

OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

IAS ACADEMY RUN BY FORMER CIVIL SERVANTS

Daily Mcqs- November 27th

1. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- A voluntary license is an arrangement whereby a patent holder may allow others to manufacture, import, and/or distribute its patented drug.
- Compulsory licenses are authorizations given to a third-party to make, use or sell a particular product or use a particular process which has been patented, without the need of the permission of the patent owner.
- Compulsory licensing is recognised at both national as well as international levels, with express mention in both (Indian) Patent Act, 1970 and TRIPS Agreement.
- India has never used the provision of compulsory licensing so far.

Answer: D

Explanation:

What is voluntary licensing?

- A voluntary license is an arrangement whereby a **patent holder may allow others** to manufacture, import, and/or distribute its patented drug.

What is compulsory licensing?

- Compulsory licenses** are **authorizations given to a third-party** to make, use or sell a particular product or use a particular process which has been patented, **without the need of the permission of the patent owner**.
- This concept is recognised at both national as well as international levels, with express mention in both **(Indian) Patent Act, 1970** and **TRIPS Agreement**. There are certain pre-requisite conditions which need to be fulfilled if a compulsory license is to be granted in favour of someone.
- Section 92 of the Indian Patent Act enables grant of compulsory licensing in circumstances of national emergency or extreme urgency.

Did India ever use compulsory licencing?

- India has used compulsory licensing only **once in 2012 for Sorafenib**, an anticancer drug. **(Hence option D is incorrect)**

Is this the same as tearing up the patent?

- The patent owner still has **rights over the patent**, including a right to be paid compensation for copies of the products made under the compulsory licence.

Does there have to be an emergency?

OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

IAS ACADEMY RUN BY FORMER CIVIL SERVANTS

- The TRIPS Agreement does not specifically list the reasons that might be used to justify compulsory licensing. However, the Doha Declaration on TRIPS and Public Health confirms that **countries are free to determine the grounds for granting compulsory licences**, and to determine what constitutes a national emergency.

Prerequisites for issuing Compulsory license under TRIPS agreement

- Normally the person or company applying for a licence has to have tried, within a reasonable period of time, to **negotiate a voluntary licence** with the patent holder on reasonable commercial terms. Only if that fails can a compulsory licence be issued, and - even when a compulsory licence has been issued, the patent owner has to receive adequate remuneration taking into account the economic value of the authorization.
- Compulsory licensing must meet certain additional requirements: the **scope and duration of the licence** must be limited to the purpose for which it was granted, it cannot be given exclusively to licensees (e.g. the patent-holder can continue to produce), and it should be subject to legal review.
- Only when there is a national emergency or other circumstances of extreme urgency the first step of negotiating a voluntary licence can be bypassed in order to save time.

Who can use the option to grant a compulsory licence?

- The option is available to **all members** for the purpose of local manufacturing or import.

Amended TRIPS agreement

- TRIPS Agreement has been amended to provide for an additional type of compulsory licensing. This change follows a decision at the 2001 Doha Ministerial Conference when Ministers recognized that countries unable to manufacture pharmaceuticals should be able to obtain cheaper copies produced under compulsory licences elsewhere if necessary.
- The idea is that if such a country needs to turn to the option of compulsory licensing to produce needed affordable pharmaceuticals, producers overseas can step up and supply that need, even if a compulsory licence is needed in that country.
- It's therefore a **compulsory licence specially for production in one country**, for export, to **meet the public health needs of one or more other countries**.

Which products are covered by this mechanism?

- According to the Amended TRIPS Agreement, the mechanism **covers pharmaceutical products**, including medicines, vaccines and diagnostics, needed to fight an epidemic.

2. The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) is mandated with the responsibility of export promotion for which of the following products?

1. Dairy Products
2. Herbal and Medicinal Plants
3. Alcoholic and Non-Alcoholic Beverages

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 2 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: D

Explanation

The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) was established by the Government of India under the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Act 1985. The Authority replaced the Processed Food Export Promotion Council (PFEPCC). APEDA, under the **Ministry of Commerce and Industries** promotes export of agricultural and processed food products from India.

APEDA is mandated with the responsibility of export promotion and development of the following scheduled products

- Fruits, Vegetables and their Products
- Meat and Meat Products
- Poultry and Poultry Products
- Dairy Products
- Confectionery, Biscuits and Bakery Products
- Honey, Jaggery and Sugar Products
- Cocoa and its products, chocolates of all kinds
- Alcoholic and Non-Alcoholic Beverages
- Cereal and Cereal Products
- Groundnuts, Peanuts and Walnuts
- Pickles, Papads and Chutneys
- Guar Gum
- Floriculture and Floriculture Products
- Herbal and Medicinal Plants

Other Functions:

OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

IAS ACADEMY RUN BY FORMER CIVIL SERVANTS

- Fixing of standards and specifications for the scheduled products for the purpose of exports;
- Carrying out inspection of meat and meat products in slaughterhouses, processing plants, storage premises, conveyances or other places where such products are kept or handled for the purpose of ensuring the quality of such products;
- Improving of packaging of the Scheduled products;
- Improving of **marketing of the Scheduled products outside India;**
- Collection of statistics from the owners of factories or establishments engaged in the production, processing, packaging, marketing or export of the scheduled products or from such other persons as may be prescribed on any matter relating to the scheduled products and publication of the statistics so collected or of any portions thereof or extracts therefrom;

Why in the news?

APEDA holds Virtual Buyer Seller Meet with Germany recently.

<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1676056>

3. Which of the following is/are the major focus areas of UNDP India's country programme for 2018-2022 ?

1. Inclusive growth
2. Environment and energy
3. Strengthening systems and institutions
4. Science and Astronomy

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- a) 1 and 4 only
- b) 1,2 and 3 only
- c) 1,2 and 4 only
- d) 1,2,3 and 4

Answer: B

Explanation

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

- The **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)** works in almost 170 countries and territories, helping to achieve the **eradication of poverty, and the reduction of inequalities and exclusion, while protecting the planet.**
- It helps countries to develop strong policies, leadership skills, partnering abilities, institutional capabilities and build resilience so they can sustain their progress.
- In order to achieve its mandate, **UNDP relies entirely on voluntary contributions from UN Member States, multilateral organizations, private sector and other sources.**

UNDP and India

- UNDP has worked in India since 1951 in almost all areas of human development, from systems and institutional strengthening to inclusive growth and sustainable livelihoods, as well as sustainable energy, environment and resilience.
- **In 1952, the Government of India and UNDP entered into a basic agreement to govern UNDP's assistance to the Special Agreement on the Technical Assistance between UN organizations and the Government of India.**
- UNDP has supported India for the last five decades, both at the federal and provincial levels, in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through mainstreaming, acceleration and policy support
- **With over 30 projects on the ground in almost every state, today UNDP India works to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by transforming traditional models to do development differently.**

UNDP India's country programme for 2018-2022

- The Country Programme (2018-2022) is formulated in close consultation with the Government and guided by both the current and new UNDP strategic plans
- The **Department of Economic Affairs, Government of India is the designated nodal department** which approves and signs the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) with UNDP.
- The **programme is nationally executed and implemented by a range of partners including government ministries, state governments, district authorities, civil society organizations, NGOs and other UN agencies.**

UNDP India's country programme for 2018-2022 has three major focus areas:

OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

IAS ACADEMY RUN BY FORMER CIVIL SERVANTS

- **Inclusive growth**
- **Environment and energy**
- **Strengthening systems and institutions**
- Science and Astronomy is not among the major focus areas of this programme

These are supported by a framework of renewed partnerships and blended finance solutions, a pool of financial and technical resources for greater impact and scale and South-South expertise.

Why in the news?

- UNDP and Invest India have launched the SDG Investor Map for India, laying out 18 Investment Opportunities Areas (IOAs) in six critical SDG enabling sectors, that can help India push the needle forward on Sustainable Development.

<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1675985>

4. Consider the following pairs of states and their predominant tribal groups

List I

- 1) Juangas
- 2) Moran
- 3) Saharia
- 4) Toda
- 5) Bodo

List II

- 1) Odisha
- 2) Assam
- 3) Rajasthan
- 4) Kerala
- 5) Assam

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- a) 1,2 and 3 only
- b) 2,3,4 and 5 only
- c) 1,2,3 and 5 only
- d) 1,2,3,4 and 5

Answer: C

Explanation:

OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

IAS ACADEMY RUN BY FORMER CIVIL SERVANTS

According to **Article 366(25)** of the Constitution, Scheduled Tribes are those communities who are scheduled in accordance with Article 342 of the Constitution. **Article 342** of the Constitution says that: **The Scheduled Tribes are the tribes or tribal communities or part of or groups within these tribes and tribal communities which have been declared as such by the President through a public notification.**

Major Tribes in India:

1. **Jammu and Kashmir:** Gaddi, Garra, Mon, Purigpa, Sippi, Bakarwal, Balti.
2. **Himachal Pradesh:** Gaddis, Gujjars, Khas, Lamba, Pangwala, Lahaulas, Swangla.
3. **Uttarakhand:** Bhotias, Buksa, Khas, Jannsari, Raji, Tharu.
4. **Uttar Pradesh:** Jaunsari, Kol, Raji, Tharu, Bhotia.
5. **Rajasthan:** Bhils, Damaria, Dhanka, Meenas, **Sahariya**, Patelia.
6. **Gujarat:** Paradhi, Patelia, Barda, Bamcha, Bhil, Charan, Dhodia, Gamta.
7. **Maharashtra:** Katkari, Khond, Rathawa, Warlis, Bhaina, Bhunjia, Dhodia.
8. **Goa:** Siddi, Varli, Dhodia, Dubia, Naikda.
9. **Karnataka:** Adiyani, Barda, Gond, Bhil, Iruliga, Koraga, Yerava and Patelia.
10. **Kerala:** Adiyani, Arandan, Kurumbas, Malai arayan, Moplals, Uralis.
11. **Tamil Nadu:** Adiyani, Aranadan, Irular, Kadar, Kanikar, Kotas, **Todas**.
12. **Madhya Pradesh:** Baigas, Bhils, Bharia, Saharia, Birhors, Gonds, Katkari, kharia, Khond, Kol, Murias.
13. **Chhattisgarh:** Agariya, Bhaina, Bhattra, Biar, Khond, Mawasi, Nagasia.
14. **Andhra Pradesh:** Andh, Sadhu Andh, Bhagata, Bhil, Chenchus, Gadabas, Gond, Goundu, Jatapus, Kammara, Kattunayakan, Kolawar, Kolam, Konda, Manna Dhora, Pardhan, Rona, Savaras, Nakkala, Dhulia, Thoti, Sugalis.
15. **Odisha:** Gadaba, Ghara, Kharia, Matya, Oraons, Santhals, Rajuar, **Juargas**
16. **Jharkhand:** Gonds, Kharia, Mundas, Santhals, Savar, Birhors, Bhumij.
17. **Bihar:** Asur, Baiga, Birhor, Birjia, Chero, Gond, Parhaiya, Santhals, Savar.
18. **West Bengal:** Asur, Khond, Hajong, Ho, Parhaiya, Rabha, Santhals, Savar.
19. **Sikkim:** Bhutia, Khas, Lepchas.
20. **Arunachal Pradesh:** Sherdukpen, Singpho, Apatanis, Abor, Dafla, Galong, Momba.
21. **Assam:** Chakma, Chutiya, **Bodo**, Dimasa, Hajong, Garos, Khasis, Gangte, **Moran**
22. **Manipur:** Aimol, Angami, Chiru, Kuki, Maram, Monsang, Paite, Purum, Thadou.
23. **Meghalaya:** Jaintias Khasis, Lakher, Pawai, Raba, Chakma, Garos, Hajong.
24. **Mizoram:** Khasi, Kuki, Lakher, Pawai, Raba, Synteng, Chakma, Dimasa.
25. **Nagaland:** Mikir, Nagas, Sema, Angami, Garo, Kachari, Kuki.
26. **Tripura:** Chakma, Halam, Khasia, Lushai, Mizel, Namte, Bhil, Bhutia, Chaimal.
27. **Andaman and Nicobar:** Oraons, Onges, Shompens, Sentinelese.
28. **North-East:** Singpho, Wancho, Abhors, Chang, Galaong, Mishimi.

5. Consider the following statements with reference to 'Warli Paintings'.

1. Geometrical figures like triangle, circle and square are used to represent human figures.
2. For painting only white pigment is used, which is made of a mixture of gum and rice powder.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: C

Explanation:

Both the statements are correct.

- **Maharashtra** is known for its **Warli folk paintings**.
- Warli is the name of the largest tribe found on the northern outskirts of Mumbai, in Western India.
- Women are mainly engaged in the creation of these paintings.
- These paintings do not depict mythological characters or images of deities, but depict social life.
- Images of human beings and animals, along with scenes from daily life are created in a loose rhythmic pattern.
- These tribal paintings of Maharashtra are traditionally done in the homes of the Warlis.
- Painted white on mud walls, they are pretty close to prehistoric cave paintings in execution and usually depict scenes of human figures engaged in activities like hunting, dancing, sowing and harvesting.

OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

IAS ACADEMY RUN BY FORMER CIVIL SERVANTS

- Geometrical figures like triangle, circle and square are used to represent human figures.
- For painting only white pigment is used, which is made of a mixture of gum and rice powder.

Why in the news?

Lok Virasat- a festival of films on folk art and painting is about to start.

<https://knowindia.gov.in/culture-and-heritage/folk-and-tribal-art/warli-folkpainting.php>

<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1676133>

