

TEACHING PLAN: Intellectual Property Rights

SCHOOL: (SOAS) SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURAL SCINCES		ACADEMIC SESSION: 2023 – 2024		FOR STUDENTS’ BATCH: 2021-2025		
1	Course No.	IPR-T-301				
2	Course Title	Intellectual Property Rights				
3	Credits	1+0				
4	Learning Hours		Contact Hours	16		
			Assessment	37		
			Guided Study	37		
			Total hours	90		
5	Course Objective	1. To make students aware about the concept of Intellectual Property. 2. To make students aware about the different tools for protecting the Intellectual Property. 3. To make students aware about the global and Indian laws regarding Intellectual Property. 4. To make students aware about application of Intellectual Property laws for protection of plant variety. 5. To make students aware about the different treaties, conventions and Acts about protecting plants genetic resources on global and India level.				
6	Course Outcomes	1. Skill to understand the concept of intellectual property rights. 2. Develops procedural knowledge to Legal System and solving the problem relating to intellectual property rights. 3. Skill to pursue the professional programs in Company Secretary ship, Law, Business, Agriculture, International Affairs, Public Administration and Other fields. 4. Employability as the Compliance Officer, Public Relation Officer and Liaison Officer. 5. Establishment of Legal Consultancy and service provider.				
7	Outline syllabus:					
7.01	Paper Code	Unit	Introduction		Page Numbers ¹	Lect ures
7.02	IPR-T-301	Unit I	1.Introduction and meaning of intellectual property, 2. Brief introduction to GATT, WTO, TRIPs and WIPO, 3.Treaties for IPR protection: Madrid protocol, Berne Convention, Budapest treaty, etc. 4.Types of Intellectual Property and legislations covering IPR in India:-Patents, Copyrights,Trademark, Industrial design, Geographical indications, Integrated circuits, Trade secrets.		1-2 2-14 16-44	1-5
		Unit II	1.Patents Act 1970 and Patent system in India, patentability, 2.Process and product patent, 3.Filing of patent, patent specification, patent claims, 4.Patent opposition and revocation, infringement, 5.Compulsory licensing, 6.Patent Cooperation Treaty, 7.Patent search and patent database.		E-couse	6-8
		Unit III	1. Origin and history including a brief introduction to UPOV for protection of plant varieties, 2.Protection of plant varieties under UPOV and		33.1-34.5 34.1-34.5	9-13

			PPV&FR Act of India, 3. Plant breeder’s rights, 4. Registration of plant varieties under PPV&FR Act 2001, breeders, researcher and farmers rights.	32.1-32.4 33.1-34.5	
		Unit IV	1.Traditional knowledge-meaning and rights of TK holders. 2. Convention on Biological Diversity, 3. International treaty on plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (ITPGRFA). 4. Indian Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and its salient features access and benefit sharing.	E-couse	14-16
8	Course Evaluation				
8.1	CA: 10%				
8.1.1	Attendance	25 %			
8.1.2	Homework	2 Assignments, 50%			
8.1.3	Quizzes	2 Quizzes, 25%			
8.1.4	Projects	-			
8.1.5	Presentat ion	-			
8.1.6	Any other	Practical Examination- 30%			
8.2	MTE	10%			
8.3	End-term examination: 50%				
9	Text Books & References				
9.1	Text book	1. Textbook Of Intellectual Property In Agriculture (KalyanSarma, DibyajyotiTalukdar)			
9.2	References	1. TNAU Study Materials			
9.3	Video References	1.			

Outcome no. → Syllabus topic↓	1	2	3	4	5
Paper Code.Unit I (1)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Paper Code. Unit I (2)	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Paper Code. Unit I (3)	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Paper Code.Unit II (1)	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Paper Code. Unit II(2)	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Paper Code. Unit II(3)	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Paper Code.Unit III (1)	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Paper Code.Unit III (2)	✓	✓	✓		
Paper Code.Unit IV (1)	✓	✓	✓		
Paper Code.Unit IV (2)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Paper Code.Unit IV (3)	✓	✓	✓		✓
Paper Code.Unit IV (4)	✓	✓	✓		✓
Paper Code.Unit IV (5)	✓	✓	✓		
Paper Code.Unit IV (6)	✓	✓	✓		
Paper Code.Unit IV (7)	✓	✓	✓	✓	

QUESTION BANK

UNIT 1 Section A

Question 01. What is IPR?

- (a). Intellectual property rights.
- (b). International property rights..
- (c). Indian property rights.
- (d). Intellectual proper rights.

Question 02. Which is not a type of Intellectual property?

- (a). Copyright.
- (b). Patent.
- (c). Trade secret.
- (d). None of the above.

Question 03. Where was the modern concept of IP developed?

- (a). India.
- (b). United States of America.
- (c). England.
- (d). Belgium.

Question 04. What is the main purpose of IP?

- (a). Encourage new creation.
- (b). More marketing.
- (c). More investment.
- (d). All of the above.

Question 05. What type of right is IPR?

- (a). Indivisible.
- (b). Divisible.
- (c). Both a and b.
- (d). None of the above.

Section B

1. What do you mean by invention? Give an example.
2. What is Trade Mark?
3. List out the forms of industrial properties that fall under IPR throughout the world.
4. What are the objectives of IPR?
5. How does creativity lead to innovation?

Section C

6. Define creativity and novelty.
7. Differentiate the process and product innovation.
8. What is IPR? Give example.

9. Define Innovation.
10. What is Intellectual Property Rights?

Section D

1. Examine the need for intellectual property laws in a developing country like India.
2. Explain the need and scope areas for the effective implementation of Intellectual
3. Properties (IP) and the associated rights in India.
4. Bring out the characteristics features of intellectual property.
5. Explain the different forms of Intellectual Property Rights.

UNIT 2

Section A

Question 01. What is PBR?

- (a). Plant breeding right.
- (b). Plant breeders' rights.
- (c). Plant breed rights.
- (d). All of the above.

Question 02. By what name is PBR also known as?

- (a). Plant Species Rights.
- (b). Pant Variety Rights.
- (c). Plant Development Rights.
- (d). All of the above.

Question 03. PBR gives exclusive control to a plant breeder over which one of the following material?

- (a). Seeds.
- (b). Cuttings.
- (c). Harvested products.
- (d). All of the above.

Question 04. What should be the qualification for the right to be exclusive?

- (a). A variety must be new.
- (b). A variety must be distinct.
- (c). A variety must have uniformity.
- (d). All of the above.

Question 5. When will be a variety new?

- (a). No commercialization for more than one year in the country of origin.
- (b). No commercialization for more than 6 months in the country of origin.
- (c). No commercialization for more than 3 months in the country of origin.
- (d). No commercialization for more than 1 month in the country of origin.

Section B

11. What is IPR? Give example.
12. What is an Utility patent?
13. Give two examples of Non – Patentable inventions.
14. List few patent offices in India.
15. Define – Patents and Trade Mark.

16. Distinguish between product and process patents.
17. What is an 'indication' as per the geographical indication of goods (Registration and protection) Act, 1999?
18. What do you understand by 'Non Obviousness' while granting Patents?
19. List the four items of India that are granted with 'Geographical indications' tag.

Section C

1. What are the basic requisites of Patentability?
2. What are the objectives of copyrights?
3. What do you mean by invention? Give an example.
4. What are the objectives of IPR?
5. Define creativity and novelty.

Section D

1. Briefly trace the history of IPR. (or) Evolution of IP.
2. Explain the importance of intellectual property.
3. Explain the role of patent offices in India and jurisdiction. (or) How many patent offices are there in India? What is their Jurisdiction?
4. What is not Patentable? (or) Bring Out the inventions not patentable as laid down in the Indian Patent Act, 1970.
5. Describe the procedure for filing of patents. (or) Elaborate the procedure meant for filing of patents in India.

UNIT 3

Section A

Question 1. Consider about a new plant variety

1. A plant variety will be distinct if it differs from all other known varieties by height, colour or maturity.
2. It will be uniform if the plant characteristics are consistent within plant to plant.
3. It will be stable if the plant characteristics are genetically fixed from generation to generation.

- (a). Only 1 is true.
- (b). Only 2 is true.
- (c). Only 3 is true.
- (d). All are true

Question 2. For how many years is an exclusive right given for a plant variety?

- (a). 30-40 years.
- (b). 20-25 years.
- (c). 15-20 years.
- (d). None of the above.

Question 3. Who can use conventional IPR?

- (a). Individuals.
- (b). Companies.
- (c). Association of persons.
- (d). All of the above.

Question 4. Which one the following organization provides patent?

- (a). National government.
- (b). State government.
- (c). International government.
- (d). All of the above.

Question 5. Which type of right is related to logowork?

- (a). Copyright.
- (b). Trademark.
- (c). Trade secret.
- (d). Patent.

Section B

1. What is PBR
2. What is PPV&FR
3. What are the essential Elements of Intellectual Property Rights?
4. What is mean by product and process inventions?

Section C

1. Differentiate the process and product innovation.
2. How does creativity lead to innovation?
3. What is Intellectual Property Rights?
4. What is Intellectual Property?
5. What is the difference between creating, inventing, and innovating?

Section D

1. Enumerate the procedure for registration of copyright.
2. Explain about the Trade Marks and rights arising from trade mark registration.
3. Write about the PBR and requirements of PBR

UNIT 4

Section A

Question 1. Which one is a criteria for the registration of a new variety?

- (a). Market demand.
- (b). Distinctiveness.
- (c). Customer acceptance.
- (d). Insect-pests resistance.

Question 2. What type of right is IPR under PPV & FR Act, 2001?

- (a). Single right.
- (b). Dual right.
- (c). Triple right.
- (d). All of the above.

Question 3. What is the dual right under PPV & FR Act, 2001?

- (a). One is for the variety and the other is for the denomination.
- (b). One is for the variety and the other is for breeder.
- (c). One is for the variety and the other is for farmer.
- (d). One is for the farmer and the other is for breeder.

Question 4. What is EDV?

- (a). Essentially Designed Varieties.
- (b). Essentially Developed Varieties.
- (c). Essentially Derived Varieties.
- (d). None of the above.

Question 5. Period of protection under section 5 of Seeds Act, 1956.

- 1. Field crop: 15 years.
- 2. Trees and vines: 18 years.
- 3. Notified varieties: 15 years

Which is true?.

- (a). Only 1 is true.
- (b). Only 2 is true.
- (c). Only 3 is true.
- (d). All are true.

Section B

- 1. What is TK holders
- 2. Write the abbreviation of ITPGRFA
- 3. Write about the Indian Biological Diversity Act
- 4. What is PCT
- 5. Who coordinates the activity of PCT

Section C

- 1. What are the legislations covering IPRs in India.
- 2. How does one keep a patent in force for the full patent term
- 3. What are the essential patent documents to be generated and submitted by a potential patentee
- 4. What is the cost of filing a patent application in India?
- 5. Does grant of a patent in one country affect its grant or refusal in another country?

SECTION D

- 1. What is infringement of copyrights? What are the exceptions there to? Explain with the help of Doctrine of fair use?
- 2. Define Patents. Explain the rights and duties of patentees.
- 3. Discuss the silent features of TRIPS agreement

4. What is meant by geographical indication of goods? Explain the procedure for registration of geographical indication