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DEPARTMENT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND DATA SCIENCE
PUZZLE QUESTIONS:

UNIT I: Introduction to Traditional Knowledge

1. What is Traditional Knowledge (TK)?
 - a) Modern scientific knowledge
 - b) Knowledge passed down through generations
 - c) Only written knowledge
 - d) A legal frameworkAnswer: b) Knowledge passed down through generations
2. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of TK?
 - a) Dynamic in nature
 - b) Community-based
 - c) Exclusive to one person
 - d) Holistic approachAnswer: c) Exclusive to one person
3. Traditional Knowledge is primarily shared through:
 - a) Books
 - b) Oral traditions
 - c) Patents
 - d) None of the aboveAnswer: b) Oral traditions
4. Indigenous Knowledge (IK) is closely related to:
 - a) Western knowledge
 - b) Scientific theories
 - c) Local culture and environment
 - d) Modern engineeringAnswer: c) Local culture and environment
5. Which of the following is NOT a type of TK?
 - a) Agricultural practices
 - b) Medicinal knowledge
 - c) Space technology
 - d) HandicraftsAnswer: c) Space technology

UNIT II: Protection of Traditional Knowledge

6. Why is the protection of TK necessary?
- a) To prevent exploitation
 - b) To maintain cultural heritage
 - c) To provide economic benefits
 - d) All of the above
- Answer: d) All of the above
7. Which organization plays a role in protecting TK globally?
- a) WHO
 - b) WTO
 - c) WIPO
 - d) NASA
- Answer: c) WIPO
8. TK has economic significance because:
- a) It generates revenue through patents
 - b) It contributes to industries like agriculture and medicine
 - c) It supports sustainable development
 - d) All of the above
- Answer: d) All of the above
9. Which sector benefits the most from TK?
- a) Pharmaceuticals
 - b) IT industry
 - c) Banking
 - d) Robotics
- Answer: a) Pharmaceuticals
10. Which government role is crucial in TK protection?
- a) Creating laws
 - b) Promoting research
 - c) Ensuring fair benefit sharing
 - d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

UNIT III: Legal Framework and TK

11. Which Act recognizes the rights of forest dwellers in India?
- a) The Biological Diversity Act
 - b) The Forest Conservation Act
 - c) The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers Act, 2006
 - d) None of the above

Answer: c) The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers Act, 2006

12. The PPVFR Act, 2001 is related to:
- a) Patents
 - b) Farmers' rights and plant varieties
 - c) Forest conservation
 - d) Fisheries

Answer: b) Farmers' rights and plant varieties

13. Which law governs the conservation of biodiversity in India?
- a) The Wildlife Protection Act
 - b) The Biological Diversity Act, 2002
 - c) The Environment Protection Act
 - d) The Indian Forest Act

Answer: b) The Biological Diversity Act, 2002

14. The Protection of Traditional Knowledge Bill, 2016 aims to:
- a) Encourage scientific research
 - b) Protect traditional knowledge holders
 - c) Abolish indigenous knowledge
 - d) Promote industrialization

Answer: b) Protect traditional knowledge holders

15. Which year was the Biological Diversity Act passed?
- a) 2002
 - b) 1996
 - c) 2010
 - d) 1984

Answer: a) 2002

UNIT IV: Traditional Knowledge and Intellectual Property

16. Traditional Knowledge can be protected under:
- a) Copyright
 - b) Patent laws
 - c) Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)
 - d) None of the above

Answer: c) Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)

17. A major challenge in protecting TK is:

- a) It is community-owned
- b) It is not written
- c) Legal frameworks are weak
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

18. Which of the following is an example of TK protection?

- a) Geographical Indications (GI)
- b) Copyright
- c) Trade secrets
- d) None of the above

Answer: a) Geographical Indications (GI)

19. Which country has successfully patented a traditional turmeric-based remedy?

- a) India
- b) USA
- c) China
- d) Japan

Answer: b) USA

20. Patent laws often conflict with TK because:

- a) TK is dynamic
- b) TK is community-owned
- c) TK is not formally documented
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

UNIT V: Traditional Knowledge in Different Sectors

21. Traditional Knowledge plays a role in which field?

- a) Medicine
- b) Agriculture
- c) Engineering
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

22. Which is an example of TK in agriculture?

- a) Genetically modified crops
- b) Organic farming methods
- c) Pesticides
- d) Drones in farming

Answer: b) Organic farming methods

23. Ayurveda is an example of:

- a) Traditional medicine system
- b) Western medicine
- c) Modern pharmaceuticals
- d) All of the above

Answer: a) Traditional medicine system

24. TK helps in:

- a) Food security
- b) Sustainable development
- c) Environmental conservation
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

25. Which TK practice helps in biodiversity management?

- a) Crop rotation
- b) Slash-and-burn farming
- c) Industrial farming
- d) GMO usage

Answer: a) Crop rotation