

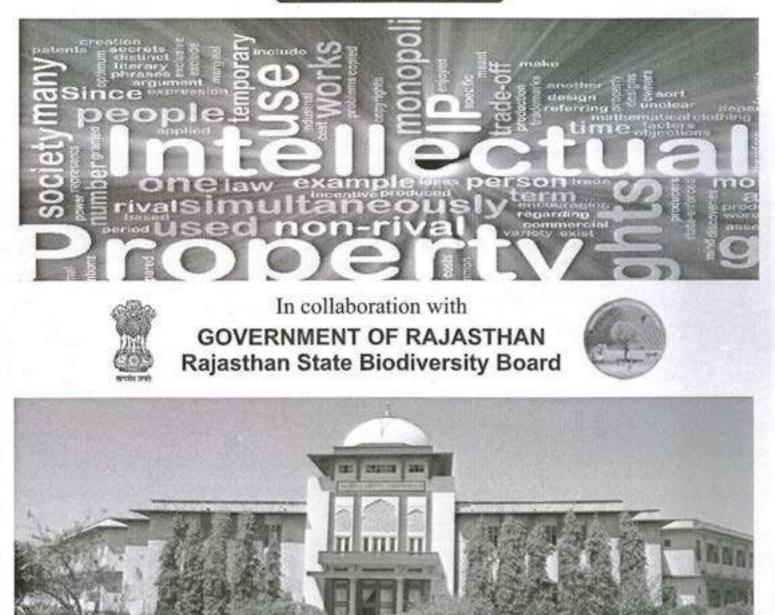


National Seminar

on

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

January 17-18, 2020



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

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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

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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 10th 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

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