

III Semester M.Com. Degree Examination, May/June 2023

(CBCS Scheme)

(2021 – 22 Onwards)

COMMERCE

Paper – 3.1 : Intellectual Property Rights

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

SECTION – A

1. Answer any seven questions out of ten. Each question carries two marks. (7×2=14)
- What is Intellectual Property Rights ?
 - What do you mean by related rights ?
 - What is WIPO ?
 - What is Copyright infringement ?
 - What is Intellectual Property Audit ?
 - What is novelty in patent ?
 - Give the meaning of IPRs, Trademark and Patents.
 - What happens when trade secret loses its protection ?
 - What do you mean by Geographical Indication ?
 - Mention any 4 items that are copyrightable.

SECTION – B

Answer any four questions out of six. Each question carries five marks. (4×5=20)

- Explain the importance of IPR.
- Explain agencies and treaties of IPR.
- Write a note on Rights of Patentee.
- What are infringements of copyright according to Copyright Act ?

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SECTION – B

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- Explain the importance of IPR.
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- Write a note on Rights of Patentee.
- What are infringements of copyright according to Copyright Act ?

6. Briefly explain about different types of trademarks.
7. Differentiate between Patents and Copyrights.

SECTION – C

Answer **any two** questions out of four. **Each** question carries **twelve** marks. **(2×12=24)**

8. Explain 4 states with GI tag products.
9. Write procedure for trademark registration and explain the benefits of 'Acquisition of Trademark' Rights.
10. Write short notes on following topics :
 - a) Personal Data Protection Bill
 - b) Trade secrets and its protection
 - c) Concept of Trademark.
11. Explain Indian patent system. Discuss briefly on patent infringement, surrender and revocation.

SECTION – D

Answer the following (**Compulsory**) :

(1×12=12)

12. Case study.

Mangalore Tiles or Mangalore pattern roof tiles are the most popular choice of roofing in India. This pattern is available in India since 1860 and was the specified roof solution for prominent government buildings, educational institutions and elegant mansions and bungalows.

These tiles are native to Mangalore, a city on the former South Canara District on the western coast of India. Hence they were named Mangalore tiles by tile factory manufacturers.

The conventional size of Mangalore tiles is 10 × 16 inches but are available in different sizes to suit different requirements.

Mangalore tiles were once used everywhere. Well before 1947, the government bought most tiles for its buildings from Mangalore because of their durability and ability to keep out heavy rain. The tiles shape and the way they interlock help them keep the rain away. They are also not porous.



The production of these tiles came about in India only in 1860s. This was thanks to German missionary George Plebst. He was the one who first spotted clay in Mangalore and decided to open a factory there. The first known clay roofing tile can be traced all the way back to China, around 10000 years B.C. and the Middle East, a little later. From these two regions, the common usage of clay roof tiles spread throughout Asia and Europe.

These were the only tiles recommended for government buildings in India under British Raj. These tiles still define Mangalore's skyline and characterize its urban setting. They are popular form of roofing and preferred over concrete due to their good quality.

Questions :

- A) Do you think Mangalore tiles qualify for geographical indication ?
 - B) If you are an entrepreneur who manufactures Mangalore tiles and the tiles secured geographical indication, chart out a plan of action for supplying these tiles to European countries.
 - C) What do you think will be advantage you will have in exporting a product that has a geographical indication tag ?
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