Review questions Unit 2

**Patents**

## 1.What is a patent?

2.How is invention defined in the Indian Patent Act which can qualify for grant of a patent?

## 3.What are patentable inventions?

## 4.What are not patentable inventions?

5.What are the different types of patents?

6.What are the different types of patent applications? explain.

7.What is a provisional specification?

8.What are the advantages of filing a provisional application ?

9.What is a  Convention Application?

10.What are the advantages of a PCT application?

11.What is ISR ?

12.What is meant by Patent of Addition?

13.What is a Divisional Application?

14.Does Indian Patent give protection worldwide?

15.Is it possible to file international application under Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) in India?

16.Should application for patent be filed before or after, publication of the details of the invention? .

17. What happens after filing an application for patent?

18.What happens to a patent application once it is examined?

19.What happens when applicant is not able to meet the requirement within the prescribed time?

20.Where is the information relating to patent application notified?

21.Can one use the words "Patent Pending" or "Patent Applied For"?

22. How can one find out that an invention is already patented?

23.What are obligations of the patentee after the grant of patent?

24.Is it mandatory to obtain prior permission from the Patent Office to file application for patent outside India or abroad?

25.Under what circumstances, is it necessary to obtain a prior permission from the Patent Office for filing patent abroad?

26.What is opposition under the Indian Patents Act 1970?

27.Is a patent granted in one country enforceable in other countries?

**Part B**

1. Describe the Procedure for patenting

**Copyright**

1.Describe a Copyright

2.What is neighbouring right in relation to copyright?

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| 3.What is the advantage of copyright?  4. What is the scope of protection in the Copyright Act, 1957? |
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| 5. Does copyright apply to titles and names? |

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| 6.Is it necessary to register a work to claim copyright? |

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| 7.What is the procedure for registration of a work under the Copyright Act, 1957? |

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| 8.What is the fee for registration of a work under the Copyright Act, 1957? |

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| 9 .Can computer Software or Computer Programme be registered? |

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| 10.How does one get copyright registration for his Web-site? |

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| 11. What is the normal waiting time to get registered by the Copyright office? |

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| 12. Is an opportunity for hearing given in all the cases pertain to rejection of registration? What is to be done if the copyright is rejected? |

13. What is the duration of copyright protection?

**Part B**

Q1. Describe the procedure for Copyright Registration

**Trademark**

1.Describe a Trademark

2. What are the advantages of obtaining trademark registration?

3. How do I find out whether a trademark / brand name is already registered in India?

 4. What is the difference between trademark registration and copyright registration for logo?

5. What is the validity of a trademark registration?

6. How long does it take to register a trademark?

7. Can I use the ® symbol?

8. The status of my trademark application is "Send To Vienna Codification". What does it mean?

9. The status of my trademark application is "Objected". What does it mean?

10.[What is the meaning of trade mark application status “Registered”?](http://www.lrswami.com/blog/meaning-of-trade-mark-application-status-registered)

**Part B**

Q1.Describe the Trademark Registration Process

Q 2. Describe the different types of trademark registrations available in India.

**Design**

1. What is meant by ‘Design’ under the Designs Act, 2000?

2.What is the objective of registration of Designs?

3. When does the Applicant for Registration of Design get the registration certificate?

4.What is a Register of Designs?

5.What is the effect of registration of design?

6.What is the duration of the registration of a design? Can it be extended?

7.What is the date of registration?

8.Is it possible to re-register a design in respect of which Copyright has expired?

9. What is piracy of a Design?

10.What is the penalty for the piracy of a registered Design?

11.Is marking of an article compulsory in the cases of article to which a registered design has been applied?

12.Can the Registration of a Design be cancelled?

13. Is it mandatory to make the article by industrial process or means before making an application for registration of design?

14.Why is it important for filing the application for registration of design at the earliest possible?

15.Can the same applicant make an application for the same design again, if the prior application has been abandoned ?

16.How to get information on registration of design?

17.Is it possible to transfer the right of ownership of design?

18: What is meant by priority claim?

19. Are the registered designs open for public inspection?

20. How does a registration of design stop other people from exploiting?

21.What is an artistic work which is not subject matter of registration?

22.What is meant by classification of goods mentioned in the Third Schedule?

23.What are the essential requirements for the registration of ‘design’ under the Designs Act, 2000?

**Part B**

Q1. Describe the process of registering an Industrial Design

**Integrated Circuits**

1.What are integrated circuits and what is meant by their layout design or “topography”?

2. What kinds of layout designs are eligible for protection?

3.What kind of protection does a creator of layout-designs of integrated circuits enjoy?

4.How long does protection for layout designs of integrated circuits last?

5.What are the Conditions for the protection of layout-designs of integrated circuits

6.Who owns the exclusive right to a layout design of integrated circuits?

7.What is the extent of the exclusive rights conferred?

8.Who is responsible for the enforcement of the rights?

9.What is the international legal framework for the protection of layout designs of integrated circuits?

10.What are the objectives of the protection of layout designs of integrated circuits

11.What are the main differences between protecting the layout design of integrated circuits and other forms of IP protection?

**Part B**

Describe the procedure for registering an ic design in India

# Geographical Indications

1.What is Geographical Indication?

2.What rights does a geographical indication provide?

3.For what type of products can geographical indications be used?

4.How are geographical indications protected?

5.How long does geographical indication protection last?

6.Who can use a protected geographical indication?

7.How are geographical indication rights enforced?

8.What is the difference between a geographical indication and a trademark?

9.What is the difference between a geographical indication and an indication of source?

10.What is the difference between a geographical indication and an appellation of origin?

11.What is the relationship between traditional knowledge (TK) and geographical indications?

12.What is a “generic” geographical indication?

13.What are “homonymous” geographical indications?

14.Can I obtain geographical indication protection that is valid in multiple countries?

15.What are the advantages of obtaining protection for a geographical indication?

16.What Indications are not registrable ?

17.What is meant by generic name in GI?

**Part B**

Q1.Describe the steps involved in registering a Geographical Indication