


Name:	
Enrolment No:	

UPES
End Semester Examination, December 2023

Course: MSc Microbiology/Nutrition and Dietetics
Semester : IIIrd
Program: IPR and Research Ethics Duration : 3 Hours
Course Code: HSCC8006 Max. Marks: 100

Instructions: All questions are compulsory. Attempt all questions

S. No.	Section A Short answer questions/ MCQ/T&F (20Qx1.5M= 30 Marks)	Marks	COs
Q 1	Define Geographical Indication	1.5	CO1
Q 2	What is Trade Secret?	1.5	CO1
Q 3	What is a Copyright?	1.5	CO1
Q 4	What is Patent?	1.5	CO1
Q 5	Traditional knowledge can be patented. (True/False)	1.5	CO2
Q 6	What protects the intellectual property created by designers? a. Copyright b. Geographical indications c. Patents d. Registered designs	1.5	CO2
Q 7	In most countries, how long does copyright last for? a. 10 years after the creation of the work b. 50 years after the creation of the work c. 10 years after the death of the person who created that work d. 50 years after the death of the person who created that work	1.5	CO2
Q 8	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? a. Copyright b. Geographical indications c. Patents d. Registered designs	1.5	CO2
Q 9	What is Novelty?	1.5	CO3
Q 10	What is Prior Art?	1.5	CO3
Q 11	Give two examples of geographical indications.	1.5	CO3

Q 12	Give two examples of trademarks.	1.5	CO3
Q 13	Define traditional knowledge.	1.5	CO4
Q 14	Give name of word processing software.	1.5	CO4
Q 15	Give an examples of referencing tool.	1.5	CO4
Q 16	Give name of site used to search scientific literature.	1.5	CO4
Q 17	Give examples of Pharmacopoeia.	1.5	CO5
Q 18	Define Compulsory licensing.	1.5	CO5
Q 19	Ethics can be defined as: a. A process of reasoning in terms of the right thing to do. b. Rules governing society. c. The basis of the criminal code. d. A list of rights and wrongs.	1.5	CO5
Q 20	Integrity and transparency are fundamental: a. Issues in business. b. Requirements in research. c. Ethical principles in research. d. Methodologies in research.	1.5	CO5
Section B (4Qx5M=20 Marks)			
Q 1	What are copyrights? Discuss salient feature of copy right.	5	CO 1
Q 2	List the parts of a patent application.	5	CO 1
Q 3	What is the importance of claims in patents.	5	CO 2
Q 4	Write a note on traditional knowledge.	5	CO3
Section C (2Qx15M=30 Marks)			
Q 1	Write a note on a. NBA b. Patent approval process	(7.5x2) 15	CO 4
Q 2	Classify and discuss different types of IPRs.	15	CO 5
Section D (2Qx10M=20 Marks)			
Q 1	Discuss the legal options for a. Infringement of patents b. Disclosure of trade secrets.	(5X2) 10	CO 2
Q 2	“Champagne” is a registered geographical indication (GI) in France, the EU and many other countries including India, as the climate conditions, soil texture, temperature and the skills required for its production define	10	CO3

distinctiveness of the sparkling wine which is made in the Champagne region of France. The rights over the “Champagne” GI are owned and managed by the “Comité Interprofessionnel du Vin de Champagne” (CIVC), an association representing the interests of producers and traders of Champagne.

The producers and traders registered under CIVC used a network of local brokers and agents to sell their products in India. Over the years Champagne became commercially very successful in India. A local agent informed the CIVC that a beverage bearing the name of “Champagne”, as well as having the same bottle shape and color was being sold in the market. Upon investigation, CIVC discovered that an Indian company manufacturing food and drinks has been infringing on their GI as they have been also producing, marketing, and selling a non-sparkling and non-alcoholic beverage in various flavors under the name of “Champagne”. The label and packaging of the beverage was identical to the original product.

Based on the above case, provide answers to the following questions

- a. What is Geographical Indication ?
- b. Was the manufacturer deliberately trying to infringe GI? If yes explain.
- c. The GI for champagne is with _____.
- d. The GI is an individual right or not explain.

If label and packaging of the product is also same, then under which clauses it can be protected.