### HONS. 06/05/19

# B.A. LL.B., (Hons.) DEGREE SIXTH SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2019

### INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 50

#### Part-A

### Write Short notes on any 2 of the following $(2 \times 5 = 10)$

- 1. Protection of varieties of plants in India
- 2. Conditions for registration of a Geographical Indication
- 3. Amarnath Sehgal v. Union of India, 2005 (30) PTC 253 (Del)
- 4. Labour Theory of Intellectual Property Rights
- 5. The importance of intellectual property rights in modern commercial context

#### Part-B

## Write essays on any 3 of the following $(3 \times 10 = 30)$

- 1. Clarify the concept of 'Idea-Expression' dichotomy in copyrights with the help of legal authorities and case laws.
- 2. What are the rights of patentees under the Indian legal system?
- 3. "In recent times, trademark, goodwill and brand protection has become an essential part of corporate strategy." Elucidate. Explain the significance of trademarks in commerce.
- 4. Define Designs under the Designs Act, 2000. Are they considered as industrial property? Explain the scope of protection of designs as an intellectual property right.
- With special reference to cases of Basmati, Neem and Turmeric, explain your position regarding the soundness of protection of community knowledge and traditionally evolved intellectual property.

### Part- C

## Answer any 2 of the following $(2 \times 5 = 10)$

- 1. Mr. A discovered a new island in the Pacifics. He wants to patent a new variety of microorganism endemic to the island. Do patent laws permit patenting of microorganisms? Will Mr. A succeed in his attempt?
- 2. A newly established software company B Ltd. reverse engineered a product marketed by a well-established company D Ltd., for which the latter has registered for protection under the Semiconductor Integrated Circuit Layout Design(SICLD) Act, 2000. Can B Ltd. market their product in India, as a competitor to the product of D Ltd.? Explain your position with relevant provisions and case laws.
- 3. A community that has traditionally produced a unique textile product, which has acquired the status of a registered Geographical Indication in India, hasslowly receded from producing or marketing the same. A textile company wants to produce and market the product and seeks permission from the community, who refused to involve or associate with such proposed production. Advice the company.