

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'

**Bio-Diversity, Bio-Piracy & Bio-Prospecting: Indian Perspective**

**Dr. Ritu Jain<sup>1</sup> and Dr. Sunita Shekhawat<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Assistant Professor, Department of Botany

<sup>2</sup> Associate Professor, Department of Zoology

Kanoria PG Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Jaipur

Corresponding E-mail: riturajneeshjain@gmail.com

**Abstract**

India has rich culture, knowledge base and wealth of biological resource. A great number of treaties and folklore exist in many languages. Biological resources and related traditional knowledge are known for possessing great commercial value. It is estimated that chance of getting a molecule of potential for medicinal use is one out of 10000 as compared to one out of 1000 from indigenous knowledge. Large organizations and corporations are vying for obtaining exclusive access to bio resources for their commercial interests. This exploitation by corporate giants without sharing the benefits with rightful holders of such knowledge and resources has been a concern for developing nations like India.

**Keywords:** Biodiversity, Bio-piracy, Bio-prospecting, Traditional Knowledge

**Introduction**

Biodiversity is the sum total of life systems on Earth encompassing the microorganisms to large animal, algae to big trees and man. It exists on three levels, Habitat, species and genetic. India has rich biodiversity at three levels along with equally rich cultural diversity and immense wealth of traditional knowledge system, which has been developed, preserved, shared and cared by the society. India is bestowed with vast faunal and floral diversity, evident from the fact that it is 10<sup>th</sup> among the floral diversity in the world.

India harbours about 1.26 million species of plants, animals, algae, fungi and other microorganisms, which have been identified and classified. The Indian floral wealth is both rich and diverse because of range of variations in climate, altitude and ecological habitats. It is estimated that the floristic variety of India comprises of over 30000 species (excluding fungi), dominated by

flowering plants with about 17,500 species representing about 7% of the flowering plant species of the world, spread across 140 genera and 5285 species. Based on the distinctiveness of the phytogeographical zones and the pattern of endemism, 25 micro hot spot centres of endemic flora have been identified by Nayar (1996) [1]. The East Himalayas and the Western Ghats are among the 25 'global hot spots' of biodiversity [2].

This species richness in India is complemented by vast genetic diversity found within individual species. India is one among the 12 mega gene centres of the world, and is considered the centre of origin and domestication of as many as 166 major and minor crop plant species and as many as 320 wild relatives of crop plants.

The Indian gene centre harbours about 166 species of native cultivated plants. The crops with primary, secondary and regional centres

*Sunita Shekhawat*  
Principal