Module 4 IPR MCQs

1. What does IPR stand for?

1. International Property Rights
2. Intellectual Property Rights
3. Industrial Patent Regulations
4. Individual Property Rights

Correct Answer: B) Intellectual Property Rights

2. Which organization plays a significant role in the establishment of Intellectual Property Rights globally?

1. United Nations
2. Global Innovation Centre (GIC)
3. World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
4. International Patents Organization (IPO)

Correct Answer: C) World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

3. In which year was the Indian Patent Act enacted?

1. 1950
2. 1965
3. 1970
4. 1985

Correct Answer: C) 1970

4. For Government, what is the primary purpose of a patent?

1. To protect trade secrets, literary work and aesthetic design.
2. To encourage public disclosure of inventions
3. To restrict competition
4. All of the above

Correct Answer: B) To encourage public disclosure of inventions

5. Which type of intellectual property right protects the aesthetic features of objects?

1. Trademark
2. Copyright
3. Patent
4. Design Patent

Correct Answer: D) Design Patent

6. What is the duration of a non-renewed typical patent and design patent in India?

1. 10 years,15 years
2. 20 years,15 years
3. 15 years,20 yeara
4. Lifetime of the inventor

Correct Answer: B) 20 years,15 years

7. Which of the following is a nonpatentable item in India?

A) Software algorithms B) Novel inventions

1. Biological organisms
2. Manufacturing processes Correct Answer: A) Software algorithms

8. Infringement of a patent occurs when:

1. The patent holder voluntarily discloses the invention
2. A third party uses, makes, or sells the patented invention without permission
3. The patent expires
4. The patent is transferred to another individual

Correct Answer: B) A third party uses, makes, or sells the patented invention without permission

9. Which IPR can its creator hold till his/her death and beyond for his/her heirs without the need of renewal? A) Trademarks

1. Patents
2. Copyrights
3. None of the above

Correct Answer: C) Copyrights

1. What is the focus of Design Law 2000?
   1. Copyright protection of design drawings
   2. Trademark protection of logo design
   3. Protection of industrial designs
   4. Patent protection of functional designs

Correct Answer: C) Protection of industrial designs

1. What is the duration of copyright protection for a literary work in India?
2. 50 years
3. 75 years
4. Lifetime of the author plus 60 years
5. 100 years

Correct Answer: C) Lifetime of the author plus 60 years

1. What is the primary purpose of registering a design?
   1. To gain exclusive rights to use the design indefinitely
   2. To prevent others from using similar designs
   3. To encourage public disclosure of designs
   4. To promote fair competition

Correct Answer: B) To prevent others from using similar designs

1. Which organization oversees the registration of designs?
   1. World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
   2. World Trade Organization (WTO)
   3. Indian Patent Office
   4. United Nations (UN)

Correct Answer: C) Indian Patent Office

1. What are the features that can be patented in a design patent?
   1. Functional aspects of an object
   2. Aesthetic aspects of an object
   3. Both A and B
   4. Neither A nor B

Correct Answer: B) Aesthetic aspects of an object

1. What is the procedure for registration of a design?
   1. Automatic registration upon creation similar to copyrights
   2. Submission of an application and examination by the authorities
   3. Publication in a national newspaper
   4. Approval by the World Trade Organization

Correct Answer: B) Submission of an application and examination by the authorities

1. Which type of intellectual property right is often associated with logos and brand names?
   1. Patent
   2. Trademark
   3. Copyright
   4. brandmarks

Correct Answer: B) Trademark

1. What is the objective of intellectual property rights (IPR)?
   1. To restrict innovation
   2. To encourage creativity and innovation
   3. To eliminate competition
   4. To promote monopolies

Correct Answer: B) To encourage creativity and innovation

1. Which international organization deals with trade related aspects of intellectual property rights?
   1. World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
   2. World Trade Organization (WTO)
   3. United Nations (UN)
   4. International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Correct Answer: B) World Trade Organization (WTO)

1. What is the primary purpose of the Indian Patent Act?
   1. To restrict foreign patents in India
   2. To promote Indian inventions globally
   3. To provide a legal framework for patents in India
   4. To eliminate patent rights in India

Correct Answer: C) To provide a legal framework for patents in India

1. What rights are associated with patents?
   1. Right to use the patented invention
   2. Right to license the patented invention
   3. both (A) and (B)
   4. Neither (A) nor (B)

Correct Answer: C) both (A) and (B)

1. Which type of intellectual property right protects original literary, artistic, and musical works? A) Art rights
   1. Trademark
   2. Copyright
   3. Trade secret

Correct Answer: C) Copyright

1. What are the limitations of a patent?
   1. Limited duration
   2. Limited geographical scope
   3. Limited to the claims of the patent D) All of the above

Correct Answer: D) All of the above

1. Which of the following is an example of a famous patent?
   1. Theory of Relativity
   2. Apple's iPhone case design
   3. Penicillin
   4. Antikythera mechanism

Correct Answer: C) Penicillin

1. Which of the following is an example of a product that has received Geographical Indication status in India? A) Golibaje
2. Darjeeling Tea
3. Mysore paak
4. Cochin shipyard

Correct Answer: B) Darjeeling Tea

25. What is the significance of the Neem Patent Case?

1. It established the importance of patenting agricultural products.
2. It revoked a wrongfully granted patent on Neem.
3. It highlighted the benefits of opensource agricultural innovations.
4. It led to the development of new varieties of Neem.

Correct Answer: B) It revoked a wrongfully granted patent on Neem.

### General Questions on Copyright

1. \*\*What is the primary purpose of copyright?\*\*

* A) To protect ideas
* B) To protect expressions of ideas
* C) To enhance creativity
* D) To regulate trade

\*\*Answer:\*\* B) To protect expressions of ideas

2. \*\*Which of the following is NOT a type of work protected by copyright?\*\*

* A) Literary works
* B) Scientific theories
* C) Musical works
* D) Artistic works

\*\*Answer:\*\* B) Scientific theories

3. \*\*How long does copyright protection generally last for literary works in India?\*\*

* A) 50 years from publication
* B) Life of the author plus 60 years
* C) 70 years from publication
* D) 25 years from creation

\*\*Answer:\*\* B) Life of the author plus 60 years

4. \*\*Which characteristic of copyright means that it applies to original works fixed in a tangible medium?\*\*

* A) Originality
* B) Fixed Form
* C) Duration
* D) Fair Use

\*\*Answer:\*\* B) Fixed Form

5. \*\*What does "Fair Use" allow under copyright law?\*\*

* A) Unlimited reproduction of copyrighted material
* B) Limited use without permission for specific purposes
* C) Public domain access to all works
* D) Automatic registration of all works

\*\*Answer:\*\* B) Limited use without permission for specific purposes

6. \*\*Which right is NOT granted to copyright owners?\*\*

* A) Right to reproduce the work
* B) Right to destroy all copies of the work
* C) Right to adapt the work
* D) Right to distribute the work

\*\*Answer:\*\* B) Right to destroy all copies of the work

7. \*\*What must be submitted for copyright registration in India?\*\*

* A) A copy of the work only
* B) An application with necessary details about the work and creator
* C) Only payment details
* D) No formalities are required

\*\*Answer:\*\* B) An application with necessary details about the work and creator

8. \*\*What is one benefit of registering a copyright?\*\*

* A) It guarantees protection against all forms of infringement.
* B) It serves as public notice of the copyright owner's claim.
* C) It allows unlimited distribution rights.
* D) It automatically grants international rights.

\*\*Answer:\*\* B) It serves as public notice of the copyright owner's claim.

9. \*\*Which international agreement sets minimum standards for copyright protection among its member countries?\*\*

* A) TRIPS Agreement
* B) WIPO Treaties
* C) Berne Convention - D) Paris Convention

\*\*Answer:\*\* C) Berne Convention

10. \*\*What does the copyright symbol (©) indicate?\*\*

* A) The author's name
* B) The year of publication
* C) That a work is protected by copyright
* D) The type of work

\*\*Answer:\*\* C) That a work is protected by copyright

### Specific Questions on Copyright Characteristics

11. \*\*Which characteristic describes that copyright protects only the expression, not the idea itself?\*\*

* A) Fair Use
* B) Originality
* C) Expression, Not Ideas
* D) Duration

\*\*Answer:\*\* C) Expression, Not Ideas

12. \*\*What is meant by "moral rights" in copyright law?\*\* - A) Rights related to economic benefits from a work.

* B) Rights that protect a creator's personal and reputational interests.
* C) Rights that allow free use of works for education.
* D) Rights that expire after a certain period.

\*\*Answer:\*\* B) Rights that protect a creator's personal and reputational interests.

13. \*\*The duration of copyright for cinematographic films in India lasts for how many years?\*\*

* A) 50 years from publication
* B) Life of the author plus 60 years
* C) 60 years from publication
* D) 25 years from creation

\*\*Answer:\*\* C) 60 years from publication

14. \*\*Which action constitutes copyright infringement?\*\*

* A) Using a copyrighted work for educational purposes with permission.
* B) Copying a copyrighted book without permission.
* C) Quoting a few lines from a book in a review.
* D) Displaying an artwork in a private collection.

\*\*Answer:\*\* B) Copying a copyrighted book without permission.

15. \*\*What is an example of a work that can be protected by copyright?\*\*

* A) An idea for a novel
* B) A published novel
* C) An abstract concept
* D) A public domain text

\*\*Answer:\*\* B) A published novel

16. \*\*Which principle in international copyright means that foreign works receive the same level of protection as domestic works?\*\*

* A) Principle of Reciprocity
* B) Principle of National Treatment
* C) Principle of Fair Use
* D) Principle of Copyright Registration

\*\*Answer:\*\* B) Principle of National Treatment

17. \*\*What are performers' rights under Indian copyright law?\*\* - A) Rights related to economic benefits from performances.

* B) Rights that allow performers to control how their performances are used.
* C ) Rights that expire after a certain period.
* D ) Rights that allow free use for educational purposes.

\*\*Answer:\*\* B ) Rights that allow performers to control how their performances are used.

1. \*\*How long do performers' rights last according to Indian law?\*\*
   * A ) 50 years from performance date
   * B ) Life of the performer plus 60 years
   * C ) 25 years from performance date
   * D ) Until the performance is released publicly

\*\*Answer:\*\* C ) 25 years from performance date

1. \*\*What does "compulsory licensing" mean in relation to copyright?\*\*
   * A ) Mandatory registration with government authorities
   * B ) Permission granted without consent under specific conditions
   * C ) Automatic renewal every year
   * D ) Free access to all copyrighted materials

\*\*Answer:\*\* B ) Permission granted without consent under specific conditions

1. \*\*Which act governs copyrights in India?\*\*
   * A ) Indian Intellectual Property Act
   * B ) Indian Copyright Act, 1957
   * C ) Berne Convention Act
   * D ) TRIPS Agreement

\*\*Answer:\*\* B ) Indian Copyright Act, 1957

### Questions on Indian Copyright Act and International Treaties

1. \*\*What are "related rights" in copyright law?\*\*
   * A ) Rights granted only to authors
   * B ) Rights granted to performers, producers, and broadcasters
   * C ) Rights related to economic benefits from works
   * D ) Rights that expire after a certain period

\*\*Answer:\*\* B ) Rights granted to performers, producers, and broadcasters

1. \*\*Which organization administers treaties enhancing international copyright protection?\*\*
   * A ) World Trade Organization (WTO)
   * B ) World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
   * C ) United Nations (UN)
   * D ) International Monetary Fund (IMF)

\*\*Answer:\*\* B ) World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

1. \*\*What is one key feature of the TRIPS Agreement?\*\*
   * A ) It eliminates all forms of intellectual property protection.
   * B ) It sets minimum standards for various forms of intellectual property protection.
   * C ) It focuses solely on trademarks.
   * D ) It allows free access to all copyrighted materials.

\*\*Answer:\*\* B ) It sets minimum standards for various forms of intellectual property protection.

1. \*\*Under which circumstances can fair dealing provisions be applied according to Indian law?\*\*
   * A ) For commercial gain only.
   * B ) For research, criticism, and review purposes.
   * C ) For any purpose without restrictions.
   * D ) Only if permission is obtained first.

\*\*Answer:\*\* B ) For research, criticism, and review purposes.

1. \*\*Which type of works does NOT typically require registration for copyright protection in India?\*\*
   * A ) Literary works
   * B ) Musical compositions
   * C ) Works created by government organizations
   * D ) All types require registration

\*\*Answer:\*\* D ) All types require registration

1. \*\*In which year was the Indian Copyright Act first enacted?\*\*
   * A ) 1947 – B ) 1957
   * C ) 1967
   * D ) 1977

\*\*Answer:\*\* B ) 1957

1. \*\*How many times has the Indian Copyright Act been amended since its inception?\*\*
   * A ) Once
   * B ) Twice
   * C ) Several times including significant changes in 1994, 1999, and 2012
   * D ) Never amended

\*\*Answer:\*\* C ) Several times including significant changes in 1994, 1999, and 2012

1. \*\*What happens when a copyrighted work enters the public domain?\*\* – A ) It can no longer be used by anyone under any circumstances.
   * B ) It becomes free for public use without restrictions.
   * C ) The original creator retains some rights over it forever.
   * D ) It requires special permissions for use even after expiration.

\*\*Answer:\*\* B ) It becomes free for public use without restrictions.

29.\*\*Which right allows authors to control how their works are used after they have been created?\*\*

—A)\*\* Right to Adapt

—B)\*\* Right to Reproduce

—C)\*\* Exclusive Rights

—D)\*\* Moral Rights

—\*\*Answer\*\*:C)\*\* Exclusive Rights

30.\*\*How does moral rights differ from economic rights under copyright law?\*\*

—A)\*\* Moral rights focus on financial gain while economic rights focus on personal integrity

—B)\*\* Moral rights protect personal interests while economic rights protect financial interests

—C)\*\* Both are identical in nature

—D)\*\* Moral rights are not recognized legally

—\*\*Answer\*\*:B)\*\* Moral rights protect personal interests while economic rights protect financial interests

### Additional Questions on Copyright Concepts and Applications

31.\*\*What is required for an idea to be protected under copyright law?\*\*

—A)\*\* The idea must be written down

—B)\*\* The idea must be shared publicly

—C)\*\* The idea must be original and expressed in tangible form

—D)\*\* The idea must be registered with authorities

—\*\*Answer\*\*:C)\*\* The idea must be original and expressed in tangible form

32.\*\*What does it mean when a work is said to be "fixed"?\*\*

—A)\*\* It cannot be changed or altered

—B)\*\* It exists in a tangible medium allowing perception

—C)\*\* It has been published

—D)\*\* It has been registered

—\*\*Answer\*\*:B)\*\* It exists in a tangible medium allowing perception

33.\*\*Which term refers to using copyrighted material without permission under specific conditions such as criticism or education?\*\*

—A)\*\* Fair Use

—B)\*\* Licensing

—C)\*\* Public Domain

—D)\*\* Infringement

—\*\*Answer\*\*:A)\*\* Fair Use

34.\*\*Under what condition can an anonymous work's duration change according to Indian law?\*\*

—A)\*\* If it becomes popular

—B)\*\* If the author's identity is revealed

—C)\*\* If it is registered

—D)\*\* If it is adapted into another format

—\*\*Answer\*\*:B)\*\* If the author's identity is revealed

35.\*\*How long do copyrights last for anonymous or pseudonymous works according to Indian law?\*\*

—A)\*\* Life plus 60 years

—B)\*\* 60 years from publication

—C)\*\* Indefinitely

—D)\*\* Until revealed

—\*\*Answer\*\*:B)\*\* 60 years from publication

36.\*\*What happens if someone infringes on a copyrighted work in India?\*\*

—A)\*\* They face no legal consequences

—B)\*\* They may face legal action including damages or injunctions

—C)\*\* They automatically gain ownership

—D)\*\* They can continue using it freely

—\*\*Answer\*\*:B)\*\* They may face legal action including damages or injunctions

37.\*\*Which statement about digital rights management (DRM)is true according to recent amendments in Indian Copyright Law?\*\*

—A)\*DRM has no legal standing

—B)\*DRM protects against unauthorized access and copying

—C)\*DRM applies only to physical copies

—D)\*DRM is not recognized globally

—\*Answer\*:B)\*DRM protects against unauthorized access and copying

38.\*What role do collective management societies play in copyright administration in India?

\*—A)\*They create new copyrights\*

\*—B)\*They manage licenses on behalf of creators\*

\*—C)\*They enforce criminal penalties\*

\*—D)\*They provide free access\*

\*—\*Answer\*:B)\*They manage licenses on behalf of creators\*

39.\*How does compulsory licensing benefit society?

\*—A)\*It increases creators' profits\*

\*—B)\*It ensures wider access to essential works\*

\*—C)\*It eliminates all licensing fees\*

\*—D)\*It restricts access\*

\*—\*Answer\*:B)\*It ensures wider access to essential works\*

40.\*Under which condition can an educational institution use copyrighted material without infringing?

\*—A)\*For any purpose\*

\*—B)\*For research or instruction within fair dealing provisions\*

\*—C)\*Only if they pay royalties\*

\*—D)\*Only if they obtain prior consent\*

\*—\*Answer\*:B)\*For research or instruction within fair dealing provisions\*

### Final Set of Questions on Trademarks and Geographical Indications

41.\*Which term refers specifically to symbols or words used by businesses to distinguish their goods?

\*—A)\*Copyrights\*

\*—B)\*Trademarks\*

\*—C)\*Patents\*

\*—D)\*Geographical Indications\*

\*—\*Answer\*:B)\*Trademarks\*

42.\*What is meant by Geographical Indications (GIs)?

\*—A)\*Names indicating quality based on geographical origin\*

\*—B)\*Names indicating ownership\*

\*—C)\*Names indicating trademarks\*

\*—D)\*Names indicating patents\*

\*—\*Answer\*:A)\*Names indicating quality based on geographical origin\*

43.\*How long can trademarks potentially last?

\*—A)\*Indefinitely with renewal every ten years\*

\*—B)\*10 years only\*

\*—C)\*Lifetime plus additional years\*

\*—D)\*Until sold or abandoned\*

\*—\*Answer\*:A)\*Indefinitely with renewal every ten years\*

44.\*Which international treaty governs trademarks?

\*—A)\*Berne Convention\*

\*—B)\*Paris Convention\*

\*—C)\*TRIPS Agreement\*

\*—D)\*Madrid Protocol\*

\*—\*Answer\*:B)\*Paris Convention\*

45.\*In which scenario would Geographical Indications apply?

\*—A)\*If a product has unique characteristics linked directly to its geographic origin.\*

\*—B)\*If it is produced anywhere regardless of origin.\*

\*—C)\*If it has been patented.\*

\*—D)\*If it has been registered as a trademark.\*

\*—\*Answer\*:A)\*If a product has unique characteristics linked directly to its geographic origin.\*

46.\*Which statement about trademarks is false?

\*—A)\*Trademarks can include logos and slogans.\*

\*—B)\*Trademarks can last indefinitely with proper maintenance.\*

\*—C)\*Trademarks can be generic terms.\*

\*—D)\*Trademarks cannot be registered if they are similar to existing ones.\* \*—\*Answer\*:C)\*Trademarks can be generic terms.\*

47.\*What distinguishes geographical indications from regular trademarks?

\*–A\*) GIs indicate source while trademarks indicate ownership.\*

\*–B\*) GIs are always registered while trademarks are not.\*

\*–C\*) GIs cannot be renewed while trademarks can.\*

\*–D\*) GIs apply only within one country while trademarks apply globally.\*

\*\*\*–\*Answer\*:A\*) GIs indicate source while trademarks indicate ownership.\*

48.\*Why are collective marks important?

\*\*\*–A\*) They help distinguish goods produced by members within an association.\*

\*\*\*–B\*) They provide unlimited usage.\*

\*\*\*–C\*) They eliminate all trademark laws.\*

\*\*\*–D\*) They serve no legal purpose.\*

\*\*\*–\*Answer\*:A\*) They help distinguish goods produced by members within an association.\*

49.\*In what way do geographical indications benefit local economies?

\*\*\*–A\*) By restricting product sales outside local areas.\*

\*\*\*–B\*) By promoting local products based on their unique qualities.\*

\*\*\*–C\*) By allowing foreign companies exclusive rights.\*

\*\*\*–D\*) By eliminating competition.\*

\*\*\*–\* Answer\*:B\*) By promoting local products based on their unique qualities.\*

50.\*When can trademark infringement occur?

\*\*\*–A\*) When someone uses an identical mark for unrelated goods.\*

\*\*\*–B\*) When someone uses similar marks causing confusion among consumers.\*

\*\*\*–C\*) When someone uses their own name as a brand.\*

\*\*\*–D\*) When someone registers their own trademark.\*

\*\*\*–\* Answer\*:B\*) When someone uses similar marks causing confusion among consumers.\*

1. **What protects the intellectual property created by artists?** 
   * 1. **Copyright**
     2. Geographical indications
     3. Patents
     4. Registered designs

1. **If you write an original story, what type of intellectual property gives you the right to decide who can make and sell copies of your work?** 
   * 1. **Copyright**
     2. Patents
     3. Registered designs
     4. Trademarks

1. **Copyright exists in which of the following works?** 
   * 1. Cinematographic films
     2. Books
     3. Sound recordings
     4. Photographs
     5. **All of the above**

1. **Mr. ‘A’ gets an idea of a novel story and immediately narrates it to his friend Mr. ‘B’. B publishes the story as his own. Can A sue B for infringement of Copyright?** 
   * 1. Yes
     2. **No**
     3. Maybe
     4. None of the above

1. **Who is the first owner of copyright for a musical album?** 
   * 1. **Composer of Music Album**
     2. Distributor of Music Album
     3. Recorder of Music Album
     4. Producer of Film using the Music Album

1. **Which of the following are protected by Copyright?** 
   * 1. Thoughts
     2. **Expressions**
     3. Ideas
     4. Slogans

1. **Who is the first owner of a Copyright in a work created by an employee in his employment?** 
   1. **Employer**
   2. Employee
   3. Both are joint owners
   4. None of the above

1. **The term of Copyright in published Literary, Dramatic, Musical & Artistic work is:** 
   1. **60 years following the year in which the author dies**
   2. 60 years from the date of its creation
   3. 60 years from the date on which application for registration is filed
   4. 60 years from the date on which Copyright is registered

1. **Which of the following works is NOT eligible for copyright protection?** 
   1. Literary works
   2. Computer programs
   3. **Ideas or concepts**
   4. Musical compositions

1. **What is the symbol commonly used to indicate that a work is protected by copyright?** 
   * 1. **©**
     2. ™
     3. ®
     4. #

1. **A company decides to use a logo that has the same shape as its competitor but with a different colour. It is a violation of:** 
   1. Copy rights
   2. **Trade mark**
   3. Patent
   4. Industrial designs

1. **Trademark law protects…** 
   1. **Words, symbols or devices that differentiate goods or services from one**

**another.**

* 1. Only brand names
  2. Names of specific people and places
  3. Inventions that feature some sort of utility function

1. **Which of the following principles is applicable to trademarks?** 
   1. A trademark should be distinctive
   2. A trademark should be capable of distinguishing goods or services
   3. A trademark should not cause confusion with previous trademarks
   4. **All of the above**
2. **Symbol of Maharaja of Air India is** 
   * + 1. Copyright
       2. Patent
       3. **Trademark**
       4. All of the above

1. **Which of the following is not an intellectual property law?** 
   * + 1. Copyright Act, 1957
       2. Trademark Act, 1999
       3. Patent Act, 1970
       4. **Customs Act, 1962**

1. **A company wishes to ensure that no one else can use their logo.** 
   * + 1. Copy rights
       2. **Trade mark**
       3. Patent
       4. Industrial designs

1. **Which of the following is an “intellectual property” as per IPR Laws in India?** 
   * + 1. Original literary work
       2. Industrial Design of Maruti800 car
       3. Trademark of Tata company
       4. **All the above**

1. **The term “WIPO” stands for:** 
   * + 1. World Investment policy organization
       2. **World intellectual property organization**
       3. Wildlife Investigation and Policing organization
       4. World institute for Prevention of organized crime

1. **The use of information and ideas protected by IPR are of:** 
   * + 1. Cultural value
       2. Social value
       3. **Commercial value**
       4. Moral value

1. **What is the term for the unauthorized use, reproduction, or distribution of someone else's intellectual property?** 
   * + 1. Plagiarism
       2. **Infringement**
       3. Piracy
       4. Misappropriation

1. **Which was the first Indian product to get the geographical indication tag?**
   1. Aranmula Kannadi
   2. **Darjeeling Tea**
   3. Katarina Rice
   4. Madhubani Paintings

1. **Who issues GI tag in India?**
   1. **Geographical Indication Registry**
   2. The patent authority of India
   3. World Trade Organisation
   4. Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India

1. **Which of the following is the benefit of getting GI Tag?**

i. It helps consumers to get quality products of desired traits. ii. Legal protection to the products

iii. Promotes the economic prosperity of the producers of GI tagged goods (a) Only i,ii

* 1. Only ii,iii
  2. Only ii
  3. **All i,ii,iii**

1. **In which Indian state 'Feni' spirit produced exclusively?**
   1. Arunachal Pradesh
   2. **Goa**
   3. Tamil Nadu
   4. Uttrakhand

1. **What is the term of Geographical Indication protection?** 
   1. Unlimited period
   2. Twenty years but may be renewed from time to time for an unlimited period
   3. Fifteen years but may be renewed from time to time for an unlimited period
   4. **Ten years but may be renewed from time to time for an unlimited period**

1. **The term 'Geographical Indications' could be used for:**
2. Agricultural goods
3. Natural goods
4. Manufactured goods
5. **All of the above**

**27. If a T-shirt contains a label of “Made in India”, is it a Geographical Indication? a) No**

1. Yes
2. Maybe

1. **Which one of the following is not a Geographical Indication?** 
   1. Goa Feni
   2. Nagpur orange
   3. **Indian Neem tree**
   4. Kolhapuri chappal

1. **Which Indian state is known for the Geographical Indication (GI) tagged product "Banarasi Saree"?** 
   1. Rajasthan
   2. **Uttar Pradesh**
   3. Karnataka
   4. Gujarat

1. **Which one of the following is not a Geographical Indication?** 
   1. Udupi Saree
   2. Udupi Jasmine (Mallige)
   3. Udupi Mattu Gulla
   4. **Udupi Masala Dosa**