Roll No.											

PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

BENGALURU

End - Term Examinations – December 2025

Date: 22 – 12- 2025 **Time:** 09:30am – 12:30pm

School: SOL PG	**Program**: LL.M.	
Course Code: PGL3050	**Course Name:** Intellectual Property and Emerging Technologies	
Semester: I	**Max Marks**:100	**Weightage**: 50%

CO - Levels	**CO1**	**CO2**	**CO3**	**CO4**	**CO5**
Marks	**10**	**20**	**25**	**25**	**20**

Instructions:

(i) Read all questions carefully and answer accordingly.

(ii) Do not write anything on the question paper other than roll number.

Part A

Answer ALL the Questions. Each question carries 2marks. **10Q x 2M=20M**

1	Explain the shifting boundary between IP protection and the need for open access.	2 Marks	L1	CO1
2	State two ways in which digitization has impacted the effectiveness of traditional IP enforcement.	2 Marks	L1	CO1
3	How does the IP concept of "fixation" become complicated by AI-generated output?	2 Marks	L2	CO2
4	Briefly explain the difference between a patent for an algorithm and a patent for an application of an algorithm.	2 Marks	L1	CO1
5	What legal status and IP implications are generally associated with a Decentralized Autonomous Organization?	2 Marks	L2	CO2
6	How do tokenized licensing models differ from traditional licensing agreements?	2 Marks	L2	CO2

7	What is the significance of 3D printing concerning copyright and design law issues?	2 Marks	L2	CO2
8	Name the international agreement that addresses the tension between pharmaceutical IP and public health access.	2 Marks	L1	CO1
9	Define the concept of "virtual asset IP infringement" in the context of the Metaverse.	2 Marks	L2	CO2
10	Mention two types of global legal reforms currently under discussion at WIPO regarding emerging technologies.	2 Marks	L1	CO1

Part B

Answer the Questions **Total 80 Marks**

11.		An artist creates a digital painting and mints it as an NFT. The buyer of the NFT then prints the artwork on mugs and sells them commercially. Analyze whether the buyer has committed copyright infringement. Differentiate between ownership of the NFT token and ownership of the underlying IP rights.	10 Marks	L3	CO2

or

12.		A software development company uses a Decentralized Autonomous Organization to manage the ownership and licensing of its open-source code. Analyze the legal status challenge of the DAO in managing this IP and how its decentralized structure complicates potential IP enforcement actions.	10 Marks	L3	CO2

13.		Examine the judicial shift in the US on software patentability through the lens of Alice Corp. v. CLS Bank and subsequent cases like Enfish v. Microsoft. Differentiate between an unpatentable "abstract idea" and a patentable innovation that provides a "technical effect" using software.	10 Marks	L3	CO3

or

14.		Discuss the ethical issues surrounding patents on human genes and genetically modified animals. Examine the challenge these patents present to the principle of "natural products" being excluded from patentability	10 Marks	L3	CO3

15.		Evaluate the effectiveness of the TRIPS Agreement in addressing the Access to Medicine challenge, especially in low-income nations. Explain the specific role and impact of the Doha Declaration on TRIPS and Public Health as a mechanism for balancing IP protection and public welfare.	10 Marks	L4	CO4

Or

16.		Compare and contrast the approaches of the European Patent Convention (EPC) and the Indian Patents Act, Section 3(k), toward the patentability of "computer programs as such." Which framework offers a clearer distinction for granting software-related patents?	10 Marks	L4	CO4

17.		Analyze the legal principle established in the "Monkey Selfie" case (Naruto v. Slater) and its direct relevance as a precedent for denying copyright authorship to AI-generated works. Explain the fundamental requirement in copyright law that AI currently fails to satisfy.	15 Marks	L3	CO3

Or

18.		A biotech company discovers and isolates a novel gene sequence with therapeutic application. Interpret which intellectual property right offers the strongest protection for (a) the gene sequence itself and (b) the proprietary laboratory method used to synthesize it, justifying your answer with reference to the disclosure requirements of each IP right.	15 Marks	L3	CO3

19.	(a)	Examine how the challenge of cross-border jurisdiction and anonymity complicates the enforcement of copyright infringement within a decentralized Blockchain network.	7 Marks	L4	CO4
	(b)	Evaluate the purpose of the WIPO's ongoing discussions regarding AI and IP, focusing on the proposals for recognizing AI as an inventor and data ownership.	8 Marks		

Or

20.	(a)	Critique the challenges that the current IPR frameworks face in regulating the commercial use and mass replication enabled by 3D Printing technology, specifically regarding Design Rights.	7 Marks	L4	CO4

	(b)	Analyze the significance of Section 3(d) of the Indian Patents Act in preventing "evergreening" and its role in balancing innovation with access to pharmaceutical IP.	8 Marks		

21.	(a)	Propose a model for the Governance and Ownership of IP in a Decentralized Autonomous Organization that collectively creates software, addressing the legal ambiguity of the DAO's status.	10 Marks	L5	CO5
	(b)	Outline a Smart Contract mechanism to ensure fair and automatic royalty distribution for DAO members, justifying why this system is more efficient than traditional royalty streams	10 Marks		

Or

22.	(a)	Critically evaluate the limitations of current IP frameworks in addressing the rapid emergence of CRISPR-based technologies and synthetic biology.	10 Marks	L5	CO5
	(b)	Propose two specific amendments to the national patent law of India that would both: explicitly define the patentability boundary for gene-editing tools that are derived from natural processes, and address the ethical implications of patenting processes that lead to human germline editing.	10 Marks		

******* BEST WISHES *******