

MODULE - 5

Intellectual Property (IP) Acts

Introduction to IP: Introduction to Intellectual Property (IP), different types of IPs and its importance in the present scenario, Patent Acts: Indian patent acts 1970, Design Act: Industrial Design act 2000, Copy right acts: Copyright Act 1957, Trade Mark Act, 1999

8 Hours

Introduction to Intellectual Property (IP)

1. Intellectual Property (IP) refers to:
 - a) Physical property like land and buildings
 - b) Creations of the mind such as inventions, literary works, and designs
 - c) Government-owned property
 - d) Financial assets and stocks

Answer: b) Creations of the mind such as inventions, literary works, and designs

2. Which of the following is NOT an example of intellectual property?
 - a) Copyright
 - b) Trademark
 - c) Real estate property
 - d) Patent

Answer: c) Real estate property

3. Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) are important because they:
 - a) Protect ideas from being copied
 - b) Prevent businesses from innovating
 - c) Reduce research and development efforts
 - d) Make sharing knowledge illegal

Answer: a) Protect ideas from being copied

4. The primary objective of Intellectual Property Rights is to:
 - a) Control public access to information
 - b) Encourage creativity and innovation
 - c) Eliminate competition
 - d) Reduce the value of creative works

Answer: b) Encourage creativity and innovation

5. Which international organization governs Intellectual Property Rights?
- a) WTO (World Trade Organization)
 - b) WHO (World Health Organization)
 - c) IMF (International Monetary Fund)
 - d) UNESCO

Answer: a) WTO (World Trade Organization)

Different Types of Intellectual Property and Their Importance

6. Which of the following is NOT a type of intellectual property?
- a) Patent
 - b) Copyright
 - c) Trademark
 - d) Real estate property

Answer: d) Real estate property

7. Patents protect:
- a) Artistic works
 - b) Industrial designs
 - c) Inventions and technical innovations
 - d) Brand names and logos

Answer: c) Inventions and technical innovations

8. Copyright protects:
- a) Literary, musical, and artistic works
 - b) New inventions
 - c) Trade secrets
 - d) Industrial designs

Answer: a) Literary, musical, and artistic works

9. Trademarks are used to:
- a) Protect new technologies
 - b) Identify and distinguish goods or services of a business
 - c) Protect confidential information
 - d) Prevent patent infringements

Answer: b) Identify and distinguish goods or services of a business

10. Trade secrets refer to:

- a) Any publicly available information
- b) Confidential business information that provides a competitive edge
- c) Government policies on trade
- d) Patented inventions

Answer: b) Confidential business information that provides a competitive edge

Indian Patent Act, 1970

11. The Indian Patent Act was enacted in:

- a) 1947
- b) 1956
- c) 1970
- d) 1999

Answer: c) 1970

12. The term of a patent in India is:

- a) 10 years
- b) 15 years
- c) 20 years
- d) 25 years

Answer: c) 20 years

13. Under the Indian Patent Act, which of the following is NOT patentable?

- a) A new machine
- b) A mathematical formula
- c) A pharmaceutical drug
- d) A manufacturing process

Answer: b) A mathematical formula

14. Compulsory licensing under the Indian Patent Act allows:

- a) Patents to be revoked after one year
- b) The government to grant permission to use a patent without the owner's consent
- c) The patent holder to extend the patent indefinitely
- d) The patent to be used only for academic purposes

Answer: b) The government to grant permission to use a patent without the owner's consent

15. A patent holder has the right to:

- a) Prevent others from making, using, or selling the invention
- b) Sell their patent only to the government
- c) Keep their invention secret forever
- d) Avoid legal disputes regarding their invention

Answer: a) Prevent others from making, using, or selling the invention

Industrial Design Act, 2000

16. The Industrial Design Act in India was enacted in:

- a) 1970
- b) 1999
- c) 2000
- d) 2005

Answer: c) 2000

17. Industrial design protection applies to:

- a) Inventions and innovations
- b) The aesthetic and ornamental appearance of products
- c) Business methods
- d) Scientific theories

Answer: b) The aesthetic and ornamental appearance of products

18. Industrial design protection lasts for:

- a) 5 years
- b) 10 years (extendable to 15 years)
- c) 20 years
- d) 25 years

Answer: b) 10 years (extendable to 15 years)

19. The Industrial Design Act does NOT cover:

- a) Packaging designs
- b) Textile patterns
- c) A product's functional aspects
- d) Car body shapes

Answer: c) A product's functional aspects

20. Which agency regulates industrial design protection in India?

- a) WTO
- b) WIPO
- c) The Indian Patent Office
- d) SEBI

Answer: c) The Indian Patent Office

Copyright Act, 1957

21. Copyright protection in India is granted for:

- a) 10 years
- b) 30 years
- c) 60 years
- d) Lifetime of the author + 60 years

Answer: d) Lifetime of the author + 60 years

22. Copyright protects:

- a) Ideas
- b) Expressions of ideas
- c) Industrial products
- d) Business models

Answer: b) Expressions of ideas

23. Which is NOT covered under copyright?

- a) Books
- b) Music
- c) Industrial machines
- d) Software

Answer: c) Industrial machines

Trademark Act, 1999

24. Trademarks protect:

- a) Business names, logos, and slogans
- b) Industrial machines
- c) Scientific discoveries
- d) Software code

Answer: a) Business names, logos, and slogans

25. The validity of a registered trademark in India is:

- a) 5 years
- b) 10 years (renewable)
- c) 15 years
- d) 20 years

Answer: b) 10 years (renewable)

26. A well-known trademark is:

- a) A mark that is internationally recognized
- b) A patent that is widely used
- c) A design registered in multiple countries
- d) A confidential trade secret

Answer: a) A mark that is internationally recognized

*******END OF MODULE-5*******