POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (PGDIPR) (Revised)

Term-End Examination

December, 2017

MIP-106: PLANT VARIETIES PROTECTION, BIOTECHNOLOGY AND TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

Time: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 100

Note: (i) This question paper consists three parts,

Part-A, Part-B and Part-C.

(ii) All parts are compulsory.

PART - A

Answer all the questions from this part. Each question carries two marks. Answer in brief:

10x2=20

- 1. The mandate of Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs).
- Variety denomination under UPOV.
- 3. Judicial power of PPVFR Authority.
- Gene Use Restricting Technology (GURT) or Terminator Technology.
- 5. Life patent in Europe.
- 6. Adaptation Sui Generis Regime.

- 7. Traditional Knowledge Digital Liabrary (TKDL).
- 8. First Generation Biotehnology.
- 9. Tools for protecting Traditional Knowledge.
- 10. Patent Facilitation Cell.

PART - B

Answer any five questions from this part. Each question carries Ten marks. 5x10=50

- 11. Discuss the rationale for Sui Generis IPR regimes for plant varieties.
- 12. Analyse the ingredients of the provision of innocent infringement under PPVER Act.
- 13. Write a note on TRIPS agreement and Patentability of Biotechnological inventions.
- 14. Discuss the procedure for filing an application for the protection of plant breeders' rights.
- 15. Discuss the ethical and social concerns related to the patentability of biotechnological processess and products.
- 16. Discuss the exceptions to the infringement under the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights, Act, 2001 (PPVFR).
- 17. The protection of Traditional Knowledge is important for the Conservation of environment. Discuss.
- 18. Write a note on Micro-Organism and Micro Biological process.

PART - C

Answer any two questions from this part. Each question carries fifteen marks. 2x15=30

- **19.** Discuss in detail the Evolution of Plant Breeders Rights (PBR).
- **20.** Discuss the characteristics of DUS Testing under the PPVFR Act, 2001.
- 21. Fair and equitable benefit sharing is an important objective of the legal framework relating to Plant Genetic Resources (PGRs). Discuss.