

## Prelim Bits 22-07-2023 | UPSC Daily Current Affairs

### Intellectual Property Rights Policy Management framework

- **Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)** - It refers to the legal rights that protect the creations of the mankind.
- These creations include inventions, literary and artistic works, symbols, names, and images used in commerce.
- **Objective** - To provide creators with exclusive rights to their intellectual property and to prevent others from *using, selling, or reproducing* their work without permission.
- Intellectual Property Rights Policy Management (IPRPM) framework was launched in the form of National IPR Policy 2016.
- It encompasses all IPRs into a single vision document setting in place an institutional mechanism for implementation, monitoring and review of IP laws.
- The framework includes the intellectual property rights of Patents, Trade mark, Industrial Designs, Copyrights, Geographical Indications, Semiconductor Integrated Circuit Layout Design, Trade Secret, and Plant Varieties.

| Types of IPR                    | Legal Provisions  | Purpose   | Term of Protection  |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---|
| <b>Patents</b>                  | Patent Act, 1970  | Protects inventors for their inventions   | 20 years  |
| <b>Trademarks</b>               | Trademark Act 1999 & Trademark Rules 2017                                   | Protects logos, symbols, and brand names  | 10 years (renewed for 10 years)   |
| <b>Copyrights</b>               | Copyrights Act 1957 & Copyrights Rules 2013                                 | Protects literary, artistic, and musical works  | <b>Authors</b> - Lifetime+60 years<br><b>Producers</b> - 60 years<br><b>Performers</b> - 50 years |
| <b>Trade secrets</b>            | Common Law approach covered through IPC, Contract Act, IP Act and Copyright | Protects confidential information   | Till the time confidentiality is safeguarded  |
| <b>Geographical indications</b> | Geographical Indications Act 1999 & GI Rules 2002                           | Protects the names of products that originate from a particular region and have a unique quality or reputation. | 10 years (renewed for 10 years)   |

|  |   |   |              |
|--|---|---|--------------|
| <b>Designs</b>   | Designs Act 2000 & Designs (Amendment) Rules 2021                     | Protects new or original designs(ornamental / visual appearance discernible to the human eye) which can be replicated industrially  | 10 + 5 years |
| <b>Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Design</b> | Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Design Act 2000 & Rules 2001 | A layout of transistors and other circuitry elements including lead wires connecting such elements and expressed in any manner in semiconductor integrated circuits.  | 10 Years     |
| <b>Plant Varieties</b>                                 | Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers Rights Act (PPVFR), 2001    | Traditional varieties and landraces, all developed varieties (non-traditional and non-landrace) in trade/use for older than 1 year and not older than 15 years or 18 years (in case of trees and vines), and new plant varieties. | 6-10 years   |

*India is a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and has signed the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS).*

## References

- [1. PIB | Intellectual Property Rights Policy Management framework](#)
- [2. Legal Service India | Intellectual Property Rights](#)

## Kodava Community

*Members of the Kodava community are demanding constituencies in Parliament and the Karnataka Assembly on the lines of the Sangha virtual constituency.*

- **Origin** - One theory says they are the descendants of Alexander the Great, while another traces their origins to a band of Kurds from Iraq.
- **Habitat** - Kodavas are a unique race of people who live in Kodagu (Coorg), the smallest district in Karnataka.
- **Occupation** - This land-owning community known for its martial traditions, has a distinct culture that is strikingly different from that of the neighbouring cultures.
- **Language** - Kodava language does not have a script, is a mixture of Kannada, Tamil and Malayalam.
- **Society** - The Kodava community of Coorg is a *patrilineal society*.

- **Religion** - Kodavas are Hindus, but priests have no role in their marriages.
- **Worship** - Kodavas are basically ancestor and nature worshippers.
- Every Kodava is a member of a patrilineal okka (clan) that has descended from a common ancestor.
- The Karanava, the first ancestor of the clan, is revered as a god, and Kodavas worship the the ancestral spirit, their Guru Karona.
- There are no idols in the kaimada, the central place of ancestor worship
- Kodavas revere the Cauvery River, they worship nature and guns.
- **Festivals** - Puthari (harvest festival ushered in with a gunshot) Keil Murtha (festival is dedicated to guns) and Kaveri Sankramana.
- **Women Empowerment** - Kodava women are highly educated. There is no dowry system Kodava families treat their daughters and sons similarly when it comes to education.
- Kodava women tend to be well educated, often reaching high levels in their chosen careers.

### Sangha Virtual Constituency

- Sangha Assembly constituency is one of the constituencies in the 32-member Assembly of Sikkim, a State in the northeast region of India.
- The Sangha constituency doesn't exist on the map.
- This seat is reserved for the Buddhist monastic community of Sikkim, Buddhist monks and nuns.
- Voters recognized with monasteries in Sikkim State are the only ones who can contest and cast their votes for the Sangha constituency seat.

### References

[1. The Hindu | Kodava community demands virtual constituency](#)

[2. The Hindu | Who are the Kodavas?](#)

[3. Deccan Herald | Are Kodavas, who belong to a unique race, Hindus?](#)

### Pronab Sen Committee

*Government forms new panel to review all NSO data revamping a Standing Committee on Economic Statistics (SCES) set up in late 2019.*

- **Pronab Sen** - India's first chief statistician and the former chairman of the National Statistical Commission (NSC).
- The committee will review and develop the country's surveys on employment, industry and services sector.
- It works under the aegis of the *National Statistical Office (NSO)*.
- **Ministry** - Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI).
- The committee has also been mandated to provide guidance to conduct pilot surveys/ pre-testing, if necessary, before finalising schedules for data collection.
- It will also provide guidance for studying and exploring the availability of administrative statistics.

- The committee can also provide technical guidance to the central and state-level agencies for the surveys.
- **Members** - As of now, the SCoS has 14 members, out of which there are 4 non-official members, 9 official members and a member secretary, chaired by Sen.
- It is extendable based on the requirement from time to time.

## References

[1. The Hindu | Government forms new panel to review all NSO data](#)

[2. The Indian Express | Govt sets up panel to review conduct of surveys](#)

## Crimean- Congo Haemorrhagic Fever

*Alert has been sounded about the Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever (CCHF), an infection spread by ticks that has a high fatality rate, according to the World Health Organization (WHO).*

- **Crimean- Congo Haemorrhagic Fever** - It is a viral haemorrhagic fever usually transmitted by Ixodid (hard) ticks, especially those of the genus, *Hyalomma*, are both a reservoir and a vector for the CCHF virus.
- It can also be contracted through contact with viraemic animal tissues (animal tissue where the virus has entered the bloodstream) during and immediately post-slaughter of animals.
- The disease progression can be subdivided into 4 different stages - incubation period, pre-hemorrhagic, hemorrhagic and the convalescent phases.
- **Transmission** - Transmission to humans occurs through contact with infected ticks or animal blood.
- CCHF can be transmitted from one infected human to another by contact with infectious blood or body fluids.
- **Diagnosis** - Laboratory tests like antigen-capture *enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)*, *real time polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR)*, virus isolation attempts, and detection of antibody by ELISA (IgG and IgM).
- **Treatment** - The virus is sensitive in vitro to the antiviral drug *ribavirin*.
- It has been used in the treatment of CCHF patients reportedly with some benefit.
- **Spread so far** - The CCHF is endemic to Africa, the Balkan countries, Middle East, and parts of Asia.
- Cases have so far been reported in Eastern Europe, throughout the Mediterranean, in northwestern China, central Asia, southern Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and the Indian subcontinent.
- In India, one person recently succumbed to CCHF recently in Gujarat, the state that reports the majority of the country's cases of this disease.
- **Prevention** - Insect repellants containing *DEET (N, N-diethyl-m-toluamide)* are the most effective in warding off ticks.



## References

## [1. The Indian Express | Climate change aiding spread of deadly virus](#)

## [2. WHO | Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever](#)

### **Export Preparedness Index (2022)**

*NITI Aayog is releasing the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition of Export Preparedness Index (EPI) for States/UTs of India for the year 2022.*

- **Aim** - The index undertakes a comprehensive analysis of States and UTs across export-related parameters in order to identify their strengths and weaknesses.
- It is a comprehensive tool which measures the export preparedness of the States and UTs in India.
- **Released by** - NITI Aayog.
- It seeks to assist the States and UTs in driving policy changes which are relevant to address their specific challenges rather than comparing with the previous editions.
- **Pillars** - EPI assess the performance of the States and UTs across 4 pillars
  - Policy,
  - Business Ecosystem,
  - Export Ecosystem,
  - Export Performance.
- Each pillar is composed of sub-pillars, which in turn capture a state's performance using relevant indicators.
- **10 sub-pillars** - Export Promotion Policy; Institutional Framework; Business Environment; Infrastructure; Transport Connectivity; Export Infrastructure; Trade Support; R&D Infrastructure; Export Diversification; and Growth Orientation.
- **Top 5 states/UTs in the Export Preparedness Index (2022)**

| Rank | State       | Category   | Score |
|------|-------------|------------|-------|
| 1    | Tamil Nadu  | Coastal    | 80.89 |
| 2    | Maharashtra | Coastal    | 78.20 |
| 3    | Karnataka   | Coastal    | 76.36 |
| 4    | Gujarat     | Coastal    | 73.22 |
| 5    | Haryana     | Landlocked | 63.65 |

- The ranking is based on 4 types of states namely, Coastal states, Landlocked states, Himalayan and UT/Small States.
- The most 'Coastal States' have performed well with top 5 performers are Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat and Haryana and the least performing state/UT is Lakshadweep in all categories.

### **References**

[1. PIB | 3rd edition of the 'Export Preparedness Index \(EPI\) 2022](#)

[2. The Hindu | Tamil Nadu tops NITI Aayog export preparedness index](#)



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