

**MASTER OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
LAW (MIPL)**

Term-End Examination

December, 2015

**MIR-031 : OVERVIEW OF INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY RIGHTS**

Time : 2 hours

Maximum Marks : 50

Note : *The paper is divided into 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 : **10x2=20**

1. Identify the incorrect statement out of the following :
 - (a) The TRIPS Agreement does not define Intellectual Property
 - (b) Copyright laws protect ideas
 - (c) A patent grant an absolute monopoly
 - (d) Trade secret do not need registration
2. The forty-five recommendations have been distributed in _____ different clusters.
 - (a) Four
 - (b) Five
 - (c) Six
 - (d) Seven

3. _____ refers to any technological application that uses biological systems, living organisms, or derivatives thereof, to make or modify products or processes for specific use.
- (a) Biodiversity
 - (b) Biotechnology
 - (c) Biopharmacy
 - (d) Biophysics
4. Which of these is not a ground for compulsory licensing ?
- (a) That the reasonable requirements of the public with respect to the patented invention have not been satisfied
 - (b) That the patented invention is not available to the public at a reasonably affordable price
 - (c) That the patented invention is a novelty and not a mere discovery of an existing scientific principle
 - (d) That the patented invention is not worked in the territory of India
5. Which of the following statements is true with respect to a "trademark" ?
- (a) A trademark is used in relation to goods
 - (b) A trademark is incapable of distinguishing the goods or services of one person from those of others
 - (c) A trademark needs to be mandatorily registered
 - (d) All of the above

6. The Convention on Biological Diversity was adopted by :
- (a) The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
 - (b) The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
 - (c) The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
 - (d) The United Nations International Convention on Civil and Political Rights
7. The TRIPS Agreement sets minimum standards of effective Intellectual Property enforcement procedures that involve :
- (a) Civil procedures
 - (b) Criminal procedures
 - (c) Administrative procedures
 - (d) All of the above
8. Identify the incorrect statement :
- (a) IPR protection is automatic for all types of Intellectual Property
 - (b) Registration of Geographical Indications is primarily attributable to geographic origin
 - (c) The registration formalities are usually determined by the domestic law
 - (d) A patent grant provides the 'right to priority' and other related rights

9. Intellectual Property Rights were brought into _____ framework to reduce distortions and impediments to international trade.
- (a) The TRIPS Agreement
 - (b) The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
 - (c) The World Intellectual Property Organisation
 - (d) The Patent Cooperation Treaty
10. As per the Trademark Law Treaty, the standard duration of the initial period of the registration and the duration of each renewal is _____.
- (a) 5 Years
 - (b) 7 Years
 - (c) 10 Years
 - (d) 15 Years

PART - B

Attempt **any 3** questions from this Part. Each question carries **10** marks. **3x10=30**

11. Discuss the relationship between Intellectual Property Rights and Economic Development.
12. Discuss the role of WIPO in evolving uniform IP standards.
13. Discuss the common elements of registration for different kinds of Intellectual Property.
14. What are the benefits that can be achieved by Post Grant Opposition ?
15. Distinguish between tangible and intangible property. In which category can Intellectual Property be classified ?