

III B. Tech II Semester Regular Examinations, April-2016
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS AND PATENTS
(Common to CSE, IT, Chem E and PE)

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 70

Note: 1. Question Paper consists of two parts (**Part-A** and **Part-B**)
2. Answering the question in **Part-A** is compulsory
3. Answer any **THREE** Questions from **Part-B**

PART -A

- 1 a) Internet poses new challenges to copyright protection in the digital era. Explain the statement. [4M]
- b) Service Marks are also protected under the Intellectual Property Law. Identify the law that protects service marks and state the importance of service marks. [4M]
- c) What is digital signature and explain its purpose? [3M]
- d) Canon Digital Camera has come up with a new model in 2015 October and they want to protect this new invention of their company in India. Which law protects this invention? [4M]
- e) Coca-Cola formula and its IPR protection. [3M]
- f) World Intellectual Property Organization and its functions. [4M]

PART -B

- 2 a) What do you mean by Intellectual Property Rights? [4M]
- b) State the value of Intellectual Property Rights in the present days. Why and what value does intellectual property create for the companies? [4M]
- c) What are the different kinds of Intellectual Property Rights? Give example for each one of them. [8M]
- 3 a) 'X' company uses a mark which is very similar to the Trade Marks of 'Y' company and starts selling its products successfully. The revenue of the 'Y' company has also decreased. What can 'Y' company do? State the remedy/ies that 'Y' company can get from 'X' company. [8M]
- b) What do you mean by Trade Mark/s? State the IP law relating to Trade Marks and describe its nature. [8M]
- 4 a) What are the requirements to be fulfilled to grant a Patent? State the process from patent search till the grant of patent. [8M]
- b) Distinguish between Patent Protection and Trade Secrets. Give examples and explain each of these Intellectual property rights and its infringements. [8M]
- 5 a) Explain the subject matter of copyrights with the help of examples. Are Collective work and Derivative work also copyrightable? [8M]
- b) The owner of the copyright can own the copyright even without registration. Can an owner transfer his copyrights to others? Explain with examples. [8M]

- 6 a) Semiconductor Chip Protection law is made against the chip Piracy. Reverse Engineering is one of the best methods used for infringements. Discuss. [4M]
- b) How is India developing its Intellectual Property Laws to comply with the International Standards? State the International aspects of IPR laws and the agencies responsible for their protection. [8M]
- c) Explain the methods of protecting Trade Secrets. [4M]
- 7 a) E-commerce transactions are protected under Information Technology Act, 2000 (IT Act). Explain the benefits of e-commerce and e-governance. [8M]
- b) Data security is a challenging task for the individuals, companies and government. The large amount of data collection is a risk to protect privacy and confidentiality. Discuss the penalties, compensations and offences under IT Act 2000. [8M]

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**PART -A**

- 1 a) Which law protects movies and its related rights? Identify and explain the importance of this Law. [4M]
- b) Fish medicine given by one of the well known Family in India is also protected under the Intellectual Property Rights. Identify the law and explain its nature. [3M]
- c) A chemical is invented by a group of researchers. This is a new chemical that can be used for manufacturing fertilizer. What kind of an intellectual property can protect this invention? [4M]
- d) Which law protects the logo/s of companies? Identity the law with examples. [4M]
- e) Write a short note on Trade- Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS). [4M]
- f) Explain the Virus Attack on Computers. [3M]

**PART -B**

- 2 a) State the meaning of originality and fixation in copyright law with all the categories of works that are protected. Explain with examples as to why an Idea cannot be copyrighted? [6M]
- b) When do copyrighted work come to the public domain and allowed to be used by public? [4M]
- c) What are the rights and remedies available to the copyright holder/owner? Write the meaning of Fair Dealing. [6M]
- 3 a) State the essentials to be fulfilled to get a patent for a product. [4M]
- b) Give an overview of Patent Act, 1970 and state as to how it protects the Patentee. [8M]
- c) In some countries Software Programs are Copyrighted and in few it is Patented. Describe. [4M]
- 4 a) Trade Marks law not only protects the trademarks of companies but also protects the interest of consumers. Comment and explain the purpose of Trademark law. [6M]
- b) Trade Marks are registered and an infringement of registered trademark is a civil wrong as well as an offence. Discuss as to how they can be infringed with special reference to passing- off as a remedy. [6M]
- c) Collective Trade Mark, Well Known Trademarks and Certification Mark are protected under the Trade Marks law. Elucidate with illustrations. [4M]

- 5 a) New types of crimes are taking place in cyberspace. The use of internet leads to increase in cybercrimes. Which law in India treats various crimes as cyber crimes? [4M]
- b) State the e-governance initiatives taken up by India with special reference to State of Andhra Pradesh with the help of examples. [6M]
- c) Online buying and selling of goods and services can help economic development. Give examples of online commerce and state its advantages and disadvantages. Explain as to how the Information Technology Act, 2000 facilitates e-commerce. [6M]
- 6 a) Which are the International Agencies that are facilitating the development of Intellectual Property laws? [8M]
- b) Every Intellectual Property right aim at protecting different rights of the owner/proprietor of IP right. State all the types of IPR's with examples and the related laws in India. [8M]
- 7 a) What are Trade Secrets? Give Examples. [4M]
- b) What are the methods to protect the trade secrets? [6M]
- c) Distinguish between Trade Secrets and Patent Protection. [6M]

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**PART -A**

- 1 a) A group of people are using a plant extract to produce a homemade preparation that gives immunity to human body and also enhancing energy. However, these raw materials and the temperature for the growing of these trees are available only in the region of Andhra Pradesh (Tribal Area) and well known throughout the world. Which IPR can protect the groups of people of the region for making it and prevent other people from making the same? [3M]
- b) State the objectives of enacting Information Technology Law in India. [4M]
- c) Motor Car Design that has ascetic looks or appearance is protected under which of the Intellectual Property Rights. Explain. [4M]
- d) Your friend wrote a book on C++. What Intellectual property would protect his authorship? Can you also write a book on the same subject i.e. C++ and get protection under this law? Discuss the protection given under law to the authors of books. [4M]
- e) Domain name is also a Trade Mark. Is the statement true? [4M]
- f) What is Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)? How is it helpful to the patent applicants? [3M]

**PART -B**

- 2 a) What do you understand by Patent? State the features to be proved to get a patent. State the specifications that are to be submitted to the Patent office. [8M]
- b) The state/government can grant compulsory licenses for patents in order to protect the interest of the society. Is it true? Explain [8M]
- 3 a) Artistic Work, Music and Literary works are protected under copyright law. Explain with examples. [4M]
- b) Explain the meaning of copyright. Are performers' rights also protected? [4M]
- c) State the various rights, infringements and remedies as per the Copyright Law? [8M]
- 4 a) Information Technology Law was made to facilitate E-commerce and E-governance in India. Discuss as to how the law helps in making e-contracts/online contracts as valid. [6M]
- b) Electronic signature helps in doing globalised trade. How does the Information Technology Act, 2000 facilitate registration of Electronic Signature. [4M]
- c) There are various wrongs that are committed through the use of internet and computer. These are civil wrongs and offences (popularly known as cybercrimes). Explain with examples. [6M]

- 5 a) What are Trade Marks and Service Marks? Write a short note on the importance of Trade Marks Law and its benefits to conduct business. [8M]
- b) What do you mean by likelihood of confusion? State the rights and remedies available to the Trade Marks proprietor and the assignee. [8M]
- 6 a) Misuse/violations of Intellectual Property Rights are increasing. Comment on various IPR's and their violations with special reference to violations in the digital era. [8M]
- b) Intellectual Property is valued more than the buildings and other properties of the companies. State the importance of IPR's in the globalised world. State the influence of International law changes on National law. [8M]
- 7 a) Explain as to why some companies prefer to maintain Trade Secrets than register a Patent. State the meaning and importance of these two IPR's. [8M]
- b) Non-disclosure agreements and intention to maintain confidentiality is an important element to protect Trade Secrets. Comment on the statement. [8M]

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**PART -A**

- 1 a) What are meant by Copyright and Assignment of Copyright? [4M]  
b) What are Trade Secrets? How they can be maintained. [4M]  
c) Word "airtel"/"idea" by the mobile company/ies to identify their services are protected by one of the Intellectual Property Law. Identify the law and give a brief note of this IP Law with other examples. [4M]  
d) What is World Trade Organization and explain its role. [3M]  
e) Write a note on Data Security in cyberspace. [4M]  
f) Write about patent search and its purpose. [3M]

**PART -B**

- 2 a) Trade secrets protection is very difficult. Comment with special reference to Non-disclosure agreements between employer and employee. [6M]  
b) Neem and Basmathi Rice story of India is an example of Geographical Indication. State the examples and give an overview of this IP Right and its protection in India. [4M]  
c) Write about Reverse Engineering and Chip Piracy. Which Law provides protection against Chip Piracy? [6M]
- 3 a) In India both product and process patent are granted. Analyze. [4M]  
b) What is the meaning of patent search and patent infringement? State the process of filling an application for registration of patent, raise objections and grant of patent. [8M]  
c) Compulsory License can be issued for the benefit of people. When is a Compulsory License issued and revoked? [4M]
- 4 a) International Treaties and Conventions are the guiding principles to make Intellectual Property Laws for all the countries. India is a member of various conventions and it is constantly changing its laws as per the global requirements. Explain with the help of conventions and treaties related to IPR's. [8M]  
b) What do you understand by Intellectual Property Right? There are varied types of Intellectual Property Rights. Some are protected through laws and others are by practice. Explain with examples. [8M]

- 5 a) E-contracts are also good (valid) contracts as per the Information Technology Act, 2000. E-contracts help the growth of e-commerce and e-governance. Discuss with examples. [8M]
- b) Cyber Crimes are hindrance to the growth of online/electronic transactions. What are the different types of cyber crimes? [8M]
- 6 a) State the works in which copyright subsists. When copyrights are said to be infringed? Certain acts are still not considered to be copyright infringement. Identify them with special reference to Fair Dealing. [8M]
- b) Explain the Broadcasting and Performers' Rights. What are civil remedies available under the Copyright Law in India? [8M]
- 7 a) What is Trade Mark law and what are the marks covered under the Trade Mark Law – 1999? [8M]
- b) Write about Trade Mark claims in matters of deceptive similarities of Trade Marks. [8M]

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