

**LL. M. SEM-III (2015 COURSE) CBCS : WINTER - 2017**  
**SUBJECT : INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW: LAW OF GEOGRAPHICAL**  
**INDICATION & TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE**

Day : **Friday**  
Date : **24/11/2017**

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

**W-2017-1326**

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**N.B.:**

- 1) Attempt **ANY FOUR** questions.
  - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** Write an exhaustive commentary on “Concept of Community Intellectual Property Rights” critically narrating the efficacy and ability 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 important provisions of Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, 1995 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, which is held by members of a distinct culture and/or sometimes acquired “by means of inquiry peculiar to that culture, and concerning the culture itself or the local environment in which it exists”.” 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** State, explain and critically analyse the measures taken by India for protection of traditional knowledge through various legal enactments.
- Q.8** Write short notes on the following:
- a) Consultation by World Intellectual Property Organization on traditional knowledge geographical indications : A tool to protect traditional knowledge
  - b) Strategies formulated by Global Knowledge Conference, 1997 for protection and promotion of traditional knowledge