

1. The primary purpose of The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 is:

- a) To protect the rights of forest officers
- b) To recognize and vest forest rights in the traditional forest dwellers
- c) To regulate forest conservation
- d) To provide a framework for timber trade

Answer: b) To recognize and vest forest rights in the traditional forest dwellers

2. The PPVFR Act (2001) primarily focuses on:

- a) Recognition of plant varieties and protection of farmer's rights
- b) Regulation of international trade of seeds
- c) Forest rights of indigenous people
- d) Protection of wildlife

Answer: a) Recognition of plant varieties and protection of farmer's rights

3. Under the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, which of the following is considered as a “benefit”?

- a) Financial compensation to farmers
- b) Biopiracy or patenting traditional knowledge
- c) Sustainable use of biological resources and equitable sharing of benefits
- d) Protection of intellectual property

Answer: c) Sustainable use of biological resources and equitable sharing of benefits

4. The main purpose of the Biological Diversity Rules, 2004 is to:

- a) Regulate the export of plant varieties
- b) Set out the procedure for access to biological resources and their equitable sharing
- c) Protect intellectual property rights in biodiversity
- d) Set the criteria for patenting new plant species

Answer: b) Set out the procedure for access to biological resources and their equitable sharing

5. Which Act provides for the establishment of a National Biodiversity Authority (NBA)?

- a) PPVFR Act, 2001
- b) The Biological Diversity Act, 2002
- c) The Protection of Traditional Knowledge Bill, 2016
- d) The Forest Rights Act, 2006

Answer: b) The Biological Diversity Act, 2002

6. The Protection of Traditional Knowledge Bill, 2016 aims to:

- a) Protect geographical indications
- b) Regulate the patenting of traditional knowledge and biological resources
- c) Create a registry for traditional knowledge
- d) Both b and c

Answer: d) Both b and c

7. The PPVFR Act, 2001, ensures that:

- a) Farmers' intellectual property is protected through registration
- b) Farmers have the right to save, use, and exchange seeds
- c) Only scientific institutions can claim rights to new plant varieties
- d) Both a and b

Answer: d) Both a and b

8. Which of the following rights are granted under the Forest Rights Act, 2006?

- a) Ownership of forest land and resources
- b) Right to livelihood and cultural rights
- c) Both a and b
- d) Right to access forest lands for timber trade

Answer: c) Both a and b

9. What is the objective of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002?

- a) To encourage the exploitation of biological resources for commercial gain
- b) To conserve biological diversity and ensure sustainable use
- c) To regulate environmental pollutants
- d) To prevent deforestation

Answer: b) To conserve biological diversity and ensure sustainable use

10. Under the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, who must obtain prior approval for the access of biological resources?

- a) Local farmers
- b) Foreign nationals or entities
- c) Government of India
- d) Traditional knowledge holders

Answer: b) Foreign nationals or entities

11. The PPVFR Act recognizes the role of which community in preserving plant diversity?

- a) Government officials
- b) Indigenous farmers and communities
- c) Commercial farmers
- d) Environmental organizations

Answer: b) Indigenous farmers and communities

12. Which of the following is a requirement for the protection of traditional knowledge under the Protection of Traditional Knowledge Bill, 2016?

- a) Registration of knowledge in the public domain
- b) Disclosure of knowledge in global patent databases
- c) Establishment of a Traditional Knowledge Digital Library
- d) Creation of a national patent office for traditional knowledge

Answer: c) Establishment of a Traditional Knowledge Digital Library

13. What is the role of the National Biodiversity Authority (NBA)?

- a) To develop forest policies
- b) To grant access and regulate the use of biological resources
- c) To regulate international seed trade
- d) To enforce environmental laws

Answer: b) To grant access and regulate the use of biological resources

14. Under the Forest Rights Act, 2006, the rights to forest resources are vested in:

- a) Forest officers
- b) Local government authorities
- c) Indigenous tribal communities and other traditional forest dwellers
- d) National authorities

Answer: c) Indigenous tribal communities and other traditional forest dwellers

15. The PPVFR Act, 2001 provides for:

- a) Registration of new plant varieties
- b) Protection of geographical indications
- c) Preservation of endangered species
- d) Regulation of plant trading

Answer: a) Registration of new plant varieties

16. The Protection of Traditional Knowledge Bill, 2016 seeks to protect traditional knowledge from:

- a) Patents and unauthorized use by foreign entities
- b) Commercial exploitation of natural resources
- c) International treaties on biodiversity
- d) Overuse of medicinal plants

Answer: a) Patents and unauthorized use by foreign entities

17. The Biological Diversity Act, 2002 mandates the creation of which of the following for conservation of biodiversity?

- a) National Biodiversity Fund
- b) National Biological Database
- c) National Biodiversity Authority
- d) National Forest Authority

Answer: c) National Biodiversity Authority

18. What does the Forest Rights Act, 2006, recognize in terms of community rights?

- a) Water rights
- b) Forest resources rights
- c) Mining rights
- d) Legal rights for land ownership

Answer: b) Forest resources rights

19. Which of the following is a key feature of the PPVFR Act, 2001?

- a) Farmer's right to save, use, and exchange seeds
- b) Protection of indigenous knowledge of plants
- c) Patenting of genetically modified seeds
- d) Commercialization of plant varieties

Answer: a) Farmer's right to save, use, and exchange seeds

20. The Biological Diversity Rules, 2004 apply to which of the following?

- a) Domestic biodiversity protection
- b) International access to biological resources

c) Registration of intellectual property rights

d) Agricultural policy on land use

Answer: b) International access to biological resources