## POST GRADUATE CERTIFICATE IN PATENT PRACTICE

# Term-End Examination June, 2014

### MIR-023 : INDIAN PATENT LAW AND PROCEDURES

Time: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 100

Note: (i) Answer all the questions from Part-A.

Each question carries 2 marks.

- (ii) Answer any five questions from Part-B. Each question carries 10 marks.
- (iii) Answer any two questions from Part-C. Each question carries 15 marks.

#### PART - A

Answer the following in brief:

10x2=20

- 1. What do you mean by Utility Model Patents?
- **2.** What are the basic elements of patentability of an invention ?
- 3. Define inventive step as per Patents Act, 1970.
- **4.** When is the doctrine of colorable variation applicable?
- 5. What do you mean by accidental infringement?
- **6.** Explain evergreening of patents.

- 7. What are rights of patent Agents?
- 8. What do you mean by revocation of patent in public interest?
- 9. Define pharmaceutical substance.
- **10.** What is the term of patent as specified in S 53 of the Patents Act, 1970 ?

#### PART - B

Answer any five questions from this part. 5x10=50

- 1. What is complete specifications? How is it different from provisional specification? Discuss.
- 2. Critically examine the provision relating to benefit sharing under the Biological Diversity Act.
- 3. Discuss the remedies available for infringement of a patent.
- 4. Explain technology transfer with the help of practical examples.
- 5. Explain post grant oppositions.
- **6.** Discuss the procedures for filing a patent in India.
- 7. Write a note on commercialization of patents.
- 8. Discuss the powers of controller of patents under the Patents Act, 1970.

#### PART - C

Answer any two of the following questions. 2x15=30

- 1. What is a claim? What is the structure of drafting the disclosure of an invention?
- 2. Discuss the provisions relating to grant of compulsory licenses as provided under Patents Act, 1970. What are pre-requisites for grant of compulsory license?
- 3. Discuss in brief whether the following can be patented.
  - (a) Business methods
  - (b) Traditional knowledge
  - (c) Invention based on fertilized eggs