KLS Vishwanathrao Deshpande Institute of Technology

(Accredited by NAAC with "A" Grade)

(Approved by AICTE, New Delhi, Affiliated to VTU, Belagavi)

(Recognized Under Section 2(f) by UGC, New Delhi)

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DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

University / Model Question Paper Scheme & Solution

Faculty Name	:	Prof. Suraj Kadli / Prof. Nikhil A. Kulkarni
Course Name	:	Research Methodology & IPR
Course Code	:	BRMK557
Year of Question Paper	:	Model Question Paper - 2
Date of Submission	:	07/07/2025

Faculty Member

HoD

Head of the Department
Dept. of Electronic & Communication Engg.
KLS VDIT, HALIYAL (U.K.)

Dean (Acad.)

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATION ENGG. ★ KLS VDIT HALIYAL

BRMK557

Model Question Paper-2 with effect from 2022(CBCS Scheme)

USN | | | | | | | | | | |

Fifth Semester B. Tech Degree Examination
Research Methodology and Intellectual Property Rights

TIME: 03 Hours **Max.Marks:100**

Note: Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing at least ONE question from each MODULE

		Module-1	*Bloom's Taxonomy Level	COs	Marks
Q.01	a	What are the key ethical issues related to authorship? Explain each one.	L1	1	10
	b	What are the three broad categories of developing and accessing Knowledge in research? Explain with a diagram.	L2	1	10
		OR			
Q.02	a	Explain Fabrification, Falsification and Plagarism related to engineering Research	L2	1	10
	b	Discuss the different types of engineering research. Clearly point out the Differences between all of them with examples.	L2	1	10
		Module-2			
Q.03	a	Explain the various steps involved in the critical and creative reading process.	L2	2	10
	b	What are the key features of the bibliographic database of the Web of Science (WoS), and how is it commonly used in research?	L2	2	10
		OR			
Q.04	a	What types of citations fail to achieve their goal and do not benefit the reader? Explain.	L2	2	10
	b	Explain the most common styles for citation used by engineers during research, and provide an example.	L1	2	10
		Module-3			
Q.05	a	Discuss the Design registration procedure of patent by using a flowchart.	L2	3	10
	b	Discuss the history of Intellectual Property Rights in India	L2	3	10
		OR			
Q.06	a	What strategies are involved in the commercialization of a patent?	L2	3	10
	b	What are utility models, and how do they differ from patents?	L2	3	10
		Module-4			
Q.07	a	Explain the process of copyright registration? What are the benefits for the copyright holders?	L2	4	10
	b	Explain by using flowchart, steps involved in trademark registration?	L1	4	10
		OR			
Q.08	a	Explain the criteria that an original work must meet to quality for copy right protection?	L2	4	10
	b	What are the roles and functions of the copyright board and the copyright Society in administering copyright laws and regulations?	L2	4	10

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		Module-5			
Q.09	a	Explain the classification of Industrial Designs and design registration trends in India	L2	5	10
	b	Explain the famous case law between Apple Inc Vs Samsung Electronics Co. related with Industrial Design Rights.	L2	5	10
		OR			
Q.10	a	How would you describe the overall ecosystem and significance of geographical indications in India?	L2	5	10
	b	Using a flowchart, Explain the process of GI registration.	L1	5	10

*Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Indicate as L1, L2, L3, L4, etc. It is also desirable to indicate the Cos and Pos to be attained by every bit of questions.

Department: Electronics & Communication Engg. **Examination: VTU Model Question Paper**
Subject with Sub. Code: Research Methodology & IPR – BRMK557
Name of Faculty: Suraj Kadli / Nikhil A. Kulkarni

Q.No.	Solution and Scheme	Marks
1a)	What are the key ethical issues related to authorship? Explain each one.	10 M
→	Authorship involves communicating scholarly works and establishing priority for their discoveries and building peers reputation. The key ethical issues related to authorship are:-	2M
	1) Gift or Guest Authorship:- Including "guest" or "gift" authors, where coauthorship is granted to someone with little or no contribution to the work is misleading and unethical.	
	2) Career-Boost Authorship:- The primary author may grant coauthorship in a suspicious way to agenior faculty member or a student with the intention of enchancing their chances of employment or promotion, this is considered as unethical manipulation for personal gain.	8×1M = 8M.
	3) Career-Preservation Authorship:- This involves adding department heads, deans, or other administrators as coauthors in exchange for benefits or maintaining a "good relationship".	
	4) Ghost coauthorship:- An actual contributor may choose not to be included in the list of authors due to an undisclosed conflict of Interest within the organization or other reasons.	
	5) Reciprocal Authorship:- Researchers include each other as coauthors in a reciprocal gesture, often without genuine collaboration. This practice lacks genuine engagement in thoroughly reviewing the work, potentially diminishing the credibility.	

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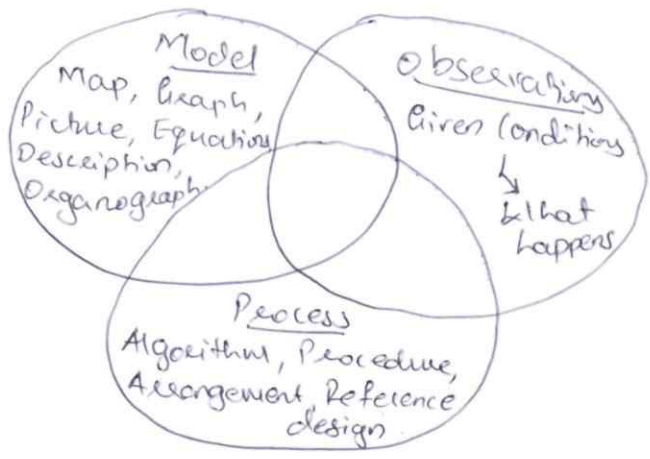
Q.No.	Solution and Scheme	Marks
	6) Misrepresentation of Sole Authorship :- Authors tey to present their work as solely authored even when they depend on significant contributions from others. They choose to acknowledge these contributions only in the form of general acknowledgement..	
	7) Authorial Accountability :- All listed authors have full responsibility for all contents within a research article, and so naturally they should be made aware of a journal submission by the corresponding authors.	
	8) Double Submission :- The Desire to enhance the possibility of publication and potentially reduce the time to publication, some authors submit papes to two forums simultaneously.	
1.b)	What are the three broad categories of developing and accessing knowledge in research? Explain with a diagram.	10M
→	Three Broad categories of developing and accessing knowledge in Research are Observations, Models, and Processes.	1M
		3M
	i) Observation :- Observation is the most fundamental way to gather information, it becomes particularly important when subject being observed is unusual, exciting, or challenging to study. observations can take various forms, ranging from measurements in a laboratory to conducting surveys among group of people.	3x2M = 6M

Q.No.	Solution and Scheme	Marks
	ii) Models :- Models are described as approximated and simplified representations in the form of a statistical relationship, a figure, or a set of mathematical equations. Models help us understand and interpret observed phenomena more abstractly providing a way to analyze and make sense of the data.	
	iii) Processes :- The final category involves methods for organizing and doing things to achieve a specific result, this includes processes, algorithms, procedures, arrangements, or reference designs.	
2.a)	Explain Fabrication, Falsification and Plagiarism related to engineering Research.	10M
→	Fabrication, falsification and Plagiarism are different types of research misconducts:	
	1) Fabrication :- This involves the act of creating data or experiments with preconceived notions about the expected conclusions. E.g., - A student conducting a science experiments on the growth of plants under different light conditions, due to lack of time, the student decides to fabricate the data by recording measurements that were never actually taken. The fabricated data might show consistent and impressive growth differences between plants subjected to various light conditions.	3M
	2) Falsification :- It involves inappropriate alteration of data or experiments, including misrepresentation, misinterpretation, or illegitimate changes to support a desired hypothesis. Falsification undermines the credibility and reliability of scientific research by presenting distorted information to align with a preconceived notion or agenda.	3M

Q.No.	Solution and Scheme	Marks
	Negative impacts of fabrication and falsification include: * Percolation of false Data * Hurt to Honest Researchers * Bleeding Trustworthiness * Publication Barriers * Additional costs * Establishment of Misconduct * Impeded Progress and delays in Technical Advancement	1M
	3) Plagiarism:- Plagiarism is defined as act of using or reusing someone else's works, including text, data, tables, figures, illustrations, or concepts, without proper attribution. It involves presenting the work as if it were one's own without explicit acknowledgment. Self-plagiarism is when researchers copy or reuse their own previously published work without appropriate citation. There are tools available to detect plagiarism often accessible through institutional licenses. These tools provide similarity score, but similar-ity score is not conclusive evidence of plagiarism.	3M
2.5)	Discuss the different types of engineering Research. Clearly point out the differences between all of them with examples.	10M
→	There are three types of Engineering Research: 1) Descriptive versus Analytical:- A descriptive type of research aims to describe the characteristics of a phenomenon through fact-finding inquiries to effectively describe the present state of art, it involves observing, record-ing, and reporting without manipulating variables. Descriptive research are further classified into comparative and correlational methods. Analytical Research involves critically evalua-ting existing information and analysing it to	2M

Q.No.	Solution and Scheme	Marks
	gain deeper understanding. E.g., Traffic congestion in Urban areas. Descriptive Research objective Describe the current state of traffic congestion. Methodology Conduct surveys & collect data on traffic patterns, peak hours, use traffic cameras to gather real time information. Findings Present a detailed description of current traffic congestion. Analytical Research. Objective Analyze the factors contributing to traffic congestion and propose potential solution. Methodology Use statistical methods to identify correlations between various variables and traffic congestion Findings Provide insights into the root causes of traffic congestion and propose analytical solutions. 2) Applied versus Fundamental :- Applied research is conducted to address specific issues or problems faced by organizations or industries, Applied research is practical and problem-oriented. Fundamental research is driven by a desire to expand knowledge and understanding rather than to solve a practical problem. Research concerning natural phenomena or relating to pure mathematics are examples of Fundamental Research. E.g., Treatment of a specific disease Applied Research Objective Develop a new drug or treatment protocol Methodology Conduct clinical trails Findings Provide a treatment option to investigate. Fundamental Research objective Investigate the molecular mechanisms to deepen our understanding. Methodology Explore genetic and bio-chemical aspects at the cellular level. Findings Contribute to the broader scientific knowledge	2M 2M 2M

Q.No.	Solution and Scheme	Marks
	3) Quantitative vs Qualitative:- Quantitative research involves the collection and analysis of numerical data, using statistical observations of a sufficiently large number of representative cases to draw any conclusions. Qualitative research focuses on a few non-representation cases or verbal narrative in behavioral studies such as clustering effect in intersections in Transportation engineering to make a proposition.	2M
3.a)	Explain the various steps involved in the critical and creative reading process.	10M
→	Reading a research papers is a critical process. The readers should not be under the assumption that reported results or arguments are correct, instead readers should be suspicious and ask appropriate questions. like:	3M
	* Did authors solve the right problem. * Are there simpler or alternate solutions. * Are there any missing links or gaps in the work. * Are the assumptions made by authors are correct. * Are there any flaws with logical flow.	
	Judgment Approach: Readers should use judgmental approach and boldness to make judgements is needed while reading.	
	* Correctness of Data: Readers should ascertain the data presented in the papers is accurate and supports the argument.	
	* Gathering and Interpretation:- Readers should ascertain whether the data was gathered and interpreted in a correct manner.	4M
	* Alternative Datasets:- Readers should verify if alternative dataset would have been more suitable.	
	Critical reading is relatively easier, focusing on finding mistakes, whereas creative reading	

Q.No.	Solution and Scheme	Marks
	is more challenging and requires a positive approach in search. In creative reading, the idea is to: * Readers should explore other applications beyond the stated one. * Readers should explore for generalizations. * Readers should think on extending the research to focus on next aspect.	3M
3.b)	What are the key features of the bibliographic database of the Web of Science (WoS), and how is it commonly used in research?	10M
→	Bibliographic databases are referred to as "abstracting and indexing services", they are used to collect citation related information and abstracts of research articles for scholarly literature. Web of Science (WoS):- WoS was formerly known as ISI or Thomson Reuters, it includes multiple databases, as well as specialized tools. WoS is a good search tool for scholarly materials and requires institutional license. Search criteria include the fields that are available in drop down menu such as title, topic, author, address etc. The tool also allows sorting by number of citations, Publication date etc. Effective Searching Techniques:- * Use quotes around phrases. * Add more keywords to refine results. * Utilize the "Refine Results" panel. * Explore options such as peer-reviewed journals. Cited Reference Search:- * "Cited Reference search" option enables a	1M 3M 2M

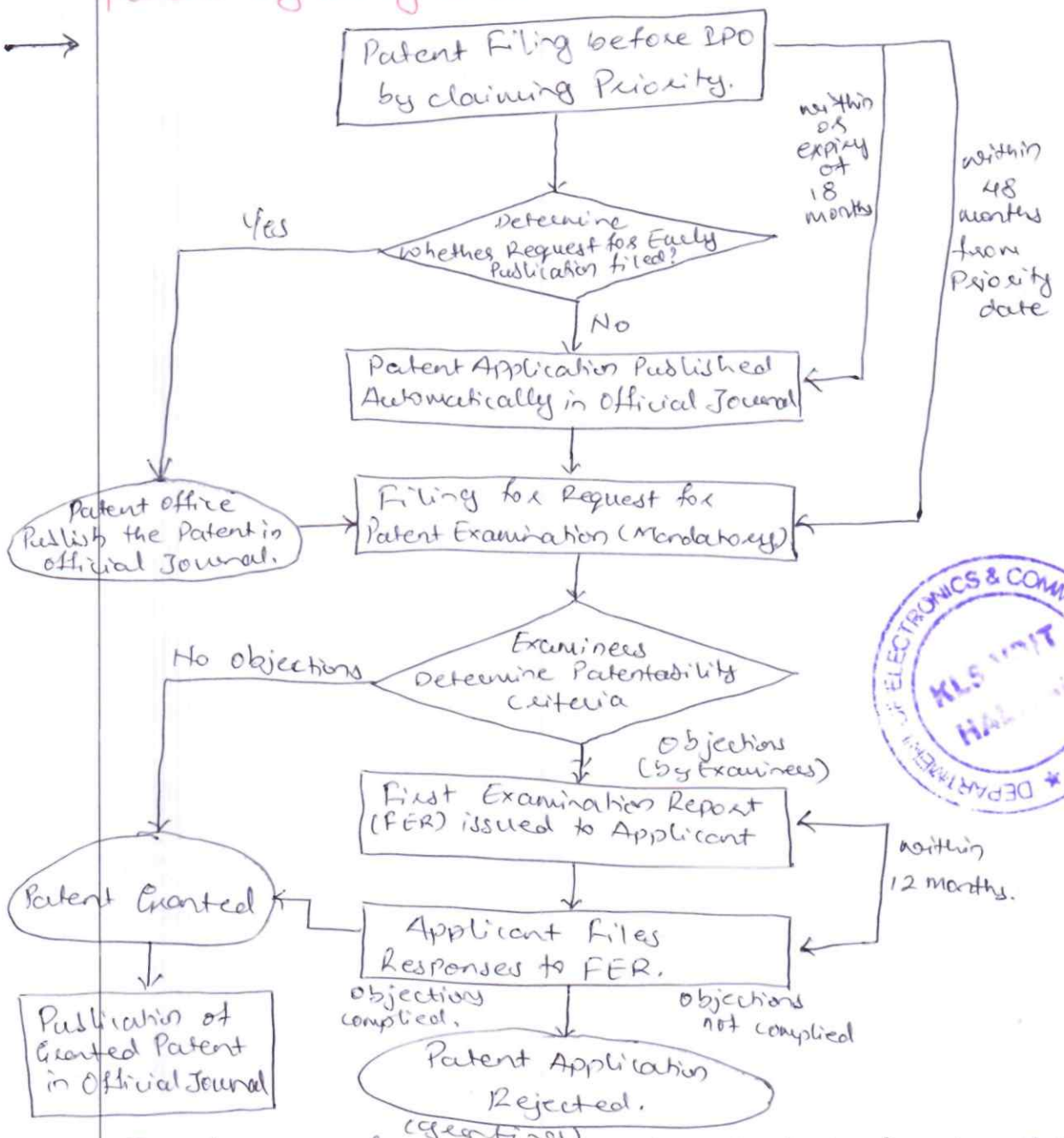
Q.No.	Solution and Scheme	Marks
	researches to trace articles which have cited a formerly published papers.	
	* Using this, it is possible to find how a families idea has been applied, improved, or extended subsequently.	2M
	Structured Search for Optimal Results :-	
	* Structured searches enable narrowing and refining of results.	
	* It ensures relevance and well-utilized time.	
	* When clicked on any of the search results to help researches following details are provided the title of paper, authors, the type of journal, volume, issue number & year of publication, abstract, keywords etc.	2M
4.a)	What types of citations fail to achieve their goal and do not benefit the reader? Explain.	10M
→	In certain instances, references fail to fulfill the intended goals of citations and acknowledg-ments, which results in a lack of benefit to the readers.	2M
	Types of inappropriate citations :-	
	1) Spurious Citations :-	
	When a citation is not required or an appropriate citation is not found, including one anyway is considered a spurious citation.	2M
	These citations lack value for the readers in terms of properly understanding the papers. Inappropriate credit must be avoided to maintain the credibility of a research work.	
	2) Biased Citations :-	
	It is when authors cite the work of their friends or colleagues without connection between the two works, or when they deliberately avoid citing works of genuine significance to withhold	2M

(8)

Q.No.	Solution and Scheme	Marks
	Credit from certain individuals. 3) Self-Citations:- Citing one's prior work is acceptable if the citation is genuinely relevant. Self-citation of previous papers is natural, especially when the latest paper is part of an ongoing research. It can benefit the readers by consolidating related works of the same authors in one paper. However, inappropriate and irrelevant self-citations can have a negative impact on both the journal and individual researchers, Self-citation may be considered spurious, biased or both. 4) Coercive Citations:- Coercive citation is the creation of an incentive for editors to engage in coercive, pressuring authors to add citations to the editor's journal. It diminishes the reputation of the journal	2M 2M.
4.b)	Explain the most common styles for citation used by engineers during research, and provide an example.	10M
→	Citation styles differ primarily in the order, and syntax of information about references, depending on differences in priorities attributed to concision, readability, dates, authors, and publications. Some of the most common styles for citation used by engineers are as follows: 1) ASCE style (American Society of Civil Engineers) as referenced list This part is to be placed in the bibliography or references at the end of the article or report. Template for books:- Author surname, Author Initial. (Year). Title: Publisher, City, Pages used.	1M 5M

Q.No.	Solution and Scheme	Marks
	Eg:- Mccarthy, K., and Bogart, J. (2004). Modern glamour. Regan Books, NY. Template for Websites:- Author Credentials and Company Name (Year). 'Title'. [Website URL (Accessed: Date)]. Eg:- Blade cleaning services (2015): [Website URL (Accessed: Oct. 29, 2016)]. Template for Journal Publications:- Author Surname, Author Initial. (Year), "Title" Publication Title, Volume (Issue), Pages. Eg:- Johnston, L. (2014). "Inconvenient Truth Expanded The Climate Change Dialogue". 1–160. b) In-text citation for journals or books:- The following part is to be placed right after the reference to the source of the citation assignment: Template: (Author Surname / Website URL Year Published). 2) IEEE Style (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers):- IEEE style is standard for all IEEE journals and magazines, and is frequently used for papers and articles. The IEEE style requires endnotes and that references be cited numerically in the text. Eg:- chapters in an edited book example:- [1] A. Rezi and M. Allam, "Techniques in array processing by means of transformations," in Control and Dynamic Systems, Vol. 69, Multidimensional Systems, C. T. Leondes, Ed. San Diego: Academic Press, 1995, pp. 133–180. 3) ASME Style (The Association of Mechanical Engineers):- Encloses references numerically in brackets within the text.	3M 1M

Q.No.	Solution and Scheme	Marks
5.a)	Discuss the ~~Design~~ registeration procedure of patent by using a flowchart.	10M



7M

The process of registeration of patent is lengthy that may take anywhere from 3-4 years years. The major steps involved are

1) Prior Art search
2) Choice of Application to be filed
3) Patent Application Forms
4) Jurisdiction of Filing Patent Application
5) Publication
6) Pre-Grant Opposition.
7) Examination
8) Grant of Patent
9) Validity of Patent Protection
10) Post-grant opposition.

3M

Q.No.	Solution and Scheme	Marks
5.b)	Discuss the history of Intellectual Property Rights in India.	10M
→	1) History of Patents :- * First Patent-related legislation in India was Act VI of 1856. * Rights conferred to inventors were termed as 'Exclusive Privileges'. * In 1859, Grant of exclusive privileges to useful inventions increase in priority time from 6 to 12 months. * In India first patent was accorded in 1856 to a Civil Engineer. * Designs & Novelty were included under "The Patterns & Designs Protection Act" under Act XIII, 1872 & 1883 respectively. * All earlier Acts were done away with "The Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911". * Recommendations of committee were introduced in Act XXXII of 1950. * Amendments to the Patent Act, 1970 were done in 2005	3M
	2) History of Copy-rights and Related Rights :- * Registration of copy-right was mandatory for the enforcement of right under the Act. * Criminal sanction for an infringement was introduced in copyright Act of 1914. * The Copyright Act 1957 was enacted, superseding the Copyright Act, 1914. 1957 Act has been amended six times (1983, 1984) 1992, 1994, 1999, 2012).	2M
	3) History of Trademarks (TM) :- * First law related TM in India was Trade Marks Act, 1940. * Trade and Merchandise Mark Act, 1958 was repealed by Trade Marks Act, 1999.	2M
	4) History of Geographical Indications (GI) :- * Enacted Geographical Indications of Goods Act, 1999 and came into force with effect from 15/09/2003.	
	5) History of Trade Secrets :- * Trade Secrets are protected despite of specific laws, they are covered under contract law, copyright law, principles of equity, common law etc.	

(12)

Q.No.	Solution and Scheme	Marks
	* Semiconductor Integreated Circuits and Layout Designs (SICLD) Act, 2000. * Indian Patents Act, 1970 excludes "Plants & Animals". * In 2000, dedicated Act for Industrial Designs was passed & came into effect in 2001. * 'Mining and Mineral Development Regulation Act, 1957', 'Water Act, 1974', 'Forest conservation Act, 1980', 'Biological Diversity Act, 2002', 'Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers Act, 2006', 'National Biodiversity Action Plan, 2009', 'National Environment Policy, 2006'.	3M
6.a)	What Strategies are involved in the Commercialization of a Patent?	10M
→	* Patent Owners may grant Permission to an individual / Organization / industry to make, use, & sell his patented invention. * Patent Owners may grant License to third party for: - Patent owners has no desire to exploit patent on his own. - Patent owners may not have necessary manufacturing facilities. - Manufacturing facility is not able to meet demand. - Patent owners wishes to concentrate on other geographic market.	4M
	* 'Licensing / Licensing of the Patent' – The validity of granted patent is 20 years, the patentee is required to furnish information annually relating to the commercialization / selling of the patent.	3M
	* "Exclusive Licence" – patent is sold to only one individual / organization for fixed time period. * "Non-Exclusive Licence" – patentee can sell his patent rights to as many individuals / parties as he likes.	
	* If patentee is not able to commercialize patent within 3 years any person may submit application for grant of "compulsory licensing", subjected to conditions – patented invention is not available to Public at a reasonable price. – The patented invention is not worked in territory of India	3M

Q.No.	Solution and Scheme	Marks
6.b)	What are utility models, and how do they differ from patents?	10M
→	Utility Models, also known as 'Petty Patents' or 'Innovation Patents', represent a form of intellectual property protection for incremental improvements over existing products.	
	* 'Novelty' and 'Non-obviousness' criterion of Patents are diluted or relinquished, but the requirement of industrial application or utility is the same as that for patents.	5M
	* Patents demand a higher threshold for 'Novelty' and 'Non-obviousness', Utility Models provide more accessible option for smaller innovations.	
	* Utility Models serve as a valuable tool for MSME, offering less rigorous and cost effective alternative to patents.	
	* Lifespan of utility model is typically shorter than patents, varying from 7-15 years in different countries.	5M
	* India does not officially recognize utility patents.	
7.a)	Explain the process of copyright registration? What are the benefits for the copyright holders?	10M
→	* Once a work is created in any medium, the work receives automatic copyright protection.	
	* Copyright registration serves as prima facie of an entry in respect of the work in the copyright register maintained by the Registrar of Copyrights.	2M
	* Copyright matters, including registration, are administered under Copyright Act, 1957 & Copyright Rules, 2013.	
	Benefits of copyright holders:-	
	* Copyrights of creator/author are legally protected under section 14 of the Copyright Act, 1957. Content created by the author cannot be used or published	

Q.No.	Solution and Scheme	Marks

by anyone without author's consent, copyright provides exclusive rights to the authors in the areas of publication, distribution, and usage.

* Economic Rights:-

Economic Rights are associated with financial benefits accruing from the sale of copyrights. Copyright owners can authorize or prohibit:

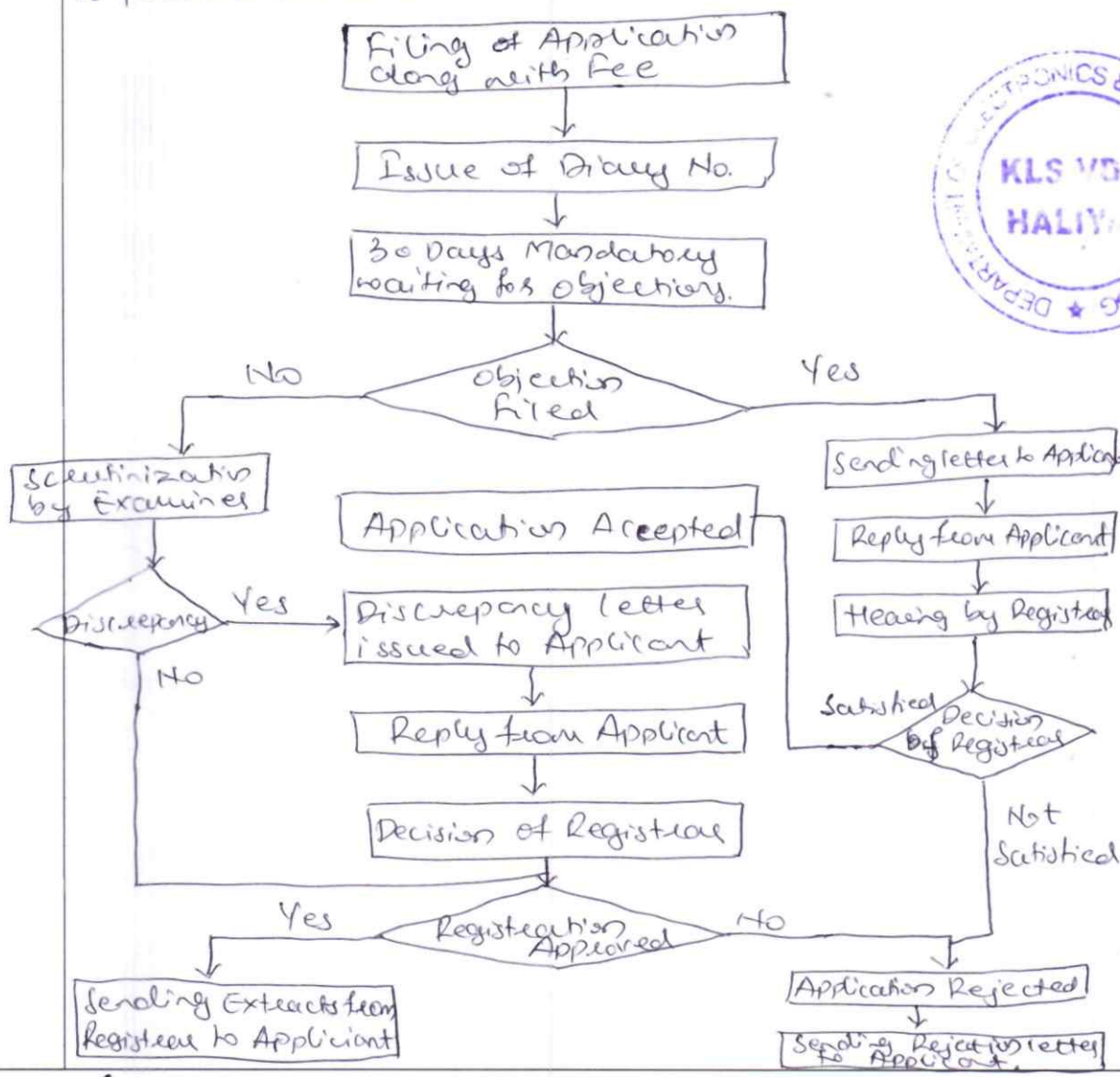
- Reproduction of work in any form.
- Distribution of copies of work.
- Public performance of work.
- Adaptation of the work.

3M

* Moral Rights:-

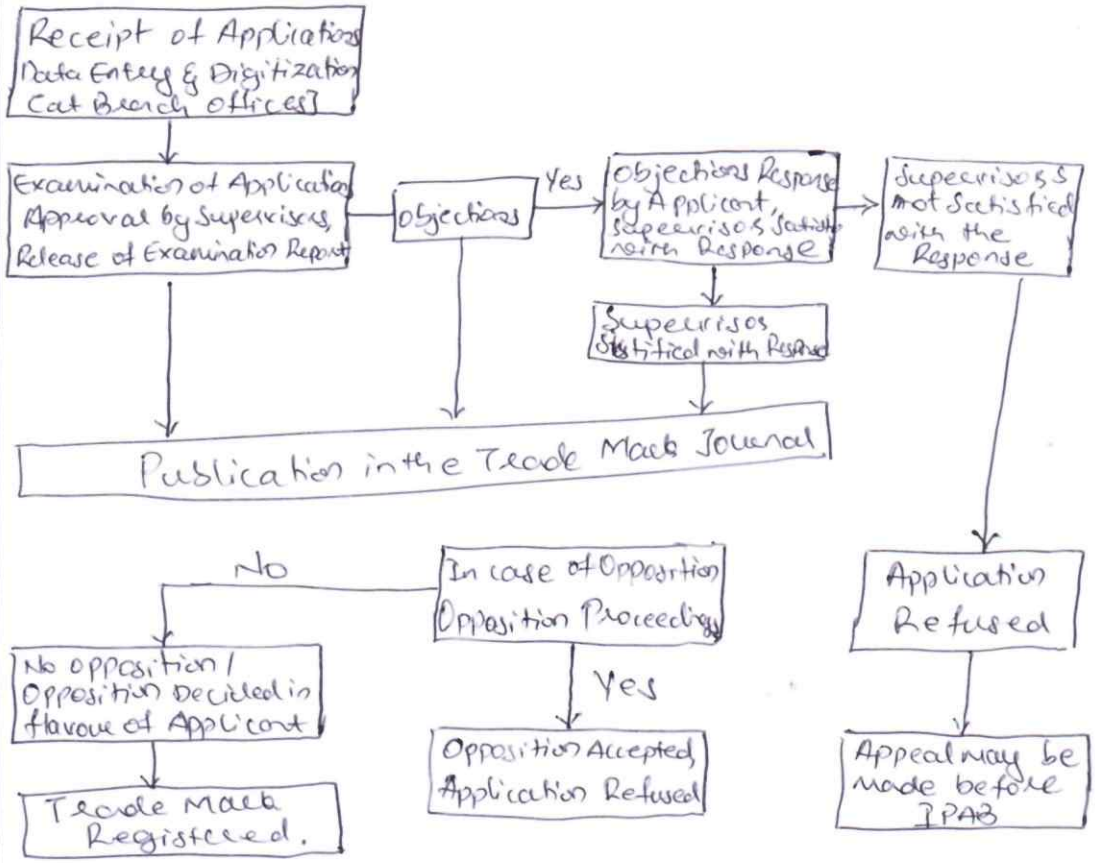
'Right of Paternity' - even if the copyright has been licensed to another party, original authors retains the right.

'Right of Integrity' - Original authors has the right to prevent misuse of the work.



5M

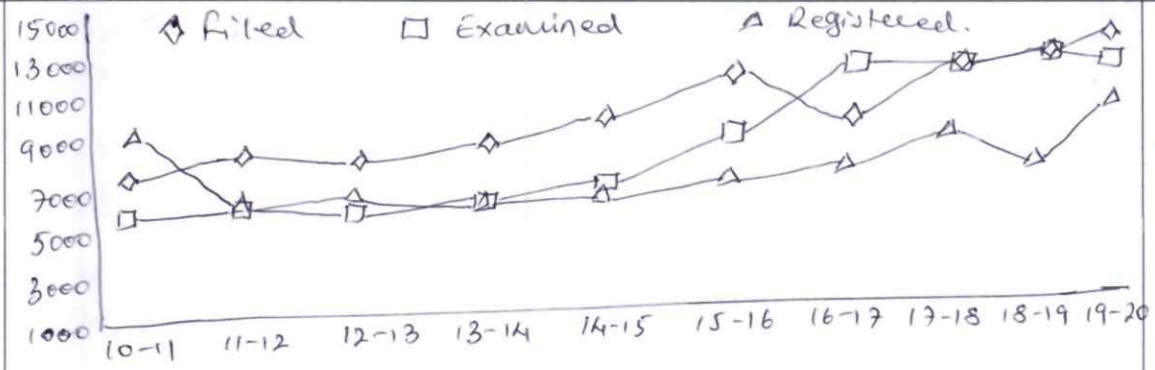
15

Q.No.	Solution and Scheme	Marks
7.b)	Explain by using flowchart, steps involved in Trademark registration?	10M
→		7M
	To seek Trade mark registration proprietor of the Trademark has to fill an application. The steps involved in Trademark registration are:-	
	1) Prior Art Search	3M
	2) Filing the Application	
	3) Application Assignment	
	4) Examination by Professional Examiner.	
	5) Publication and Objection Period.	
	6) Language Requirements	
	7) Priority claim.	
8.a)	Explain the criteria that an original work must meet to qualify for copyright protection?	10M
→	1) Qualification for copyright protection:-	
	* To qualify for copyright protection, a work must exist in some physical (or tangible) form.	4M

Q.No.	Solution and Scheme	Marks
	* Virtually any form of expression which can be viewed or listened to is eligible to qualify as copyright. * Even hurriedly scribbled notes for an impromptu speech is a copyrightable material. 2) Originality and Original Work of Authorship (OWA):- * Copyright material has to be original i.e., the author should create it from independent thinking. * It may appear similar to already existing works but should not be same. * If the original work lack quality or quantity or aesthetic merit or all these parameters; still it will pass the test of copyrightable work.	4M
	3) Creative Effort:- * Copyright protection also requires atleast some creative effort on the part of the author. * There is no minimum limit for the extent of creativeness; it is a subjective matter.	2M
8.5)	What are the roles and functions of the copyright board and the copyright society in administering copyright laws and regulations?	10M
→	1) Copyright Board:- The copyright Board is a regulatory body constituted by the government, to perform judicial functions as per the copyright Act of India. As per the Act, Board has the power to: * Appeals against Orders - authority to hear appeals against the orders of the Registrar of Copyrights. * Rectification of Entries - hear applications for rectification of entries in the Register of copyrights. * Disputes on Assignments - adjudicates upon disputes related to assignment of copyrights. * Compulsory Licences - has power to grant compulsory licences to publish or republish works in certain circumstances. * Royalty Rates - responsible for fixing rates of royalties, particularly for sound recordings. * Resale Share Right - determines the resale share right in original copies of paintings, sculptures, drawings, and original manuscripts.	1M 5M

Q.No.	Solution and Scheme	Marks
	2) Copyright Society:-	
	As per section 33 of the copyright Act, 1957, a copyright society is a registered collective administration society formed by authors and other owners of the copyright. Society can perform the following functions:	1M
	* Keep track of all the rights and infringements.	
	* Issue licences in respect of the rights administered by the society.	
	* Collect fees in pursuance of such licences.	
	* Distribute fees among owners of copyright after deducting some part for administrative expenses.	3M
	A copyright society can be formed by a group of seven or more copyright holders.	
	Example:- Society of Copyright Regulation of Indian Producers of Film and Television (SCRIPT).	
9.a)	Explain the classification of Industrial Designs and design registration trends in India.	10M
→	* Designs are registered in different classes as per the Locarno Agreement, 1968.	
	* It is used to classify goods for the registration of Industrial Designs as well as for Design searches.	
	* The signatory parties have to indicate these classes in the official documents too.	
	* The classification comprises a list of classes and subclasses with a list of goods that constitute IDs.	6M
	* There are 32 classes and 237 subclasses.	
	* E.g., class 1 includes foodstuff for human beings, animals, and dietetic foods, excluding packages because they are classified under class 9. Class 32 classifies the Design of graphic symbols and logos, surface patterns, ornamentation.	
	Design Registration Trend in India:-	
	* During the period of 2010-20, an increase of 88%, 117%, and 33% was observed in the parameters of designs filed, examined, and registered, respectively.	2M
	* Highest numbers observed in 2019-20 for Designs filed (12,268), examined (13,644), and registered (14,272).	

Q.No.	Solution and Scheme	Marks



2M

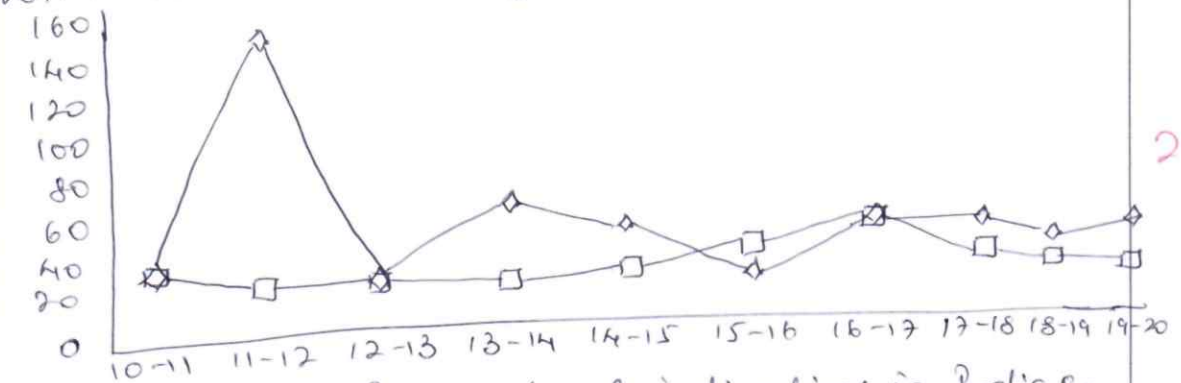
9.b) Explain the famous case law between Apple Inc Vs Samsung Electronics Co. related with Industrial Design Rights. — 10M

→ * In 2011, Apple INC. filed a case against Samsung Electronics Co. in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California for infringing their Designs and utility patents of the user interface like screen app grid and tap to zoom.
* As evidence, Apple Inc. submitted side-by-side image comparison of iPhone 3GS and the i9000 Galaxy S. to demonstrate the alleged similarities.
* However, it was found that the images were tampered by the Apple company. So, the counsel for Samsung Electronics blamed Apple of submitting false and misleading evidence to the court.
* Samsung countersued the Apple in Seoul, South Korea; Tokyo, Japan; and Mannheim, Germany, United States District Court for the District of Delaware, and with the United states International Trade Commission (ITC) in Washington D.C.
* The proceedings continued for 7 years in various courts. In June 2018, both companies reached a settlement, and Samsung was ordered to pay $539 million to Apple Inc. for infringing on its patents.

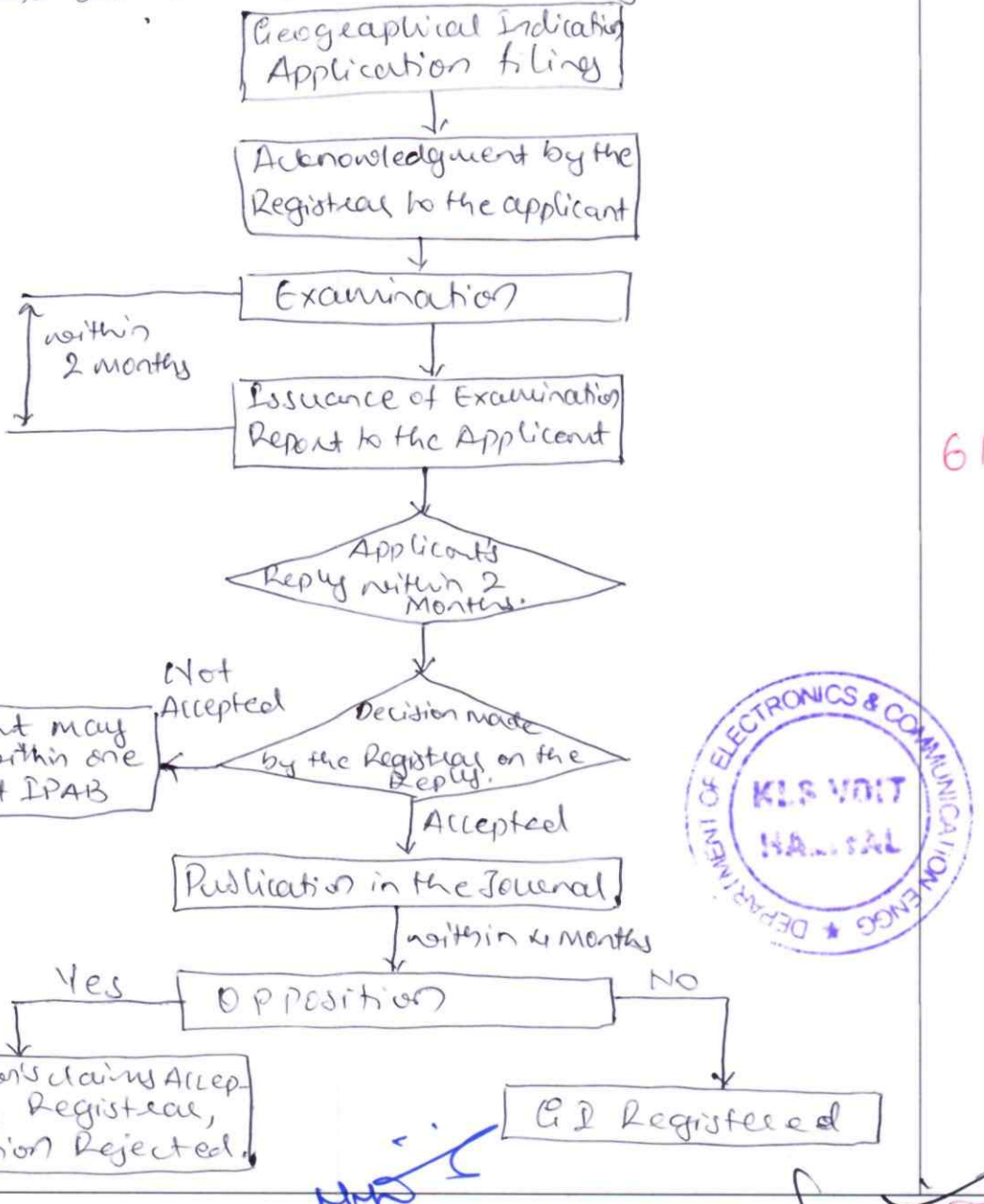
5x2M = 10M.

10.a) How would you describe the overall ecosystem and significance of geographical indications in India? — 10M

→ GI Ecosystem in India:-
* India is among the geographically and traditionally rich countries, the scope of genera

Q.No.	Solution and Scheme	Marks
	-ting GI products in India is enormous. These products can contribute to the economic development of a particular region or society. * Till June 2021, a total of 370 GI have been registered in India, which is much below its potential. * The maximum number of 148 GI was filed in 2011-12, whereas the minimum number (17) was observed in 2015-16. * Each year, the number hovered around in the 20s, with the maximum registration (34) seen in 2016-17.	4M
		2M
	Significance of Geogeaplical indications in India:- * GIs are protected under Geogeaplical Indications of Goods (Registeation and Protection) Act, 1999, they prevent unauthorized use of registered GI by others. * Products with GI tag often fetch higher prices due to their authenticity and unique characteristics. * GIs preserve traditional knowledge, techniques and cultural identity. * GI-tagged products and regions attract tourists.	4M
10.b)	Using a flowchart, Explain the process of GI registeation.	10M
→	* Prior to filing an application for registering GI, it is prudent to search whether the concerned GI is already protected or not. * The applicant has to file an application either individually or as an organization, in the prescribed format submitted to the Registrar, GIs with the prescribed fee.	

Q.No.	Solution and Scheme	Marks
	* Applicant needs to mention the interest of producers of the concerned product and the submission of three certified copies of the map of the region where the GI belongs is mandatory. * The Examiner will scrutinize the application for any deficiencies or similarities, all discrepancies are to be replied within one month of the communication. * Examiner, if satisfied examination report is handed over to the registrar. * After green signal from the Registrar, the application is published in the official GI Journal. * If no opposition is received, the GI gets registered by allotting filing date as the registration date for ten years but is renewable on the payment of fees.	4M



6M

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