

**MASTER OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
LAW (MIPL)
Term-End Examination
June, 2015**

00060

MIR-039 : PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION

Time : 2 hours

Maximum Marks : 50

Note : This paper consist of two parts, Part A and Part B. Both the parts are compulsory.

PART A

Attempt all the questions from this part. Each question carries 2 marks. 10×2=20

1. The Formal Seed System

- (a) focuses on exchange, purchase, sharing and other interactions involving seeds among farmers communities.
- (b) involves low level of organisation and institutional development.
- (c) is market oriented and is developed by the public and/or private sectors.
- (d) lacks quality control and is based on traditional practices.

2. Plant tissue culture includes which of the following phases ?

- (i) Initiation phase
- (ii) Flowering phase
- (iii) Multiplication phase
- (iv) Root formation phase

- (a) All of the above
- (b) (i) and (ii)
- (c) (i), (ii) and (iii)
- (d) (iii) and (iv)

3. The term 'brown bagging' with reference to protected plant varieties, means

- (a) selling limited quantities of seeds for reproductive purposes
- (b) replanting seeds
- (c) using seeds for planting in land holdings
- (d) planting seeds

4. _____ provides for sovereign right of the countries to exploit their own resources pursuant to their environmental policies.

- (a) United Nations Treaties on Environment
- (b) Convention on Biological Diversity
- (c) International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants
- (d) None of the above

5. _____ is the process of controlling the mating process in plants for managing the variation.

- (a) Restriction
- (b) Pedigree selection
- (c) Asexual reproduction
- (d) Crop-improvement

6. Selecting plants showing desired traits and using them for further breeding and cultivation refers to

- (a) Hybridisation
- (b) Pureline selection
- (c) Polyploidy
- (d) Natural Selection

7. To qualify as an effective *sui generis* system, the national plant variety protection law must

- (a) apply to all plant varieties in all species and botanical genera
- (b) grant plant breeders an intellectual property right
- (c) provide 'National treatment' and 'Most Favoured Nation treatment' to breeders from other W.T.O. Member States
- (d) All of the above

8. In general, plant genetic resources include which of the following ?
- (a) Wild plant varieties having ecological and economic potential
 - (b) Domesticated plant varieties having ecological and economic potential
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of the above
9. Ornamental trees are given protection for _____ years under UPOV Convention (1991 Act).
- (a) 18 years
 - (b) 25 years
 - (c) 20 years
 - (d) 15 years
10. Which of the following varieties can be registered under PPVFR Act, 2001 ?
- (i) New varieties
 - (ii) Farmers' varieties
 - (iii) Essentially derived varieties
 - (iv) Extant varieties
- (a) (i), (ii) and (iii)
 - (b) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
 - (c) (ii) and (iii) only
 - (d) (i) and (iv) only

PART B

*Attempt any **three** questions from this part. Each question carries 10 marks.* **3×10=30**

- 11.** Write a note on International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA).
 - 12.** What is crop-improvement ? Discuss in brief the different methods of crop-improvement.
 - 13.** Discuss in brief the broad categories of farming system in developing countries.
 - 14.** Discuss the salient features of Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act, 2001.
 - 15.** What is biosafety regulation ? Discuss the biosafety regulations in India.
 - 16.** Discuss the importance of Informal Seed Supply system.
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