



UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

FINAL EXAMINATION
SEMESTER II
SESSION 2022/2023

- COURSE NAME : TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE
- COURSE CODE : BWJ 31803
- PROGRAMME CODE : BWW
- EXAMINATION DATE : JULY/AUGUST 2023
- DURATION : 3 HOURS
- INSTRUCTIONS :
1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS
 2. THIS FINAL EXAMINATION IS CONDUCTED VIA
 - Open book
 - Closed book
 3. STUDENTS ARE **PROHIBITED** TO CONSULT THEIR OWN MATERIAL OR ANY EXTERNAL RESOURCES DURING THE EXAMINATION CONDUCTED VIA CLOSED BOOK

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF **THREE (3)** PAGES

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- Q1** (a) Indigenous people and local communities around the world have developed an enormous wealth of traditional knowledge (TK). There is growing interest in documenting such TK. Explain **FIVE (5)** points on how the documentation project will benefit the indigenous people and local communities. (10 marks)
- (b) A poorly conceptualized and inappropriately planned documentation project may create unnecessary risks and produce negative results. Demonstrate **FIVE (5)** major results if the documentation project is inappropriately conducted. (10 marks)
- Q2** (a) After the establishment of Tasek Bera Ramsar Site in 1994, the Semelai is under pressure to readapt to shrinking resources. Demonstrate how eco-tourism can become an alternative source of income that benefits the local people. (6 marks)
- (b) Considering the Jakun case in the Southeast Pahang Peat Swamp Forest, it becomes evident that the implementation of participatory forest management is important.
- (i) State **THREE (3)** major impacts of forest centralization. (6 marks)
- (ii) Explain **FOUR (4)** rationales for carrying out a participatory approach in forest management. (8 marks)
- Q3** (a) Outline **TWO (2)** mechanisms of effective resource management by the Iban community in Batang Ai National Park for each of the following aspects:
- (i) Forest areas (5 marks)
- (ii) Protected species (5 marks)
- (b) Participation by indigenous people and local communities is critically important for a documentation project. Discuss **FIVE (5)** principles of participation by the indigenous people in a documentation process. (10 marks)

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- Q4** (a) The protection of TK in intellectual property refers to its protection against some form of unauthorized or inappropriate use by third parties. Two forms of intellectual property protection may be encountered, which are positive and defensive protection. Differentiate between positive and defensive protection.
(8 marks)
- (b) Distinguish the terms public domain, publicly available, and prior art in the context of intellectual property.
(6 marks)
- (c) Compare and contrast Traditional Knowledge (TK) and Traditional Cultural Expression (TCE) in terms of definition, documentation activities, and intellectual property-related queries.
(6 marks)
- Q5** (a) This past decade has witnessed a tremendous surge in acceptance and public interest in natural therapies both in developing and developed countries, with these herbal remedies being available not only in drug stores but also in food stores and supermarkets. Although therapies involving these agents have shown promising potential with the efficacy of a good number of herbal products clearly established, many of them remain untested and their use is either poorly monitored or not even monitored at all.
- (i) Explain **THREE (3)** long-term consequences of the above situation.
(6 marks)
- (ii) Demonstrate **TWO (2)** ways that can potentially improve this worrying situation by linking the upstream and downstream areas of TK.
(8 marks)
- (b) Thousands of specimens have been collected worldwide to comply with the minimum standard of ethnography in TK documentation associated with biological/genetic resources. This situation requires financial sustenance and therefore creates a financial dilemma. Prove that collection and preservation of the specimens are still relevant in the present day.
(6 marks)

- END OF QUESTIONS -

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