

TRC LAW COLLEGE

(An Autonomous College)



(Diploma Programmes Syllabus)



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Diploma in Intellectual Property Law

Course Descriptions:

This course curriculum covers definitive area of study that involves fundamentals of IP, Historical origin International obligation, economic of IP justification, nature of subject matter, criteria for protection, term, rights assignment and licensing, defenses, limitation, exception, remedies and enforcement of IP with areas such as human rights and competition law & policy.

Course Objective:

1. To Understanding fundamental principles of IP and origin of IP.
2. To Analyze and apply the concept of International Intellectual Regime.
3. To Identify & Explain; the different types of patent, copy right; Trademarks.
4. To evaluate the role of Public Interest the nature of remedies.

Learning Outcome

1. To examine the definition and legal basis of IPRs in its broadest sense including patent, copyrights, trademark, geographical indications and designs.
2. To study the evolution of IPRs as an international legal norm and its implications at the global level with specific focus on the concerns of developing countries , including India
3. To study the emerging new interpretation and consequent implementation issues relating to IPRs within multilateral and regional treaty framework and to examine and identity



PAPER 1- General English, Course Code (DIPR-101)

Vocabulary

Reported Speech

Grammar

Tenses

Essay (Descriptive)

Precis Writing

Letter Writing

Translation of a passage from Hindi to English

Transformation of Sentence Pattern

Correction of Sentences

Detail of Syllabus:

1. Vocabulary:

One word substitution, morphemes and Homonyms, Specific words which are generally used in the field of law.

Importance: A strong general English Vocabulary helps students to develop understanding of complex terms, case laws and statutes more effectively. It will also help scholars to draft contracts and legal opinions. A rich vocabulary improves comprehension and efficiency in legal studies.

2. Reported Speech:

Indirect speech- It is commonly known indirect speech, or Narration. Reported Speech is used to relay what someone has said without quoting them directly. The tense and pronoun usually changes while converting direct speech into indirect speech.

3. Grammar:

Parts of Speech:- Noun, Pronoun, Verbs, Adjectives and Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions.

4. Tenses:

Present, Past & Future.

5. Essay

The basic format for an essay is an **introduction, body, and conclusion**. This structure helps organize your writing.

- **Introduction**

- Introduce the topic
- Give a brief overview of what the essay will cover
- Tell the reader what to expect from the essay

- **Body**

- Support the main point with evidence and more information
- Each body paragraph should have one key idea or claim
- Support the key idea with relevant examples and evidence

Conclusion summarizes the main points, Leave the reader with something to think about, and reinforce the idea one more time.

- **Steps for writing an essay:**



- Select a topic
- Research the topic
- Create an outline
- Write a first draft
- Redraft and revise
- Edit and proofread
- Document citations

• **Tips for writing an essay:**

- Analyze the question
- Define your argument
- Use evidence, reasoning, and scholarship
- Write clearly
- Cite sources and evidence

6. Precis

Precis is a French word, and precis meaning in English is a summary or abstract of a speech or a written article. The importance of precis writing lies in the fact that it is like a miniature portrait of the main passage which retains the mood and tone of the original passage. The Precis meaning is to retain the essential parts of the message in its original form, without adding your subjective interpretation of the article. Precis must stick to the original author's voice and opinions.

The importance of precis writing can also be seen as it helps in showing how good you are at critical thinking, analyzing, and highlighting the crucial points of an essay. By writing precis, you can also learn a lot of new skills in summarizing and the appropriate usage of English phrases and vocabulary.

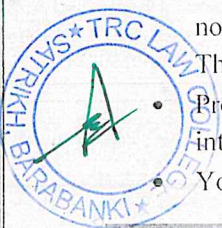
The importance of precis writing holds for students as well. If you follow the principles of precis writing, you will be able to demonstrate your ability to express your thoughts intelligently to your professors by highlighting crucial points.

Difference between Summary and Precis

The main difference between precis and summary or a paraphrase is that precis is brief and concise. A summary is a different treatment of the original text, and it is longer and more detailed. To write a precis, one has to read the text and extract the main idea from it and then rewrite it in one's own words. In general, a word count is given for precis where you need to fit in the essential parts of the written abstract. In summary, word limits may or may not be given. A summary's function is not so much to interpret the meaning or idea of the original text but to relay information.

What Precis is Not?

- The true meaning of precis is understood if we also learn and keep in mind what does not come under precis writing or what a good academic precis is not supposed to be. They are given as follows:
 - Precis should not convey your own opinions, remarks, or criticism. It is not your own interpretation of the main idea.
 - You can not add a question in the precis writing.



- It is not just a summary or re-writing of the original abstract. It is not about just using some important sentences from the original write-up.
- It is not a collection of disconnected facts, thoughts, and statements.
- It is not an outline of the passage.
- It should not use abbreviations or contractions. Always use full forms.
- Precis cannot be shaky since that will reflect on your understanding level of the essence of the text.
- Precis does not have unnecessarily long sentences.

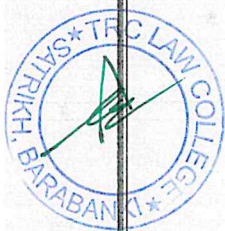
Features of Good Precis Writing

There are different features or qualities of precis writing, they are:

1. **Objectivity:** The precis writer must be objective in order to relay the information accurately. This means that personal opinions or feelings must be left out of the writing.
2. **Clarity:** The precis should be clear and concise, without any unnecessary words or phrases.
3. **Accuracy:** The information in the precis must be accurate, with no paraphrasing of the original material.
4. **Fidelity:** The precis should be faithful to the original document, including all relevant information that is contained therein. This means it must not leave out any important points from the text or combine two different ideas into one point.
5. **Completeness:** Though concise and brief, a precis must still be complete in order to provide a full understanding of the original text.

Precis Writing Rules

1. Use clear and concise language. Do not use flowery or superfluous words.
2. Make sure your sentences are well-structured and easy to read.
3. Stick to the point. Do not include unnecessary details or ramble on about irrelevant topics.
4. Use active rather than passive voice where possible. This will make your writing more engaging and concise.
5. Check for spelling and grammar mistakes before sending it off!
6. Keep your paragraphs short and sweet: no more than three or four sentences each. This will make them easier to digest for the reader.
7. Avoid using jargon unless absolutely necessary, especially in formal documents like reports or presentations where you want people from all sorts of backgrounds to understand what they read without having had any prior knowledge about the topic.
8. Avoid using contractions like "can't" or "won't". These are too informal for most business documents, and they can be confusing when used in writing.



7. Letter Writing:

The format for writing a letter includes the sender's address, the date, the recipient's address, the subject, the salutation, the body and the closing.

Sender's information

- Start with the sender's full address, including phone number and email if available

Recipient's information

- Include the recipient's name and address
- If you don't know the recipient's name, you can use "Dear Sir" or "Madam"
- If you do know the recipient's name, you can use "Dear [recipient's name]"

Subject line

- Write a clear subject line in all caps that summarizes the purpose of the letter

Body

- The body of the letter is usually made up of two or three paragraphs
- The first paragraph should introduce yourself and state the purpose of the letter
- Subsequent paragraphs can include more details

Closing

- Use a complimentary closing like "Yours faithfully" or "Yours sincerely"
- If you're writing an informal letter, you can use a closing like "Best regards" or "Take care"

Signature

- Include your name and designation in block letters below your signature

8. Translation

To change writing or speech from one language into another

9. Transformation of Sentence Pattern

Sentence transformation is the process of changing the form of a sentence without changing its meaning.



10. Correction of Sentences

Sentence correction or sentence improvement is a type of grammatical practice where a sentence is given with a word or a phrase that requires grammatical changes or improvement.

A sentence requires modification grammatically and contextually to have a better understanding of the same.

Sentence improvement is always required when a sentence is grammatically wrong in 'Tense and time', 'Number of Subjects and verbs in a sentence', 'Usage of proper article before a noun', 'Identification of Adjective and Adverb', 'Forms of the verb used correctly' in a sentence.

Recommended Books:

1. Wren & Martin, English Grammar
2. Dr. Shweta Gupta, General English and Legal Language.

Paper-II

Title: General regime of Intellectual Property Rights

Paper Code- DIPR- 102

1. Concept of property, Intellectual Property;
 - a. Concepts of property and theories of property- An Overview.
 - b. Theories of Intellectual Property rights.
 - c. Intellectual Property as an instruments of development
 - d. Need for Protecting Intellectual Property – Policy consideration – National perspective and international demands.
2. Types of Intellectual Property; origin and development – An Overview.
3. Intellectual Property Rights as Human Rights
4. Role of International Institutions
 - a. World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
 - b. Function of WIPO
 - c. Membership of WIPO
 - d. Agreements between the WIPO and the WTO
 - e. Dispute settlement- New Treaties
5. Commercialization of Intellectual Property Rights by Licensing
6. Determining Financial Value of Intellectual property rights
7. Negotiable payments terms in Intellectual Property transaction
8. Intellectual property rights in the Cyber World

PAPER III

Title: Patent Law

Paper Code- DIPR- 103

Unit-1. Introduction of Patent Law

- a. Paris Convention
- b. Patent Cooperation Treaty
- c. WTO – TRIPS
- d. Harmonization of CBD and TRIPs



Unit-2 Indian Patent law

- a. The Patent Act , 1970
- b. Amendments to the Patent Act
- c. Patentable Subject Matter, Patentability Criteria
- d. Procedure for filing Patent Application , Patent Granting Procedure
- e. Revocation , Patent Infringement and remedies
- f. Relevant Provisions of Biological Diversity Act, 2002
- g. Access and Benefit Sharing Issues

PAPER IV

Title: Copyright, Neighboring Rights and Industrial Designs

Paper Code- DIPR-104

Unit-1 Copyright, Neighboring rights and Industrial designs

1. Introduction to Copyright
 - a. Conceptual Basis
 - b. International Protection of Copyrights and Related rights – An Overview (International Convention /Treaties of Copyright)
2. Indian Copyright Law
 - a. The Copyright Act , 1957 with its amendments
 - b. Copyright Works
 - c. Ownership, transfer and duration of Copyright
 - d. Renewal and Termination of Copyright
 - e. Neighboring Rights
 - f. Infringement of copyrights and remedies
3. Industrial Designs
 - a. Need for Protection of Industrial Designs
 - b. Subject matter of protection and requirements
 - c. The Design Act, 2000
 - d. Procedure of obtaining Design Protection
 - e. Revocation, Infringement and Remedies

PAPER V- Project Work

Paper Code- DIPR- 105

The students shall be required to do the project work as assigned to them. The project shall be divided into 3- components which are as:

1. Project Report
2. Project Presentation
3. Viva.

The title of the project shall be chosen from prescribed syllabus of contemporary nature .The concerned coordinators can assign any topic of contemporary relevance which they deem fit. The Nature of the project may be either doctrinal or non-doctrinal depending on the nature of the topic assigned for the project work.

Recommended Books

1. Intellectual Property Right- J.P Mishra
2. Intellectual Property Right - GyanwatiDhakad
3. Intellectual Property Right- Dr. C.P Singh
4. Law Relating to Intellectual Property Rights- V.K AHUJA
5. Law Relating to Intellectual Property Rights- M.K BHANDARI
6. Fundamentals of Intellectual Property Rights – Ramkrishna B. & Anil kumar HS
7. Intellectual Property Rights- Kritisharma
8. Intellectual Property Rights- KhushdeepDharni

