

LL. M. SEM-III (2015 COURSE) CBCS : SUMMER - 2018
SUBJECT: LAW OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION AND TRADITIONAL
KNOWLEDGE (INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW)

Day: Saturday
Date: 05/05/2018

S-2018-1463

Time: 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM
Max. Marks: 60

N.B:

- 1) Attempt **ANY FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** What is meant by “Community Intellectual Property Rights”, “Association” and “Communities”? How geographical indications regime is effective and able in securing community rights?
- Q.2** Critically evaluate the meaning, scope and characteristics of “geographical indications” with special emphasis on geographical indications related to goods.
- Q.3** Discuss in detail the important provisions of Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration as amended on September 28, 1979 relating to geographical indications.
- Q.4** Examine in detail the importance and role of the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 with special elaboration of registration procedure and prohibition of registration of certain geographical indications.
- Q.5** “Traditional knowledge is that knowledge that is held and used by people who identify themselves as indigenous of a place based on a combination of cultural distinctiveness and prior territorial occupancy relative to more recently arrived population with its own distinct and subsequently dominant culture.” Explain the rationale behind this definition of traditional knowledge and write in detail constituents, modules and requirements of traditional knowledge.
- Q.6** Define “bio-piracy” and state the obligations imposed by the Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992 on the member states about bio-privacy, explaining it with the help of landmark judgments.
- Q.7** Examine the roles of World Intellectual Property Organization and European Union in codification of traditional knowledge and in protection of community rights.
- Q.8** Write short notes on the following:
- a) Legal measures taken by India for protection of traditional knowledge
 - b) Geographical indications: A tool to protect traditional knowledge

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