

2025
(2nd semester)

MDC-1

(Intellectual Property Rights)

Full Marks: 37.5

Time: 2 hours

Pass Marks: 40%

Section – I

(Marks: $0.5 \times 15 = 7.5$)

University Roll No. _____

Registration No. _____

A. Choose the correct answer from the following:

1. Which of these is not an intellectual property?

- a) Patent
- b) Trademark
- c) Blueprint
- d) Copyright

2. What is the main purpose of protecting intellectual property?

- a) To make products cheap
- b) To prevent fraud
- c) To promote innovation and creativity
- d) To encourage exports

3. Which organization is responsible for global IP matters?

- a) WHO
- b) UNESCO
- c) WIPO
- d) IMF

4. Which Naga product has GI protection?

- a) Naga rice
- b) Naga mircha
- c) Kholar beans
- d) Turmeric

5. GI registration helps to:

- a) Prevent illegal duplication
- b) Encourage national patents
- c) Prevent misuse of regional product names
- d) Avoid product labeling

6. Which of these is an example of traditional knowledge?

- a) Nuclear energy
- b) Herbal medicine used by tribal communities
- c) Nanotech
- d) Chatgpt

7. Copyright is primarily granted to protect:

- a) Inventions
- b) Artistic and literary works
- c) Company logos
- d) Manufacturing processes

8. Which of these is not a type of trademark?

- a) Service mark
- b) Collective mark
- c) Trade name
- d) Patent mark

9. Layout design protection applies to:

- a) Furniture layout
- b) Circuit boards and integrated circuits
- c) Office maps
- d) Art

10. Which industry benefits most from layout design protection?

- a) Textile
- b) Automobile
- c) Electronics
- d) Food

11. Which of the following is an example of a trade secret?

- a) Book title
- b) Movie
- c) Coca-Cola formula
- d) Logo

12. The Berne Convention is related to:

- a) Industrial designs
- b) Trademarks
- c) Copyright
- d) Trade secrets

13. What is the purpose of the Madrid Protocol?

- a) Enforcing patent laws
- b) International trademark registration
- c) Plant variety protection
- d) IP valuation

14. The Budapest Treaty deals with:

- a) Copyright of books
- b) GI for food
- c) Deposit of microorganisms for patents
- d) Design registration

15. What is considered an intangible asset in IP?

- a) Land
- b) House
- c) Trademark
- d) Money

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Section-II
(Marks: 1×5 = 5)

B. Answer any five of the following questions

1. Define patent.
2. Define copyright.
3. What is industrial design?
4. What is geographical indication?
5. What is a trademark used for?
6. What does GATT stand for?
7. Which WTO agreement deals with the protection of intellectual property rights?
8. What is the purpose of licensing intellectual property?
9. What is traditional knowledge in the context of IP?
10. What is layout design of integrated circuit?

Section-III
(Marks: 5×5 = 25)

C. Answer one from each of the following:

1. (a) Describe the different types of Intellectual Property with examples.
Or
(b) Explain the various types of trademarks and give examples for each.
2. (a) Discuss the historical perspective and importance of patents in promoting innovation.
Or
(b) Explain the role of WIPO and the PCT system in patent protection.
3. (a) What is a Geographical Indication? Explain its significance and legal protection in India with examples.
Or
(b) What are the major risks involved in trade secret protection? How can companies safeguard against them?
4. (a) Define industrial designs. How are they protected and what are their key features?
Or
(b) Write in brief about integrated circuits in the electronics industry.
5. (a) Compare the Berne Convention, Madrid Protocol, and Budapest Treaty based on their scope and application.
Or
(b) Discuss the economic value of intellectual property as intangible assets. How IP valuation is important in today's business world?
