



**III Semester M.Com. Degree Examination, March/April 2025**  
**(CBCS Scheme) (2021 – 22 Onwards)**

**COMMERCE**

**Paper 3.1 – Intellectual Property Rights**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

**SECTION – A**

Answer **any seven** of the following out of ten questions. **Each** question carries **two** marks.

(7×2=14)

1. a) Define Intellectual Property Rights (IPR).
- b) What are the different types of Intellectual Property Rights ?
- c) What is the purpose of the TRIPS Agreement ?
- d) Mention any two major international instruments concerning IPR.
- e) What is the role of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (CGPDTM) ?
- f) What are the essential elements of patentability ?
- g) Define the term "Trade Mark".
- h) What is the difference between GI (Geographical Indication) and Trade Mark ?
- i) What is the term of protection for copyrights in India ?
- j) What is the significance of the Personal Data Protection Bill 2019 ?

**SECTION – B**

Answer **any four** of the following out of six questions. **Each** question carries **five** marks.

(4×5=20)

2. Explain the importance of Intellectual Property Rights in economic development.
3. Describe the major differences between patents, copyrights and trademarks.
4. Explain the registration process for patents in India.
5. What are the rights and duties of a patentee ?

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6. Explain the different types of trademarks with examples.
7. What are the penalties and remedies for copyright infringement ?

### SECTION – C

Answer **any two** of the following out of four questions. **Each** question carries **twelve** marks. (2×12=24)

8. Explain the role of international conventions in the protection of Intellectual Property Rights. Write at least three major agreements.
9. Explain in detail the laws related to the protection of Intellectual Property Rights in India.
10. Explain the process of registration and protection of Geographical Indications in India. Provide relevant examples.
11. Analyse the impact of IPR laws on technological research and innovation in India.

### SECTION – D

Answer the following. (1×12=12)

12. Amit Sharma, a young entrepreneur from Bengaluru, developed an innovative eco-friendly packaging material made from agricultural waste. He spent years researching and perfecting his product, ensuring it was both sustainable and cost-effective. Excited about his invention, Amit launched his startup. “EcoWrap” and started selling his products to local businesses.

One day, he discovered that a large manufacturing company had copied his design and was selling a similar product at a lower price. Shocked and concerned, Amit approached a legal expert to understand how he could protect his invention. The lawyer advised him to apply for a patent to secure exclusive rights over his product and prevent others from using his innovation without permission. Amit also learned that he could register his brand name and logo as a trademark to distinguish his company from competitors.





Further, as his product was made using a unique regional technique, Amit explored the possibility of obtaining a Geographical Indication (GI) tag to highlight its origin and authenticity. While he was relieved to learn about these Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) protections, he realized the importance of registering his innovations early to avoid legal challenges.

**Questions :**

- A) What steps should Amit take to protect his invention under Indian Intellectual Property laws ?
  - B) How do patents and trademarks differ in protecting business innovations like Amit's ?
  - C) What are the advantages of obtaining a Geographical Indication (GI) tag for Amit's product ?
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