

		[4]				
	ii	Discuss the concept of "Relative novelty" in industrial property law. How does it apply to innovations and inventions? Illustrate with examples of utility models and scientific discoveries.	7	2	1	3
OR	iii	Explain the importance of trademarks, trade names, and other distinctive signs in international trade. How do these elements protect brand identity and contribute to competitive advantage in global markets?	7	2	1	3,4
Q.5	i.	Discuss the concept of "Rights of Authors" under copyright law and explain its significance for creative industries.	4	2	3	4
	ii.	Analyze the common features of intellectual property rights (IPRs). Discuss how these features contribute to economic development. Include examples of the role of IPRs in promoting innovation and investment.	6	2	3	4
OR	iii.	Explain the legal nature of intellectual property rights. How do IPRs differ from traditional property rights, and what implications does this have for the global economy?	6	2	3	4
Q.6	Attempt any two:					
	i.	Explain the main objectives of the Paris convention for the protection of industrial property. How does it benefit businesses internationally?	5	3	3	5
	ii.	Discuss the role of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) in the international protection of intellectual property. Include examples of initiatives or treaties administered by WIPO that support global IP protection.	5	3	3	5
	iii.	Compare the berne convention and the Paris convention. Highlight their key provisions, focus areas, and importance in the global intellectual property framework.	5	3	3	5

Total No. of Questions: 6

Total No. of Printed Pages:4

Enrollment No.....



Faculty of Management Studies

End Sem Examination Dec 2024

MS3ET06 WTO & Intellectual Property Rights

Programme: BBA

Branch/Specialisation: Management

Duration: 3 Hrs.

Maximum Marks: 60

Note: All questions are compulsory. Internal choices, if any, are indicated. Answers of Q.1 (MCQs) should be written in full instead of only a, b, c or d. Assume suitable data if necessary. Notations and symbols have their usual meaning.

			Marks	BL	PO	CO	PSO
Q.1	i.	Which of the following was a key reason for the formation of the World Trade Organization (WTO) from the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)?	1	1	1	1	
		(a) To establish a common platform for international trade					
		(b) To include services and intellectual property in trade regulations					
		(c) To provide subsidies to developing countries					
		(d) To enforce regional trade agreements					
	ii.	Which of these is not a primary objective of the WTO?	1	1	1	1	
		(a) Ensuring fair competition in international trade					
		(b) Promoting trade policies that protect domestic industries					
		(c) Helping trade flow smoothly, freely, fairly, and predictably					
		(d) Promoting sustainable development and economic growth					
	iii.	Which aspect of intellectual property is primarily aimed at protecting the unique branding of a business, such as logos and brand names?	1	2	2	2	
		(a) Patent					
		(b) Copyright					
		(c) Trade Secret					
		(d) Trademark					

- [2]
- iv. What is the primary economic importance of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) in international trade? **1** 3 1 2
- (a) Ensuring tax revenue for governments
- (b) Increasing consumer choices in domestic markets
- (c) Encouraging innovation by providing exclusive rights
- (d) Controlling inflation in the economy
- v. Which of the following best describes a "utility model"? **1** 3 1 3
- (a) A type of patent that protects new plant varieties
- (b) A design right that applies to artistic creations
- (c) A form of intellectual property right for minor innovations with industrial applicability
- (d) A model for semiconductor layouts and chip design
- vi. Geographical Indications (GIs) protect products based on which characteristic- **1** 2 3 3
- (a) Their manufacturing process
- (b) Their origin in a specific region
- (c) The novelty of their design
- (d) Their industrial functionality
- vii. Which of the following is primarily protected under copyright law? **1** 2 3 4
- (a) Inventions
- (b) Literary and artistic works
- (c) Industrial designs
- (d) Geographical indications
- viii. Which of the following is a common feature of intellectual property rights? **1** 2 1 4
- (a) They are permanent and cannot be transferred
- (b) They grant exclusive rights to creators and inventors
- (c) They apply only to industrial innovations
- (d) They provide rights to own physical property
- ix. Which of the following organizations is primarily responsible for promoting the protection of intellectual property globally? **1** 2 3 5
- (a) World Trade Organization (WTO)
- (b) World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
- (c) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- (d) International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)

- [3]
- x. Which of the following conventions focuses specifically on the protection of literary and artistic works? **1** 2 3 5
- (a) Paris convention
- (b) TRIPS agreement
- (c) Berne convention
- (d) Madrid protocol
- Q.2 i. Explain the objectives of the World Trade Organization (WTO). How do these objectives impact international trade? **2** 2 3 1
- ii. Discuss the main features of the WTO. How do these features differ from those of the former GATT? **3** 2 3 1
- iii. Discuss the new issues introduced in the WTO framework, specifically focusing on environment, investment, and competition policy. How do these issues affect the relevance and future direction of the WTO? **5** 3 3 1,2
- OR iv. Analyze the role of the WTO in resolving trade disputes among member countries. Provide examples to illustrate its effectiveness and challenges. **5** 3 1 1,2
- Q.3 i. Describe the concept of intellectual property and its relevance in modern business. **2** 3 1 2
- ii. Discuss the economic importance of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) in foreign trade. Include examples of how different types of IPRs contribute to economic growth and international business. **8** 2 3 5
- OR iii. Differentiate between trademarks, copyrights, and patents. Provide examples of how each type of IPR is applied in the field of foreign trade and its significance for businesses competing internationally. **8** 2 3 5
- Q.4 i. What is a Geographical Indication (GI)? Give two examples and discuss its importance for local industries. **3** 2 1 3

Marking Scheme**MS3ET06 (T) WTO & Intellectual Property Rights (T)**

Q.1	i)	b) To include services and intellectual property in trade regulations	1
	ii)	b) Promoting trade policies that protect domestic industries	1
	iii)	d) Trademark	1
	iv)	c) Encouraging innovation by providing exclusive rights	1
	v)	c) A form of intellectual property right for minor innovations with industrial applicability	1
	vi)	b) Their origin in a specific region	1
	vii)	b) Literary and artistic works	1
	viii)	b) They grant exclusive rights to creators and inventors	1
	ix)	b) World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	1
	x)	c) Berne Convention	1
Q.2	i.	Objective – 1 mark, Impact- 1 mark	2
	ii.	Features- 1.5 mark, Difference -1.5 mark	3
	iii.	Issues – 3-mark, effect of issues – 2 mark	5
OR	iv.	Role- 3-mark, Explanation with example -2 mark	5
Q.3	i.	Concept – 1 mark, Relevance- 1 mark	2
	ii.	Importance- 3 marks, Types- 3-marks, Example- 2 mark	8
OR	iii.	Difference- 4 marks, Significance- 3 marks, Example- 1 mark	8
Q.4	i.	G-I- 1 mark, Example- 1 mark, Importance- 1 mark	3

	ii.	Concept – 3 marks, Application – 3 marks, Example-1 mark	7
OR	iii.	Importance- 3.5 marks, Contribution- 3.5 marks	7
Q.5	i.	Concept – 2 marks, Significance- 2 mark	4
	ii.	Features- 2.5 marks, Contribution- 2.5 marks, Example- 1 mark	6
OR	iii.	Nature – 2 marks, Difference- 2 marks, Implication- 2 mark	6
Q.6	i.	Objective – 2.5 marks, Benefit- 2.5 mark,	5
	ii.	Role- 2 marks, Relevant example with explanation- 3 mark	5
	iii.	Comparison – 3 marks, Highlight- 2 mark	5
