	classmate	2
$\overline{\ }$	Date	
1	Page	

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OI) What are different kinds of IPR?

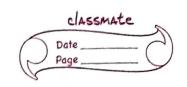
(IOM)

O2) Whot are elements of patentablity?

(10 M)

- IPR are legal rights that provide protection to creatous, inventors and owners of various intengible arrets, such as creative works, inventions, and other unique intengible assets. IPR allows creatous a owners to control the use and exploitation of their IP, providing them with the enclusive rights to use, license, or sell their Intellutual Property for a certain period of time.
  - 1) Copyrights: Copyrights protect original literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works, cinematography films and sound recordings.

    Copyright protection is granted to the author of the original work for a specific period of time during while they have the encluire right to reproduce, distribute, and display the copyrighted work.
  - Not identify and distinctive syigns, symbolm, or eupranous that identify and distincted the goods & services one enity from those of others. Trademorts protection is granted to the owners the mark for a specific period, during which they have the enclave eight to use the mark in relation to the goods & services for which it is registered.
  - 3) Patents: Patents protect new inventions that are novel, non-obvious and uneful, Patent protection in granted to the inventor for a specie period, during which they have the enclusive right to make use and sell the patented invention.



- 5) & Geographial Indications: GI identity goods as originating from a specific region or terrectory, and possessing qualities, reputation, or charaelesists that are emerically altertable to that region or territory. GI protection is granted to the registered properietor for a specific period during which they have the exclusive right to use the GI in relation to the goods for which it is registered.
  - 5) Dosign. Dosigns protect the visual appearance of a product, undeding its shape, configuration, pallern, organization. Dostan Protection is granted to the registed proprietor for a specific period during which they have the enclusive right to use the design in relation to the product for which it is registered.
  - 6) Semi condulor Integrated Circuits tayout Designs: 51CLD protect the original layout designs of semicondulor integrated circuits. Layout-dus protatuon is granted for a specify period, during which they retain the derignts to utilize the design.
  - 7) Plant Varieties: Plant Varieties of Protection of Former Act, 2001, protests

    New plant varieties that are moved, distinct, uniform and stable.

    Plant variety protection is granted to the breeder for a spetil

    period during which they have the enclusive right to produce,

    sell and market the protected variety.



- Me elements of palenholy refer to the criterion that an invention must meet in order to be charble for a patent.
  - D Morelty or Newness: The invention must be a new and distinct product or technology that in not currently known or used by others. It must be different from anything that has been made, used or sold before.
  - Non Obvious new or Inventire Step: The invention must not be an obvious development or improximent of enviring knowledge. At must be some thing special that would not be obvious to a person having orinary skill in the relevant field.
  - 3 Indulmal of ppheation: The invention must have a praelical unc an be capabled being made or used in an indulmal selling.
  - D'Unefallness: the invention must have a uneful purpose and provide some kind of benefit to socially.
  - (3) Compliane with Patentably Enducion: The invention must not fall under Section 3 and 4 of the Andrean Potents Act, 1970.

The act defines an innovation on "a novel product or technology incorporating an innovative step and capable g indultial application.

Mathematical methods, buisness methods, computer programs are not patentable in India. Addelionally, inventions that are fraugulent, or against public morally are not patentable.