

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

**Term-End Examination**

**December, 2015**

**MIR-034 : PATENTS**

*Time : 2 hours*

*Maximum Marks : 50*

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**Note :** *The paper is divided into two parts. Part A and Part B.  
Both the parts are compulsory.*

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**PART - A**

Attempt **all** the questions from this Part. Each question carries **2** marks : **10x2=20**

1. The Head Quarters of the Indian Patent Office is in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) Kolkata
  - (b) Mumbai
  - (c) Chennai
  - (d) Delhi
  
2. Which of the following may be patented under The Indian Patents Act, 1970 ?
  - (a) A method of agriculture or horticulture
  - (b) Micro-organisms
  - (c) A Presentation of Information
  - (d) Topography of integrated circuits

3. The creation of 'Traditional Knowledge Registeries' is an example of :
  - (a) The positive protection of traditional knowledge.
  - (b) Defensive protection of traditional knowledge.
  - (c) Arbitrary protection of traditional knowledge.
  - (d) Ultimate protection of traditional knowledge.
4. When can an application be filed under the Patent Co-operation Treaty ?
  - (a) Where the patentee wants to protect his invention in several countries.
  - (b) Where the patentee wants the restoration of priority rights, which may have been lost, under certain conditions.
  - (c) Where the patentee wants to obtain a patent abroad.
  - (d) Options (a) and (c)
5. What are the tools for the protection of traditional knowledge ?
  - (a) Defensive Protection
  - (b) Positive Protection
  - (c) Arbitrary Protection
  - (d) Both (a) and (b)
6. What is the full form of IPAB ?
  - (a) Intellectual Property Appellate Board.
  - (b) The Indian Patent and Broadcast Organisation.
  - (c) The Intellectual Property Association for Business.
  - (d) The International Patent Association for Business.

7. The case of Raj Prakash V Mangat Ram Chaudhary (AIR 1978 Dec 1) deals with :
- (a) An appeal in the IPAB
  - (b) Patent registration
  - (c) Patent infringement
  - (d) Patent opposition
8. The person who is entitled to bring a suit for infringement of a patent is :
- (a) The patentee himself
  - (b) A licensee who has been granted a compulsory licence
  - (c) An assignee
  - (d) All the above
9. What are the principal features of the Paris convention, 1883 ?
- (a) Right of Priority
  - (b) National Treatment
  - (c) Protection against unfair competition
  - (d) All of the above
10. Computer Software can be protected by :
- (a) Copyright, Design or Trademark law.
  - (b) Trademark, Patent or trade secret law.
  - (c) Patent, Geographical Indication or Copyright law.
  - (d) Copyright patent or Trade secret law.

## **PART - B**

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

- 11.** Discuss the advantages of the Patent Convention Treaty (PCT) for the applicant, the patent office and for the general public.
  - 12.** Discuss different kinds of patent specifications.
  - 13.** What do you understand by the concept of national treatment with reference to the Paris Convention ?
  - 14.** What is a defensive mechanism of protection of traditional knowledge ? Explain with examples.
  - 15.** “The Intellectual Property System is a useful tool for the prevention of unethical practices.” Explain.
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