



JP – 336

9.
I Semester M.B.A. (Day and Eve.) Degree Examination, July 2022
(CBCS) (2021 – 22 and Onwards) (Freshers)
MANAGEMENT

Paper – 1.6 : Legal Aspects and Intellectual Property Rights

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

- Instructions :** 1) Answer *all* Sections.
2) Section – **C** is **Compulsory**.



SECTION – A

Answer **any five** out of the following questions. **Each** question carries **5** marks.

(5×5=25)

1. Which are the four bills on labour codes that Amalgamate 29 Central Labour Laws ? Briefly discuss the topics that these codes regulate.
2. Explain how the payment of wages is done as per the Labour Code.
3. What are the salient features of the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 ?
4. What is permanent, partial and total disablement as per Workmen Compensation Act ?
5. How is the authentication of electronic records done by using electronic signatures ?
6. What is the importance of Intellectual Property Right ?
7. What is meant by a public undertaking in copyrights ?

SECTION – B

Answer **any three** out of the following questions. **Each** question carries **10** marks.

(3×10=30)

8. Discuss briefly on Indian Patent System. Discuss the procedures for infringement of patents.
9. What is a grievance redressal committee ? What are its responsibilities ?

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10. What are the duties of employer and appropriate government towards an inter-state migrant worker ?
11. Explain the evolution of the new labour codes. Discuss the implications of the inclusion of workers in the unorganized sector.

SECTION – C

(1×15=15)

12. Case study (**Compulsory** question).

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 in the former South Canara district on the western coast of India. Hence they were named Mangalore tiles by the 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 the 1860s. This was thanks to a German missionary George Plebst. He was the one who first spotted the 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 10,000 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 the British Raj. These tiles still define Mangalore's skyline and characterize its urban setting. They are a popular form of roofing and are preferred over concrete due to their good quality.

Questions :

- 1) Do you think Mangalore tiles qualify for a geographical indication ?
 - 2) What is the procedure for applying and procuring geographical indication ?
 - 3) If you are an entrepreneur who manufactures Mangalore tiles and the tiles have secured geographical indication, chart out a plan of action for supplying these tiles to European countries.
 - 4) What do you think will be the advantage you will have in exporting a product that has a geographical indication tag ?
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