

Time : 2-30 Hours]

**Q.1** Explain the absolute and relative grounds for refusal of trademark registration under the Trademarks Act, 1999. Discuss how the Registrar determines similarity or distinctiveness of marks? [18]

OR

**Q. 1** (a) Describe the national and international framework governing the protection of trademarks. [10]

(b) Discuss the role of the Paris Convention and TRIPS Agreement in trademark protection. [08]

**Q.2** Discuss the concept of "Trademark Infringement." Explain the different types of infringement with the help of judicial decisions. What remedies are available to the trademark owner? [18]

OR

**Q. 2** (a) Discuss the procedure for renewal, rectification, and removal of a registered trademark from the register. [10]

(b) Discuss the defenses available to a person accused of infringement. [08]

**Q.3** Define "Trademark." Explain its essential characteristics and functions. Discuss the importance of trademarks in promoting consumer protection and fair competition. [18]

OR

**Q.3** (a) Explain the importance of GIs in preserving traditional knowledge and promoting rural development. [10]

(b) Explain the concept of "deceptive similarity" with case law. [08]

P.T.O

**Q.4 [a] Write notes on: (Any two)**

[10]

1. Madrid Protocol.
2. WIPO in trademark administration
3. TRIPS Agreement in GI protection.
4. Honest concurrent use.

**Q.4 [b] Choose the most appropriate answer from the following:**

[06]

1. The Trademarks Act, 1999 came into force in:
    - a) 1996
    - b) 1999
    - c) 2003
    - d) 2000
  2. The period for renewal of a registered trademark is:
    - a) 15 years
    - b) 12 years
    - c) 10 years
    - d) 7 years
  3. A Certification Mark indicates:
    - a) Ownership
    - b) Price
    - c) Quality or accuracy
    - d) Trade origin
  4. The first Indian product to receive a Geographical Indication tag was::
    - a) Kanchipuram Silk
    - b) Kolhapuri Chappal
    - c) Darjeeling Tea
    - d) Banarasi Saree
  5. Service Mark protects:
    - a) Physical goods
    - b) Services
    - c) Machinery
    - d) Trade secrets
  6. Passing off is based on the principle of:
    - a. Equity
    - b. Statute
    - c. Common Law
    - d. Both (a) and (c)
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