MIP-106

## POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN ▶ INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (PGDIPR) M (Revised) $\overline{\mathbf{O}}$ **Term-End Examination June**, 2018 **MIP-106 : PLANT VARIETIES PROTECTION**, **BIOTECHNOLOGY AND TRADITIONAL** KNOWLEDGE Maximum Marks : 100 Time : 3 hours (i) This paper consists of three parts. Note : (ii) All parts are compulsory. PART - A

Answer all the questions from this part. Each question carries 2 marks. Explain in brief the following : 10x2=20

- 1. Plant Patents.
- 2. Nagoya Protocol.
- 3. The Bonn guidelines.
- 4. Essentially derived varieties.
- 5. Mendelian Genetics.
- 6. Essentially biological processes.
- 7. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).
- 8. Micro-organism.
- 9. Compulsory Licence.
- 10. National Gene Fund.

## **MIP-106**

## PART - B

Answer any five questions from this part. Each question carries 10 marks. 5x10=50

- **11.** What are the principal objectives of protecting Traditional Knowledge? How can these objectives be attained ?
- **12.** Critically evaluate the implications of the TRIPS agreement on Biotechnology inventions.
- **13.** Discuss the modern techniques which can be used for crop improvement.
- 14. Discuss the European Directive on Protection of Biotechnology inventions.
- **15**. Write a note on the rationale for Farmer's Rights.
- **16.** What is infringement of Plant Breeder's Rights (PBR) ? Explain how PBR's can be enforced.
- 17. Discuss the Composition and Functions of Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmer's Rights Authority.
- **18.** Discuss the issue of ownership relating to biotechnology and genetic resources.

## PART - C

Answer any two questions from this part. Each question carries 15 marks. 2x15=30

- 19. Discuss the major issues related to IPR and Biotechnology.
- 20. Discuss the significance of Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) in the protection of Traditional Knowledge (TK).
- 21. How does the provisions of Biological Diversity Act, 2002 complement for realizing the farmers rights ? Discuss.

**MIP-106**