Name:

**Enrolment No:** 



## UPES End Semester Examination, May 2024

## Course: Law of Patents Program: LL.M. (IPR Specialisation) Course Code: CLLT 7003

Semester: II Time: 03 hrs Max. Marks: 100

## Instructions: Answer all the questions.

	SECTION A (5Qx2M=10Marks)		
S. No.	Answer the following questions.	Marks	СО
Q 1	What do you understand by the term 'Infringement'?	2	CO1
Q 2	Define the term 'Priority Date' with an example.	2	CO 1
Q 3	Explain the term 'Conventional Application.'	2	CO 1
Q 4	Enumerate the qualifications necessary to become a Patent Agent under the Patents Act, 1970.	2	CO 1
Q 5	What is limitation period to file an appeal before the Appellate Board?	2	CO 1
	SECTION B (4Qx5M= 20 Marks)		
Sl. No.	Answer the following questions.	Marks	СО
Q 6	Differentiate between Surrender and Revocation of Patents.	5	CO 2
Q 7	Elucidate the Discovery Theory of Patents.	5	CO 2
Q 8	Write a concept note on the 'Doctrine of Pith & Marrow.'	5	CO 2
Q 9	What are not considered as inventions under the Patents Act, 1970?	5	CO 2
	SECTION-C (2Qx10M=20 Marks)		
Sl. No.	Answer the following questions.	Marks	СО
Q 10	Discuss in detail the procedural requirements to grant a patent under the Patents Act, 1970 and support your answer with appropriate case laws.	10	CO 3

Q 11	Rohan combines the well-known devices of the telephone and television		
	by which one can not only hear the other person's voice but also see him		
	and claims a patent for his invention. The Controller of Patents refuses		
	to grant the patent on the ground that the device is a combination of well-	10	CO 3
	known devices of telephone and television and lacks inventive ingenuity.	10	
	Is this correct? Give your views by applying the provisions of the Patents		
	Act, 1970 and support your answer with judicial pronouncements.		
	SECTION-D		
	(2Qx25M=50 Marks)		
Sl. No.	Answer the following questions.	Marks	СО
Q 12	SHONSHAH, the Plaintiff has filed this suit against CURUDIT, the		
	defendant for permanent injunction in respect of Sitagliptin Phosphate		
	Monohydrate or any other salt of Sitagliptin in any form, alone or in		
	combination that infringes the claimed Plaintiff's Patent No. 209816. The		
	defendants were selling Sitagliptin Phosphate monohydrate under the		
	brand PITA and Sitagliptin Phosphate Monohydrate and Metformin		
	Hydrochloride under the brand name PITA –ZET.		
	Defendant had filed written statement-cum-counter claim wherein, had		
	prayed for revocation of the suit patent. Defendant has alleged that it does		
	not infringe the suit patent since:		
	a. It lacks inventive step.		
	b. Invention claimed lacks industrial applicability within the		
	meaning of section $64(1)(g)$ of the Act. Invention disclosed was		
	physically and chemically unstable in nature and was incapable		
	of being used in solid dose formulations.		
	c. Disclosure was insufficient within the meaning of Section		
	64(1)(h) as complete specification was not disclosed regarding		
	the preparation of Sitagliptin base so as to enable a person in	25	
	India, possessing average skill and knowledge to work the		CO 4
	invention.		

	d. Any claim of the complete specification is not fairly based on the		
	matter disclosed in the specification, thus, violated section		
	64(1)(i) of the Act.		
	e. Patent was obtained on a false suggestion or representation and		
	was liable to be revoked under Section 64(1) (j) of the Act.		
	f. Applicant failed to comply with Section 8 of the Act resultantly		
	patent is liable to be revoked under Section 64 (1) (m) of the Act.		
	In light of the facts mentioned above and the relevant provisions of the		
	Patents Act, 1970,		
	i. Critically examine the validity of the claims of the plaintiff		
	and support your case with the help of relevant judicial		
	decisions. [10]		
	ii. Give a balanced evaluation as to whether the counterclaims		
	made by the defendant are sustainable or not with the help of		
	relevant judicial pronouncements. [15]		
Q 13	Manav has applied for the grant of a patent for a high-speed labour-		
	saving machine for stitching the soles of shoes. Its merit was that it does		
	this operation at high speed and with unvarying accuracy; so that you can		
	work with those to yield huge output without making waste. The		
	Controller of Patents rejected the application on the following grounds:		
	A. The invention was already in use.	25	<b>CO 4</b>
	B. No patent can be granted for an improvement.		
	Manav appealed the decision of the Controller. Can he succeed?		
	Elucidate your answer with the help of statutory provisions and judicial		
	decisions.		