

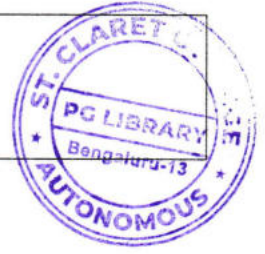
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St. Claret College

Autonomous, Bengaluru

ROLL NO:

DATE:



PG END SEMESTER EXAMINATION-JANUARY/FEBRUARY 2026

M.Com.: THIRD SEMESTER

MCO3125: INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

TIME: 3 hours.

MAX. MARKS: 70

This paper contains TWO printed pages and FOUR parts

Instructions:

1. Verify and ensure that the question paper is completely printed.
2. Any discrepancies or questions about the exam paper must be reported to the COE within 1 hour after the examination.
3. Students must check the course title and course code before answering the questions.

PART-A

Answer EIGHT questions out of TEN. Each answer carries TWO marks. [8x2 = 16]

1. Define Patent.
2. Give the meaning of GI Tag.
3. What is Industrial Property
4. Mention any two laws governing IPRs in India.
5. What is meant by infringements?
6. What is meant by Traditional Knowledge?
7. What is Restoration of Lapsed Patent?
8. Expand WIPO and CGPDTM
9. What is IP Valuation?
10. Name any two GI products of Karnataka.

PART-B

Answer any FOUR questions out of SIX. Each answer carries FIVE marks. [4x5=20]

11. Explain the features of the Design Act.
12. Explain the features of National IPR Policy.
13. Describe the process through which an inventor secures legal rights over an invention.
14. Differentiate between related rights and copyrights?
15. Explain the importance of trips agreement for development of IPR
16. Discuss the Career Opportunities in the field of IPR

PART-C

Answer any TWO questions out of THREE. Each answer carries TEN marks. [2X10=20]

17. Explain the concept of Trade Secrets and their protection.

18. Explain the procedure for registration of GI Tag in India According to Geographical indication of Goods Act, 1999
19. Discuss the role and functions of WTO in establishing the IPR Practices by world countries with real examples

PART-D

Answer the following. (Compulsory Skill Based Question/ Case Study) [14X1=14]

20. Case Study

Mangalore Tiles or Mangalore pattern roof tiles are the most popular choice of roofing in India. This pattern is available in India since 1860 and was the specified roof solution for prominent government buildings, educational institutions and elegant mansions and bungalows.

These tiles are native to Mangalore, a city on the former South Canara District on the western coast of India. Hence they were named Mangalore tiles by tile factory manufacturers. The conventional size of Mangalore tiles is 10×16 inches but are available in different sizes to suit different requirements.

Mangalore tiles were once used everywhere. Well before 1947, the government bought most tiles for its buildings from Mangalore because of their durability and ability to keep out heavy rain. The tiles shape and the way they interlock help them keep the rain away. They are also not porous.

The production of these tiles came about in India only in 1860s. This was thanks to German missionary George Plebst. He was the one who first spotted clay in Mangalore and decided to open a factory there. The first known clay roofing tile can be traced all the way back to China, around 10000 years B.C. and the Middle East, a little later. From these two regions, the common usage of clay roof tiles spread throughout Asia and Europe.

These were the only tiles recommended for government buildings in India under British Raj. These tiles still define Mangalore's skyline and characterize its urban setting. They are popular form of roofing and preferred over concrete due to their good quality.

Questions

- a) Do you think Mangalore tiles qualify for geographical indication?
- b) If you are an entrepreneur who manufactures Mangalore tiles and the tiles secured geographical indication, chat out a plan of action for supplying these tiles to European countries.
- c) What do you think will be advantage you will have in exporting a product that has a geographical indication tag?
