

PROCEEDINGS



59

## National Seminar

on

# IPR Management in Biodiversity Conservation: Implications of Access Benefit Sharing, TRIP/CBD and Biodiversity Acts

January 17-18, 2020



In collaboration with  
**GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN**  
**Rajasthan State Biodiversity Board**



Jointly organized by  
**Department of Zoology and Botany**  
**Kanoria PG Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Jaipur**  
J.L.N. Marg, Jaipur- 302015, Rajasthan  
Phone: 0141- +91-141-2707539, +91-141-2706672  
E-Mail- admin@kanoriacollege.in

*Seema*  
**Principal**  
**Kanoria PG Mahila Mahavidyalaya**  
**JAIPUR**

Proceedings of the  
National Seminar

on

**IPR Management in Biodiversity Conservation:  
Implications of Access Benefit Sharing, TRIP/CBD  
and Biodiversity Acts**

**17-18 January, 2020**

**Editors:**

**Dr. Sunita Shekhawat**

Associate Professor

Department of Zoology

Kanoria PG Mahila Mahavidyalaya

J.L.N Marg, Jaipur Rajasthan

**Dr. Ritu Jain**

Assistant Professor


Department of Botany

Kanoria PG Mahila Mahavidyalaya

J.L.N Marg, Jaipur, Rajasthan

Authors are responsible for the views, opinions expressed here and neither Editors nor Publishers are accountable in any manner.

Permission is needed for reproduction in any form.

Copyrights  2020 by the IPR Management in Biodiversity Conservation: Implications of Access Benefit Sharing, TRIP/CBD and Biodiversity Acts.

Published by: Organizing Secretary of the National Seminar, Kanoria PG Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Jaipur.

ISBN: 978-93-5396-760-4.

  
Principal  
Kanoria PG Mahila Mahavidyalaya  
JAIPUR

## INDEX

S. No.	Author(s)	Title	Page No.
1.	Dr. Abhishek Kr. Tiwari	Biodiversity and Genetically Modified Crops: Issues and Challenges	1-5
2.	<b>Akanksha Ganda</b>	Managing Intellectual Property Rights in the Advertising Industry	6-8
3.	<b>Anamika Singh</b>	Legal Issues and Environment Protection Laws in India	9-14
4.	<b>Dr. Anita Gajraj</b>	Intellectual Property Rights: A Significant Tool for Biodiversity Conservation	15-19
5.	<b>Dr. Aparna B Rathore</b>	Bioprospecting and Biopiracy: Impact on Biodiversity	20-24
6.	Bharati Pareek	Biodiversity and conservation of <i>Salvadora persica</i> (Linn.) in Indian Arid Zone	25-27
7.	<b>Dr. Chetna Sharma,</b> Dr. Shalini Sharma	Public Health and Intellectual Property Rights	28-31
8.	Divya Pareek	Intellectual Property Rights: Key to Entrepreneurs Sustainability	32-35
9.	<b>Jyoti Kapil,</b> <b>Neetika Mathur</b>	Intellectual Property Rights: Boon or Bane for Protecting the Farmer's Rights	36-40
10.	Prof (Dr.) Komal Audichya	The Biological Diversity Act 2002 and the Access and Benefit Sharing	41-47
11.	<b>Dr. Kumud Tanwar,</b> <b>Dr. Swati Singh,</b> <b>Dr. Arti Mishra</b>	Laws and Policy Framework for Environmental Protection	48-50
12.	<b>Dr. Leena Bhatia</b>	Intellectual Property Rights – A curse or a boon for India as a developing country	51-57
13.	<b>Dr. Manisha Mathur</b>	International Property Rights: An Overview of History of Patent Laws	58-63
14.	<b>Medha Babel</b>	Sustainable Forestry: An Approach of Biodiversity Management	64-65

  
 Principal  
 Kendra PG Mahila Manavikya  
 JAIPUR

S. No.	Author(s)	Title	Page No.
15.	Dr. Meenakshi Punia	Bioprospecting and Biopiracy: Challenging Grounds for India and its Bio Diversity Laws	66-71
16.	Dr. Meenal Sharma	Role of Intellectual Property in Innovation and New Product Development	72-80
17.	Dr. Neelam Bageshwari, Dr. Sunita Shekhawat	Geographical Indication in Intellectual Property Rights	81-84
18.	Dr. Neeta Agrawa	Why Intellectual Property should be Protected	85-89
19.	Poonam Sharma, Kamakshi Tomar	Role of Government Agencies in the Regulation of IPR	90-92
20.	Priyanka Jangid	A Review: Legal Framework on Environmental Protection	93-95
21.	Dr. Ranjana Agrawa	Intellectual Property Rights in Science: Issues and Challenges	96-101
22.	Dr. Ritu Jain, Dr. Sunita Shekhawat	Bio-Diversity, Bio-Piracy & Bio-Prospecting: Indian Perspective	102-109
23.	Rukshar	Environmental Degradation and Management in India: A Review	110-113
24.	Dr. Surabhi Sharma	Awareness of IPR (Intellectual Property Rights) among the Research Scholars in Jaipur City	114-118
25.	Vandita Srivastava, Dr. Sangita Sinha	Enabling the Community through IPR Awareness	119-124
26.	Yogita Solanki, Reema Solanki, Pooja Mangal	Relevance of Access Benefit Sharing in Biodiversity Conservation	125-128
27.	डॉ. शीतल शर्मा	हमारी पारम्परिक बौद्धिक सम्पदा : अध्यात्म	129-132
28.	Dr. Nidhi Gupta	Biodiversity : A Review	133-136

  
**Principal**  
 Kancra PG Mahila Mahavidyalaya  
 JAIPUR



Proceedings of National Seminar on  
'IPR Management in Biodiversity Conservation: Implications of  
Access Benefit Sharing, TRIP/CBD and Biodiversity Acts'

**Biodiversity and Conservation of *Salvadora Persica* (Linn.)  
in Indian Arid Zone**

**Bharati Pareek**

Assistant Professor, Department of Botany

Kanoria PG Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Jaipur

E- mail: bharati.pareek2112@gmail.com

**Abstract**

The Indian arid zone lies between 24° to 30° 5' north latitudes and 70° to 78° 2' east longitudes. The climate of Indian arid zone is characterized by extremes of temperature with very hot summers and in winter its falls at many places below freezing point and frost occurs while in summer heat is very intense and scorching, rainfall is scanty and highly erratic. *S. persica* (*kharijal*) is branched, evergreen, small tree or shrub which is commonly used for varied medicinal purposes. The plant is used as a source of food, fodder, lipids, gum and resins. The extract of the plant is used to make Meswak toothpaste. Besides these the plant is also grown to provide shelter-belts and windbreaks for agriculture crops. It is distributed throughout the arid and semi-arid ecosystem of world and helps in reclamation of sand dune habitats and saline soils in arid ecosystems. However, its population suffers from serious environmental problems such as deforestation, soil degradation, loss of biodiversity and unsustainable livelihoods. *S. persica* has high medicinal, economic and ecological values in arid and semiarid ecosystem. Nevertheless, its conservation status is highly threatened and detailed ecological study of *S. persica* is suggested to conserve its remaining population.

**Keywords:** *S. persica*, Biodiversity, Conservation, Ecological.

**Introduction**

The Indian arid zone lies between 24° to 30° 5' north latitudes and 70° to 78° 2' east longitudes, covers an area of 3, 17,000 sq. km. Nearly 1,96,150 sq.km is occupied by hot desert located in parts of Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab and Gujarat. Rajasthan is situated in the north western part of India and lies between 23°3' to 30°12' north latitudes and 69°3' to 78°17' east longitudes. It covers an area of about 3, 42,239 sq.km.

The arid zone of Rajasthan extended to the west Aravalli hill ranges and covers about 0.21 million sq. km. which is approximately 54% of the area of the entire state of Rajasthan. The Great Indian Desert is formed due to absence of moist monsoon air which is the prime contributor of rainfall throughout

the country. It has been estimated that on an average, about 60% of desert lands are distributed among non-crop categories including forests, land put to non-agricultural area, barren permanent pasture, trees, cultivable wastes and long & short fallowers<sup>1</sup>. Majority of arid lands in deserted environment are characterized by low intensity of land use.

The Indian arid zone is characterized by erratic and scanty rainfall, clear skies, high day temperature in summer, high evapotranspiration, saline and sandy soil and poor vegetation. Intense solar radiation which associated with high temperature, dryness of the air and storage of soil moisture are most important climate factors to which plant must