#19. Q19. Under the Plant Varieties and Farmers’ Rights Act (2001), farmers can:

- ☐ (A) Restricted to government-approved seed banks
- ☐ (B) Save, use, sow, and re-sow seeds of protected varieties on their own land
- ☐ (C) Sell seeds only to certified distributors
- ☐ (D) None

The Act protects farmers’ traditional rights to use and reproduce plant varieties.

#20. Q20. The concept of “prior informed consent” ensures:

- ☐ (A) Outsiders can freely use resources without permission
- ☐ (B) Communities are consulted before outsiders use their biological resources or knowledge
- ☐ (C) Exclusive rights for the government to exploit resources



☐
(D) None

Prior informed consent (PIC) is critical in ensuring that local communities are consulted before the use of their resources or knowledge.

#21. Q21. Reasoning Type - Assertion: Patents provide exclusive rights for a limited period. Reason: This monopoly fosters public domain knowledge from day one.

- ☐
(A) Both A and R true, R explains A
☐
(B) Both A and R true, but R does not explain A
☐
(C) A true, R false
☐
(D) A false, R true

While patents grant exclusive rights, they do not automatically foster public domain knowledge from day one.

#22. Q22. Which of the following is not a recognized form of IP?

- ☐
(A) Trade secrets
☐
(B) Copyright
☐
(C) Medical malpractice
☐
(D) None

Medical malpractice is not a form of intellectual property.

#23. Q23. "Bioprospecting" in Indian medicine could lead to:

- ☐
(A) Discovery of novel drugs from medicinal plants that ensure benefit-sharing with local communities
☐
(B) Identification of conventional compounds already known globally
☐
(C) Exploration of genetic modifications in crops
☐
(D) None

Bioprospecting, when ethically conducted, can uncover novel drug leads and promote fair benefit-sharing.

#24. Q24. The term "bio-piracy" applies when:

- ☐
(A) Foreign entities patent local knowledge or resources without consent or benefit-sharing
☐
(B) Unauthorized appropriation of traditional practices for commercial profit
☐
(C) Commercial agreements that ensure fair benefit-sharing
☐
(D) None

Bio-piracy occurs when external parties exploit local traditional knowledge without proper consent or benefit-sharing.



#25. Q25. The Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) in India helps patent offices by:

- ☐ (A) Providing access to documented Indian TK to avoid granting wrong patents on known knowledge
- ☐ (B) Facilitating the commercial exploitation of traditional formulas
- ☐ (C) Digitizing folklore for cultural preservation
- ☐ (D) None

TKDL serves as a prior art database to prevent wrongful patent grants on well-known traditional remedies.

#26. Q26. The Indian National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) is:

- ☐ (A) A statutory body under the Biological Diversity Act to regulate access to India's bio-resources and ensure benefit-sharing
- ☐ (B) An advisory committee for environmental protection
- ☐ (C) A commercial body promoting bio-industries
- ☐ (D) None

The NBA is a statutory body that manages and regulates India's biological resources and benefit-sharing agreements.

#27. Q27. Fill in the blank: _____ ensures that no patent can be granted on a mere discovery of a living thing or an existing substance in nature under Indian law.

- ☐ (A) Compulsory Licensing
- ☐ (B) Patent Cooperation Treaty
- ☐ (C) Patent exclusions
- ☐ (D) Trade Secrets

Indian patent law excludes discoveries of natural substances from patentability.

#28. Q28. Patents in India generally last for:

- ☐ (A) 50 years
- ☐ (B) 20 years from the filing date
- ☐ (C) 10 years from the date of grant
- ☐ (D) 5 years from invention

According to TRIPS guidelines, patents in India are valid for 20 years from the filing date.

#29. Q29. Trademarks protect:

- ☐ (A) Distinctive signs, logos, or brand names identifying the origin of goods/services
- ☐ (B) Names and symbols used in commercial transactions



- (C) Creative literature and music
☐
(D) None

Trademarks safeguard the unique identifiers that distinguish goods and services in the marketplace.

#30. Q30. Fill in the blank: Under the Indian GI Act (1999), _____ is a registered Geographical Indication (GI) indicating a unique coffee variety from a region in India.

- ☐
(A) Coorg Orange
☐
(B) Darjeeling Tea
☐
(C) Mysore Mallige
☐
(D) Monsooned Malabar Arabica

Monsooned Malabar Arabica is a well-known GI product from India.

#31. Q31. Assertion-Reason Type - Assertion (A): Farmers' rights under the PPVFR Act allow them to save seeds. Reason (R): This fosters a monopoly for multinational seed companies.

- ☐
(A) Both A and R true, R explains A
☐
(B) Both A and R true, but R does not explain A
☐
(C) A true, R false
☐
(D) A false, R true

While farmers have the right to save seeds, this does not create a monopoly for multinational companies.

#32. Q32. "Prior art" in patent examination means:

- ☐
(A) Any evidence that an invention is already known before the filing date
☐
(B) Documentation of regulatory compliance
☐
(C) Unrelated scientific advancements
☐
(D) None

Prior art includes any public information that demonstrates an invention's lack of novelty.

#33. Q33. TRIPS stands for:

- ☐
(A) Transitional Rights for Indigenous People System
☐
(B) Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
☐
(C) Transportation of Raw Intellectual Property Services
☐
(D) None

TRIPS sets minimum standards for various forms of IP regulation across nations.



#34. Q34. The main function of WIPO includes:

- ☐ (A) Administering IP treaties and fostering international cooperation
- ☐ (B) Conducting global economic policy
- ☐ (C) Enforcing national copyright laws
- ☐ (D) None

WIPO is responsible for administering international IP treaties and promoting cooperation among nations.

#35. Q35. Fill in the blank: _____ (FAO, 1983) helps preserve local crop variety seeds in a gene bank to maintain agricultural biodiversity.

- ☐ (A) Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
- ☐ (B) International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
- ☐ (C) Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety
- ☐ (D) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture supports the preservation and exchange of crop genetic resources.

#36. Q36. The synergy of Traditional Knowledge Systems (TKS) with modern innovation in Indian medicine means:

- ☐ (A) Combining traditional formulations with modern scientific validation to develop innovative products
- ☐ (B) Maintaining historical practices without any scientific evaluation
- ☐ (C) Exclusive reliance on traditional methods without modern testing
- ☐ (D) None

Integrating traditional knowledge with modern research leads to innovative, validated therapies.

#37. Q37. The TKDL Access Agreement with major patent offices does what?

- ☐ (A) Allows access to Indian TK documentation to prevent wrongful patents on known remedies
- ☐ (B) Facilitates international marketing of Ayurvedic products
- ☐ (C) Ensures standardization of traditional formulations
- ☐ (D) None

The TKDL provides a database of traditional knowledge to help patent examiners reject claims on traditional remedies.

#38. Q38. Biopiracy example: A patent on neem or turmeric uses in the US was challenged because:

- ☐ (A) They were well-known Indian remedies, lacking novelty



- ☐
- (B) They were patented after extensive research
- ☐
- (C) They were originally discovered in the US
- ☐
- (D) None

The challenge was based on the fact that these remedies were already traditionally known in India, and thus not novel.

#39. Q39. The 2010 Nagoya Protocol is linked to:

- ☐
- (A) The Convention on Biological Diversity for fair access and benefit-sharing of genetic resources
- ☐
- (B) A framework for global patent harmonization
- ☐
- (C) An agreement on international trade regulations
- ☐
- (D) None

The Nagoya Protocol builds on the CBD to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from genetic resources.

#40. Q40. "Bio-prospecting" must abide by:

- ☐
- (A) Local/national laws, obtaining prior consent, and ensuring fair compensation to resource owners
- ☐
- (B) Unilateral exploitation without local input
- ☐
- (C) Government-led commercialization only
- ☐
- (D) None

Ethical bioprospecting requires adherence to legal and moral guidelines, including prior informed consent and benefit-sharing.

#41. Q41. Fill in the blank: _____ is the attempt to identify and record plants, animals, and natural resources for the purpose of IP applications.

- ☐
- (A) Biopiracy
- ☐
- (B) Bioprospecting
- ☐
- (C) Biotechnology
- ☐
- (D) Biosafety

Bioprospecting is the systematic search for new resources that can be used for commercial applications, while ensuring proper ethical practices.

#42. Q42. "Geographical Indication" helps rural communities by:

- ☐
- (A) Providing brand recognition for unique local products, boosting premium pricing and protecting against mislabeling
- ☐
- (B) Establishing government ownership of regional trademarks
- ☐
- (C) Enforcing strict quality standards exclusively
- ☐
- (D) None



GI provides a way for rural producers to receive higher prices by certifying the geographic origin and quality of their products.

#43. Q43. A major reason for legal protection of Traditional Knowledge Systems (TKS) is:

- ☐ (A) Preventing misappropriation and ensuring that holders receive rightful benefits
- ☐ (B) Monopolizing traditional remedies for commercial dominance
- ☐ (C) Restricting international research collaborations
- ☐ (D) None

Protecting TKS ensures that indigenous communities receive benefits from the commercial use of their traditional knowledge.

#44. Q44. If an invention is “novel, non-obvious, and industrially applicable,” it is typically:

- ☐ (A) Patentable subject matter (if not excluded on moral or other grounds)
- ☐ (B) Automatically granted a patent without examination
- ☐ (C) Subject to immediate public domain release
- ☐ (D) None

These three criteria form the basis for patentability in most jurisdictions.

#45. Q45. Assertion-Reason Type - Assertion (A): Geographical Indications can preserve indigenous plant varieties. Reason (R): GI status compels others to replicate the same variety anywhere without restrictions.

- ☐ (A) Both A and R true, R explains A
- ☐ (B) Both A and R true, but R does not explain A
- ☐ (C) A true, R false
- ☐ (D) A false, R true

GI helps to protect the uniqueness of regional products, but does not allow unrestricted replication elsewhere.

#46. Q46. Which Act specifically addresses the protection of new plant varieties and farmers' rights in India?

- ☐ (A) Patents Act 1970
- ☐ (B) Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act 2001
- ☐ (C) Wildlife Protection Act
- ☐ (D) GI Act 1999

The PPVFR Act is designed to protect breeders' rights while also safeguarding farmers' traditional rights.



#47. Q47. Fill in the blank: Under the Indian Patents Act, any invention claiming a method of _____ is not patentable, as it falls under non-patentable processes relating to agriculture.

- ☐ (A) irrigation
- ☐ (B) cultivation
- ☐ (C) fertilization
- ☐ (D) harvesting

Methods of cultivation are generally excluded from patentability under Indian law.

#48. Q48. The main reason for the Indian government to create the TKDL is to:

- ☐ (A) Provide a resource for patent examiners to check prior art in Ayurveda and related fields, preventing false patents
- ☐ (B) Promote traditional products in international markets
- ☐ (C) Facilitate state ownership of ancient texts
- ☐ (D) None

The TKDL helps patent offices determine if an invention is already part of traditional knowledge, thus preventing wrongful patent grants.

#49. Q49. WTO's TRIPS agreement compels member countries to:

- ☐ (A) Provide minimum standards for IP protection (patents, trademarks, copyrights)
- ☐ (B) Allow unrestricted IP rights for multinational corporations
- ☐ (C) Focus solely on traditional knowledge preservation
- ☐ (D) None

TRIPS establishes baseline IP protection standards that member countries must adhere to.

#50. Q50. A key benefit of protecting TKS and preventing biopiracy is:

- ☐ (A) Safeguarding biodiversity, cultural heritage, and ensuring that local communities share in economic benefits
- ☐ (B) Increasing market monopolies on traditional remedies
- ☐ (C) Limiting international patent filings
- ☐ (D) None

Proper protection of TKS helps secure ecological, cultural, and economic benefits for indigenous communities.

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