

LL. M. SEM-III (2015 Course) CBCS : WINTER - 2018
SUBJECT: INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW: LAW OF GEOGRAPHICAL
INDUCATION & TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

Day : Tuesday
Date : 11/12/2018

W-2018-1604

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** Explain the concept of “Community Intellectual Property Rights”, primly elaborating concepts of “Associations” and “Communities”. Evaluate effectiveness and value of geographical indications regime in securing community rights.
- Q.2** Critically evaluate the meaning, scope and characters of “geographical indications” with special emphasis on geographical indications related to goods.
- Q.3** Discuss in detail the principal provisions of Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, 1883 and *Madrid Agreement for the Repression of false or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods, 1891* relating to indications of source and appellations of origin.
- Q.4** Who can apply for the registration of geographical indication? Explain the procedure for registration of geographical indication of goods.
- Q.5** Define “traditional knowledge” and write in detail constituents, modules and requirement of traditional knowledge.
- Q.6** “Bio-piracy usually takes place in the form of granting of ‘wrong’ patents, granting of patents to ‘inventions’ derived from traditional knowledge of a community or lowering the patent standards.” Critically assess the truth about this statement with the help of Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992 and the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 along with the international 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) Difference between geographical indication and trade mark

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