



Criteria 2.6. Student Performance and Learning Outcomes

2.6.1 The institution has stated learning outcomes (Program and Course outcomes), graduate attributes, which are integrated into the assessment process and widely published through the website and other documents, and the attainment of the same is evaluated by the institution

**Sample of Course File. Student Notebook.
Practical Notebook**

Course File : Table of Contents

- Course Activity Review Sheet
- Faculty Time-Table
- Syllabus
- Lesson Plan
- Students List
- Study Material
- Individual Assignment
 - Detail of Slow Learners and Remedial Classes Schedule along with activity proof.
 - Detail of Advanced Learners along with activity proof.
- Mid-Term Question Paper
- Mid-term Award List
 - Detail of Slow Learners and Remedial Classes Schedule along with activity proof.
 - Detail of Advanced Learners along with activity proof.
 - Outcome (Result Analysis) of Slow/Advance Learner after end-term result.
- Group Project/Presentation
- Internal Assessment Marks
- End-Term Result
- CO-PO Attainment Sheet



Course Activity Sheet
(Planning and Review)

Academic Year..... 2023-24
 Programme..... BA LLB 2019-24, BBA LLB 2019-24, LLB 2021-24
 Semester..... IX & V
 Course Name..... IP Law and Pharmacy
 Course Code..... SCHCORP477
 LTP.....
 School..... School of Law
 Faculty..... Ruchi Lakshar

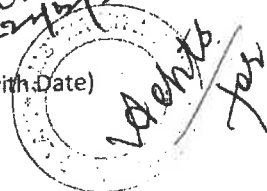
Planning Checklist

S. No	Activity	Status
1	Is the syllabus copy maintained and submitted by the faculty member?	Yes
2	Is lecture plan signed and updated by the faculty member?	Yes
3	Is previous year question paper made available?	Yes
4	Is Time Table made available?	Yes
5	Number of Assignments planned	1
6	Number of quiz planned	1
7	Digital Learning LX (LMS – Review) Is it updated with following (suggestive) : Syllabus Reference material Video links Quiz/Assignment	Yes
8	Is mapping of students available on ERP along with the timetable?	Yes
9	Suggest atleast one innovative way for better engagement of students in this course	Guest lecture organised for students, online subject, delivered by the field expert - motivated students to pursue studies more seriously

(Signature of Faculty Member with Date)
Ruchi 28 Nov 2023



(Signature of Dean with Date)
Vishal (P.O.) 28/11/23



Mid-Semester Review

S.No	Activity	Status
1.	Is the attendance updated on ERP?	Yes
2.	Percentage of students who are not meeting the attendance criteria of 75%	3.5
3.	Pass percentage in Internal Assessment so far	84%
4.	Identification and motivation for toppers Student RollNo Name 1 1908BA LLB002 Bhumi Khandelwal 2 1908BA LLB014 Nishtha Ahlawat 3 1908BA LLB026 mainish 4 210 LLB011 Pradeep Singh	Students encouraged to join MOOC on Blackboard platform pursuing courses on Intellectual Property Law & Policing, Part 1 and Drug Discovery & medicine chemistry.
5.	Identification and motivation for weaker students Student RollNo Name 1 1908BA LLB006 Tamlyga 2 1908BA LLB007 Pari Khurana 3 1908BA LLB012 Chirag Tannu 4 1908BA LLB028 Shubham Tyagi	Yes Remedial classes Taken.

Dean's Review and recommendations

Students have shown improvement

Ruchi
18 Nov 2023
(Signature of Faculty Member with Date)

Dehts (For)
(Signature of Dean with Date)



End-Semester Review

S.N	Activity	Status																				
1.	Is the attendance updated on ERP?	Yes																				
2.	Percentage of students who are not meeting the attendance criteria of 75%	8 % APPROX.																				
3.	Pass percentage	89% Approx.																				
4.	Summary of CO attainment	<table><tr><th>COs</th><th>Direct (80%)</th><th>Indirect (20%)</th><th>Total (100%)</th></tr><tr><td>CO1</td><td>1.56</td><td>3</td><td>1.848</td></tr><tr><td>CO2</td><td>2.216</td><td>2</td><td>2.1728</td></tr><tr><td>CO3</td><td>2.1</td><td>3</td><td>2.28</td></tr><tr><td>CO4</td><td>2.1</td><td>1</td><td>1.88</td></tr></table>	COs	Direct (80%)	Indirect (20%)	Total (100%)	CO1	1.56	3	1.848	CO2	2.216	2	2.1728	CO3	2.1	3	2.28	CO4	2.1	1	1.88
COs	Direct (80%)	Indirect (20%)	Total (100%)																			
CO1	1.56	3	1.848																			
CO2	2.216	2	2.1728																			
CO3	2.1	3	2.28																			
CO4	2.1	1	1.88																			
5.	Student Feedback	Received positive feedback from students most timely completion of entire syllabus, duly marked attendance and additional activities conducted during the course of semester.																				
6.	Exit Feedback by faculty member for improvement in future	Discussing performance of students in end term exam and performance in the 20 marks assignment / writing conducted towards the end of semester and update students about their strength and weaknesses.																				



Wants for

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Dean's Review

Students have shown improvement

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Pedli
4/4/2029
January
2029

(Signature of Faculty Member with Date)

Vedha *21/04/23*
(AOC)

(Signature of Dean with Date)



Vedha
for

University, Sector 55, Golf Course Road, Gurgaon, Haryana - 122003

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aSc Timetables



IP Laws and Pharmacy

Credits: 05

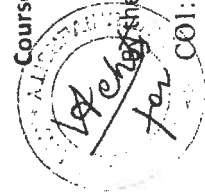
Course Code: SLH CORP 477

Course Objective

Intellectual property rights (IPR) have been defined as ideas, inventions, and creative expressions based on which there is a public willingness to bestow the status of property. IPR provide certain exclusive rights to the inventors or creators of that property, in order to enable them to reap commercial benefits from their creative efforts or reputation. The pharmaceutical sector is complex and highly regulated in most economies. Government price controls and purchasing, public and private insurance schemes, restrictions on marketing and promotion, and the involvement of "learned intermediaries" such as physicians and pharmacists powerfully influence demand for pharmaceuticals. IPRs are generally understood to have two principal areas of impact in pharmaceuticals. First, there is the issue of pricing and access, where discussion focuses on the links between IPRs (particularly patent rights), exclusion of competitors and the availability and pricing of new medicines. Second, there is the issue of R&D incentives – that is to say, the role of IPRs in providing incentives to discover, develop and market new drugs – and the effect of IPRs on R&D expenditure and its allocation across diseases, countries and organizations. Obviously, these two issues are closely linked, and their interplay presents a series of very difficult economic issues and policy questions. The basic objectives of the Course are:

1. This course aims at providing the students with a deeper insight into the IP regime and pharmacy.
2. The course also tries to develop a basis understanding about the principles and various concepts revolving around Intellectual property law and state play in controlling science law medicine.
3. To develop a basic understanding about the concepts involving the process of patent law, Copyrights and Trade secrets and regulation of drug control.

Course Outcomes



At the end of the course, the student will:

CO1: Be able to gain knowledge and understanding of IPR regime concerning regulation of pharmacy sector.



- CO2: Be able to understand the role of TRIPS in shaping India's pharmacy sector and patent law
- CO3: Be able to analyse the judicial status quo and policy framework concerning public health sector and pharmaceutical business policies.
- CO4: Be able to Analyze and apply various case laws and case studies to carve out the best practices across the world.

Course Contents

MODULE 1: Pharmaceutical Industry – Status in India and abroad

1. Scope, Objectives of IPR
2. Relationship between IPR and Pharmacy (General)
3. Pharmaceutical Industry in India
4. Challenges, prospects and opportunities for the pharma Industry in India
5. Biotechnology Sector and Pharma Industry in India
6. Pharmaceutical Industry in US, UK and China

MODULE 2: Law of Patent and Pharmaceutical Industry in India

1. Impact of Indian Patent Law in the Pharma Sector
2. Procedure to get Patent for an Invention of Pharma Industry
3. Grant of Patent of Pharmaceutical Industry
4. Term of patent renewal, surrender and revocation of patent of Pharma Industry
5. Infringement, Assignment of Patent of Pharma Industry
6. Compulsory Licensing
7. Pharma Drug Patent Drafting
8. Pharma Drug Patent Specification Writing



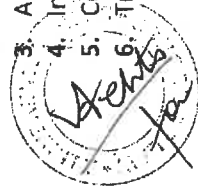
9. Patenting Lifesaving Drugs
10. Patent for Genuine Inventions- Novartis Case
11. Special Problems of Pharmaceutical Patents

MODULE 3: International Law of IPR in Pharma Industry

1. Intellectual Property Protection and Pharma Industry in the US
2. Pharmaceutical IP Law in UK
3. Various aspects and Significance of IPRs in pharmaceuticals
4. Impacts of post TRIPs scenario on Indian Pharmaceutical Industry
5. Regulation of Pharmaceutical industry through various Intellectual property law in India:
 - a. Trademarks
 - b. Industrial design
 - c. Geographical indications
 - d. Copyrights
 - e. Trade secrets
 - f. Licensing and technology transfer
6. Strategy on the protection of IP Rights

MODULE 4: Law of Trademark, Designs, Copyright and Trade Secret

1. Trademarks registration in Pharma Industry
2. Trademark infringement and passing off
3. Assignment and transmission of Trade mark of pharmaceuticals
4. Industrial Design and Pharma Industry
5. Copyright in the pharma Industry
6. Trade Secret and Pharmaceuticals



Pedagogy



The application of specific pedagogy is motivated from the fact that strong foundations need to be developed. However, it is to be kept in mind that implied understanding also needs to be developed on current issues relating to legal scenario in India. Pedagogy for the module has to take care of two things. Firstly, a constant interaction among students and tutor is required, involving students in active and participative manner. Secondly, an instructive strategy is required to understand implications emphasising learning by doing. Thus, in this module following pedagogical approaches are adopted:

- Student Lecture and Presentation: To support the development of theoretical construct.
- Case study Method: Better understanding of the case structure and interpretation of law and procedure.

Text Books:

12. Intellectual Property Rights in Pharma Industry, S.R.Myneni
13. Drugs & Cosmetics Act 1940 and rules
14. Drugs Laws by Hussain
15. Indian Patent Act
16. Quality assurance & GLP by Y. Anjaneyulu
17. Quality control & Application by Bertrand L. Hanser
18. Quality assurance in Analytical chemistry by Werner Funk
19. Guidelines of various countries like MCA, TGA, ICH
20. GLP regulation by Alen Hirsch Vol 38 Marcel Decker series 1997
21. GMP for pharmaceuticals, 4th edition by S. Willing, J. Stocker Marcel Decker series 1997
22. I.P., B.P., U.S.P. International Pharmacopoeia

Resources:

- <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6044128/>
- <https://pharmanewsintel.com/features/comparing-global-pharmaceutical-markets-the-us-uk-and-china>



Course Assessment Components

This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class

Mid Semester Examination	Quiz(s)/ Presentation (s)	Assignment(s)	Total Internal Component	End Semester Examination
15	15	10	40	60

Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes Mapping Matrix

POs (Program Outcomes)- At the end of the program the students will be able to:

PO-1	Have a deeper insight into the IP regime and pharmacy.
PO-2	Demonstrate the ability to develop a basis understanding about the principles and various concepts revolving around Intellectual property law and state play in controlling science law medicine.
PO-3	Use rational and ethical judgment while analyzing interrelationship between the IP regime and pharmacy.



PO-4	Develop a basic understanding about the concepts involving the process of patent law, Copyrights and Trade secrets and regulation of drug control.
PO-5	Demonstrate an understanding of the fundamental concepts of Pharmaceutical Industry
PO-6	Develop a holistic understanding of challenges, prospects and opportunities for the pharma Industry in Indi.

PSOs (Program Specific Outcomes)

PSO-1	Help in designing with the objective of developing young men and women into aware professionals in IP Laws with respect to Pharma industry.
PSO-2	Help students to explore practical application of the IP Law in Pharma Industry.
PSO-3	Empowers students to demonstrate the ability to appreciate the importance of Indian Patent Law in the Pharma Sector
PSO-4	Help to create ability to continuously learn, improvise, adapt, energize, excel and grow.
PSO-5	Encourage student on their professional development plans in the field of IP Law in Pharma Sector
PSO-6	Providing a Strong analytical foundation in key functional areas of IP Law especially Law of Patent and Pharmaceutical Industry in India



Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs) / Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)



Matrix 1- Mapping of COs with POs and PSOs

Course Outcomes (COs)	Program Outcomes (POs)						Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)					
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6
CO1	H	M	H	M		M		M	H	H	M	H
CO2	H	H		H	M		H		M	M		H
CO3		M	H	H	H		H	H	H	H	H	M
CO4	H	M	H		H	M		M	H		M	

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)



2021

Sushant School of Law COURSE OUTLINE		Course Code: SLHCORP 477	
Course Title: IP Laws and Pharmacy		Credits: 5	
Term: Odd, 2023-24	Academic Year: 2023-24	Core/Elective: Elective	
Course Designed by: Ms. Ruchi Lakra		Course Designed by: Ms. Ruchi Lakra	
E-mail: ruchilakra@sushantuniversity.edu.in		E-mail: ruchilakra@sushantuniversity.edu.in	
Pre-requisites: Law			

Course Outcomes

By the end of the course, the student will:

- CO1: Be able to gain knowledge and understanding of IPR regime concerning regulation of pharmacy sector.
- CO2: Be able to understand the role of TRIPS in shaping India's pharmacy sector and patent law
- CO3: Be able to analyse the judicial status quo and policy framework concerning public health sector and pharmaceutical business policies.
- CO4: Be able to Analyze and apply various case laws and case studies to carve out the best practices across the world.

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2. Drugs & Cosmetics Act 1940 and rules
3. Drugs Laws by Hussain



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4. Indian Patent Act
5. Quality assurance & GLP by Y. Anjaneyulu
6. Quality control & Application by Bentrand L. Hanser
7. Quality assurance in Analytical chemistry by Werner Funk
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10. GMP for pharmaceuticals, 4th edition by S. Willing, J. Stocker Marcel Decker series 1997
11. I.P., B.P., U.S.P. International Pharmacopoeia

Resources:

- <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6044128/>
- <https://pharmanewsintel.com/features/comparing-global-pharmaceutical-markets-the-us-uk-and-china>

Lecture Plan (Total Sessions - 54)

Session No.	Session Topic / Sub-topic Description	Unit No.	Date		Methodology used (PPT, White Board, Audio/Video, Practical, Visit, Self-Study based)	Deans Remarks with Date
			Planned on	Taken on		
1	Pharmaceutical Industry – Status in India and abroad Scope, Objectives of IPR	1	16.08.2023	16.08.2023	PPT/ White Board	
	Pharmaceutical Industry – Status in India and abroad Scope, Objectives of IPR	1	17.08.2023	17.08.2023	PPT/ White Board	



3	Pharmaceutical Industry – Status in India and abroad Relationship between IPR and Pharmacy (General)	1	18.08.2023	18.08.2023	PPT/ White Board	
4	Pharmaceutical Industry – Status in India and abroad Relationship between IPR and Pharmacy (General)	1	22.08.2023	22.08.2023	PPT/ White Board	
5	Pharmaceutical Industry – Status in India and abroad Pharmaceutical Industry in India	1	23.08.2023	23.08.2023	PPT/ White Board	
6	Pharmaceutical Industry – Status in India and abroad Pharmaceutical Industry in India	1	24.08.2023	24.08.2023	PPT/ White Board	
7	Pharmaceutical Industry – Status in India and abroad Challenges, prospects and opportunities for the pharma Industry in India	1	25.08.2023	25.08.2023	PPT/ White Board	
8	Pharmaceutical Industry – Status in India and abroad Challenges, prospects and opportunities for the pharma Industry in India	1	29.08.2023	29.08.2023	PPT/ White Board	

14/8/23
18/8/23
22/8/23
24/8/23
25/8/23
29/8/23



9	Pharmaceutical Industry – Status in India and abroad Biotechnology Sector and Pharma Industry in India	I	31.08.2023	31.08.2023	PPT/ White Board	
10	Pharmaceutical Industry – Status in India and abroad Biotechnology Sector and Pharma Industry in India	I	01.09.2023	01.09.2023	PPT/ White Board	
11	Pharmaceutical Industry – Status in India and abroad Pharmaceutical Industry in US, UK and China	I	05.09.2023	05.09.2023	PPT/ White Board	
12	Pharmaceutical Industry – Status in India and abroad Pharmaceutical Industry in US, UK and China	I	06.09.2023	06.09.2023	PPT/ White Board	
13	Law of Patent and Pharmaceutical Industry in India Impact of Indian Patent Law in the Pharma Sector	II	08.09.2023	08.09.2023	PPT/ White Board	
	Law of Patent and Pharmaceutical Industry in India Procedure to get Patent for an Invention of Pharma Industry	II	12.09.2023	12.09.2023	PPT/ White Board	



15	Law of Patent and Pharmaceutical Industry in India Grant of Patent of Pharmaceutical Industry	II	13.09.2023	13.09.2023	PPT/ White Board	
16	Law of Patent and Pharmaceutical Industry in India Term of patent renewal, surrender and revocation of patent of Pharma Industry	II	14.09.2023	14.09.23	PPT/ White Board	
17	Law of Patent and Pharmaceutical Industry in India Infringement, Assignment of Patent of Pharma Industry	II	15.09.2023	15.09.23	PPT/ White Board	
18	Law of Patent and Pharmaceutical Industry in India Compulsory Licensing	II	19.09.2023	19.09.23	PPT/ White Board	
19	Law of Patent and Pharmaceutical Industry in India Pharma Drug Patent Drafting	II	20.09.2023	20.09.23	PPT/ White Board	
20	Law of Patent and Pharmaceutical Industry in India Pharma Drug Patent Specification Writing	II	21.09.2023	21.09.23	PPT/ White Board	
21	Law of Patent and Pharmaceutical Industry in India	II	22.09.2023	22.09.23	PPT/ White Board	



	Patenting Lifesaving Drugs						
22	Law of Patent and Pharmaceutical Industry in India Patenting Lifesaving Drugs	II	26.09.2023	26.9.23	PPT/ White Board		
23	Law of Patent and Pharmaceutical Industry in India Patent for Genuine Inventions- Novartis Case	II	27.09.2023	27.9.23	PPT/ White Board		
24	Law of Patent and Pharmaceutical Industry in India Special Problems of Pharmaceutical Patents	II	29.09.2023	29.9.23	PPT/ White Board		
25	International Law of IPR in Pharma Industry Intellectual Property Protection and Pharma Industry in the US	III	03.10.2023	3.10.23	PPT/ White Board		
26	International Law of IPR in Pharma Industry Pharmaceutical IP Law in UK	III	04.10.2023	4.10.23	PPT/ White Board		
27	International Law of IPR in Pharma Industry Various aspects and Significance of IPRs in pharmaceuticals	III	05.10.2023	5.10.23	PPT/ White Board		
28	International Law of IPR in Pharma Industry	III	06.10.2023	6.10.23	PPT/ White Board		

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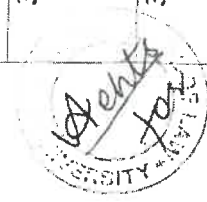


	Impacts of post TRIPs scenario on Indian Pharmaceutical Industry					
29	International Law of IPR in Pharma Industry Impacts of post TRIPs scenario on Indian Pharmaceutical Industry	III	10.10.2023	10.10.23	PPT/ White Board	
30	International Law of IPR in Pharma Industry Regulation of Pharmaceutical industry through various Intellectual property law in India: Trademarks	III	11.10.2023	11.10.23	PPT/ White Board	
31	International Law of IPR in Pharma Industry Regulation of Pharmaceutical industry through various Intellectual property in India: Industrial design	III	12.10.2023	12.10.23	PPT/ White Board	
	International Law of IPR in Pharma Industry Regulation of Pharmaceutical industry through various Intellectual property in India:	III	13.10.2023	13.10.23	PPT/ White Board	

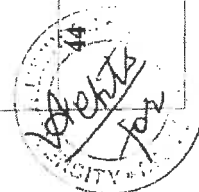


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	Geographical indications					
33	International Law of IPR in Pharma Industry Regulation of Pharmaceutical industry through various Intellectual property in India:	III	24.10.2023	29.10.23	PPT/ White Board	
34	Copyrights International Law of IPR in Pharma Industry Regulation of Pharmaceutical industry through various Intellectual property in India:	III	25.10.2023	25.10.23	PPT/ White Board	
35	Trade secrets International Law of IPR in Pharma Industry Regulation of Pharmaceutical industry through various Intellectual property in India:	III	26.10.2023	28.10.23	PPT/ White Board	
36	Licensing and technology transfer International Law of IPR in Pharma Industry	III	27.10.2023	27.10.23	PPT/ White Board	
37	Strategy on the protection of IP Right Law of Trademark, Designs, Copyright and Trade Secret Trademarks registration in Pharma Industry	IV	31.10.2023	31.10.23	PPT/ White Board	



38	Law of Trademark, Designs, Copyright and Trade Secret Trademarks registration in Pharma Industry	IV	01.10.2023	1.10.23	PPT/ White Board
39	Law of Trademark, Designs, Copyright and Trade Secret Trademark infringement and passing off	IV	02.11.2023	2.11.23	PPT/ White Board
40	Law of Trademark, Designs, Copyright and Trade Secret Trademark infringement and passing off	IV	03.11.2023	3.11.23	PPT/ White Board
41	Law of Trademark, Designs, Copyright and Trade Secret Assignment and transmission of Trade mark of pharmaceuticals	IV	07.10.2023	7.10.23	PPT/ White Board
42	Law of Trademark, Designs, Copyright and Trade Secret Assignment and transmission of Trade mark of pharmaceuticals	IV	08.11.2023	8.11.23	PPT/ White Board
43	Law of Trademark, Designs, Copyright and Trade Secret Assignment and transmission of Trade mark of pharmaceuticals	IV	09.11.2023	9.11.23	PPT/ White Board
44	Law of Trademark, Designs, Copyright and Trade Secret Industrial Design and Pharma Industry	IV	10.11.2023	10.11.23	PPT/ White Board



45	Law of Trademark, Designs, Copyright and Trade Secret Industrial Design and Pharma Industry	IV	14.11.2023	14.11.23	PPT/ White Board
46	Law of Trademark, Designs, Copyright and Trade Secret Copyright in the pharma Industry	IV	15.11.2023	15.11.23	PPT/ White Board
47	Law of Trademark, Designs, Copyright and Trade Secret Copyright in the pharma Industry	IV	16.11.2023	16.11.23	PPT/ White Board
48	Law of Trademark, Designs, Copyright and Trade Secret Copyright in the pharma Industry	IV	17.11.2023	17.11.23	PPT/ White Board
49	Law of Trademark, Designs, Copyright and Trade Secret Copyright in the pharma Industry	IV	21.11.2023	21.11.23	PPT/ White Board
50	Law of Trademark, Designs, Copyright and Trade Secret Trade Secret and Pharmaceuticals	IV	22.11.2023	22.11.23	PPT/ White Board
51	REVISION OF MODULE I	I	23.11.2023	23.11.23	PPT/ White Board
52	REVISION OF MODULE II	II	24.11.2023	24.11.23	PPT/ White Board
53	REVISION OF MODULE III	III	28.11.2023	28.11.23	PPT/ White Board
54	REVISION OF MODULE IV	IV	29.11.2023	29.11.23	PPT/ White Board



for

SUSHANT UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF LAW
STUDENT LIST

BA LLB 2019-24 BBA LLB 2019-24 LLB 2021-24 Semester :
LH CORP 477

Course Name:

IX & V

IP Laws and Pharmacy

Faculty Nan Ruchi Lakra

Enrolment No.	Student Name	Batch No
90BALLB006	Taniya	BA LLB (Hons.) 2019-24
90BALLB007	Pari Khurana	BA LLB (Hons.) 2019-24
90BALLB009	Rinki Rana	BA LLB (Hons.) 2019-24
90BALLB011	Dhriti Kundu	BA LLB (Hons.) 2019-24
90BALLB012	Prashant Sehrawat	BA LLB (Hons.) 2019-24
90BALLB014	Nishtha Ahlawat	BA LLB (Hons.) 2019-24
90BALLB026	Manisha	BA LLB (Hons.) 2019-24
90BALLB027	Nitish Mehlawat	BA LLB (Hons.) 2019-24
90BALLB028	Shubham Tyagi	BA LLB (Hons.) 2019-24
90BBALLB001	Ashish Janghu	BBA LLB (Hons.) 2019-24
90BBALLB002	Bhumika Dandona	BBA LLB (Hons.) 2019-24
90BBALLB003	Dipesh Ambawat	BBA LLB (Hons.) 2019-24
90BF LB004	Ritik Yadav	BBA LLB (Hons.) 2019-24
90B LB006	Chetan Sharma	BBA LLB (Hons.) 2019-24
90BBALLB007	Vaibhav Yadav	BBA LLB (Hons.) 2019-24
90BBALLB008	Ishaanvi Mavi	BBA LLB (Hons.) 2019-24
90BBALLB009	Vinay Yadav	BBA LLB (Hons.) 2019-24
90BBALLB012	Chirag Tanwar	BBA LLB (Hons.) 2019-24
90BBALLB013	Lavanya Gupta	BBA LLB (Hons.) 2019-24
90BBALLB014	Bilha Susan Jiji	BBA LLB (Hons.) 2019-24
90BBALLB015	Simran Gulia	BBA LLB (Hons.) 2019-24
10LLB003	Col Chanjeet Singh Gauba	LLB (Hons.) 2021-24
10LLB004	Rajinder Prasad Sharma	LLB (Hons.) 2021-24
10LLB008	Nandita Kashyap	LLB (Hons.) 2021-24
10LLB011	Pradheep Singh	LLB (Hons.) 2021-24
10LLB017	Vivienne Mimi Nabam	LLB (Hons.) 2021-24
10LLB018	Rahul Yadav	LLB (Hons.) 2021-24
10LLB021	Amit Sachdeva	LLB (Hons.) 2021-24
10LLB022	Raghav Chawla	LLB (Hons.) 2021-24



sample
study material
IP Law and Pharmacy

Q

August 6th, 2014

e-saving drugs has created a global health crisis where
become a commercial commodity.

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5 minutes



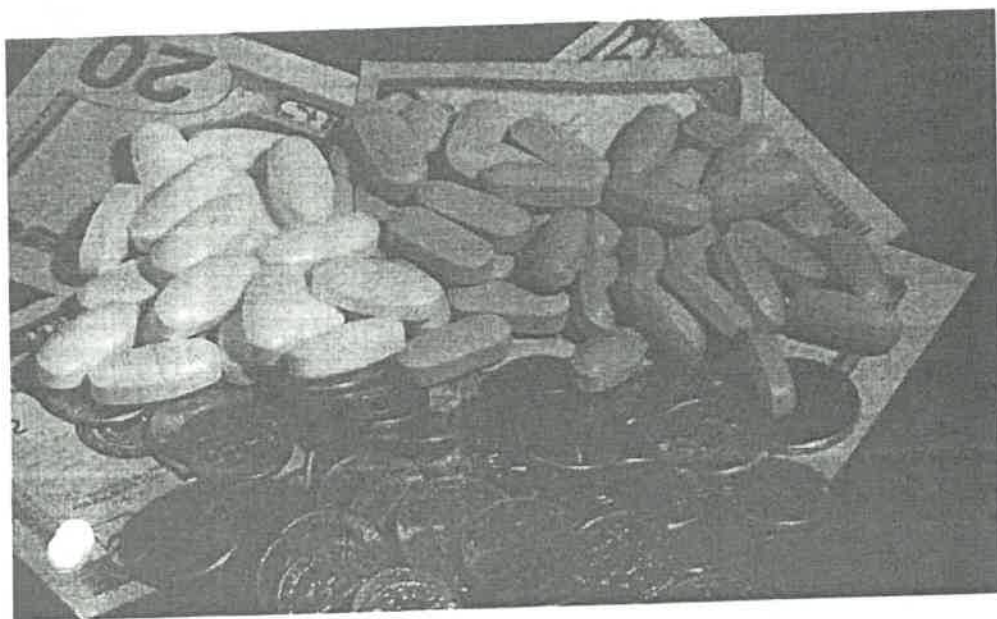
of people—mostly in developing countries—lack access to life-saving drugs. This imbalance is among the most important challenges of global public health in the 21st century, argues Akansha Mehta. There is scant evidence to prove that strong intellectual property rights and patent protection have benefited research, development and innovation in developing countries. When economic interests override the human right to life-saving medicines, how can society regulate unbridled private markets?

Intellectual property rights is deeply rooted in the philosophical foundations of liberalism. The tenants of this philosophy make it incumbent on governments to foster free markets and act as a protector of private properties including intellectual ones. Right to property is a basic right for individual and societies to attain their ultimate potentials and fulfilments. The application of the same principles in global pharmaceutical research and development have metamorphosed into a system that is causing misery and death to a large part of humanity. The irony of patenting of pharmaceutical products through private R&D is that while promoting research it is preventing parallel innovations and impeding the benefit of the masses. This peculiar dilemma remains locked in abstraction which only a rigorous academic debate through the growing open access movement can resolve.

This area can discern the fault lines in the theoretical basis of the economics of pharmaceuticals and the economics of drug pricing followed world over. Sustained high quality research can result in improving the quality and life expectancy for millions who have no access to medicines. Every year about 14 million people die every year from infectious diseases surprisingly



able and preventable such as acute respiratory infections, diarrhoeal diseases, sis. The death toll is unacceptably high specially in developing nations. This due to the lack of economic accessibility of life saving medicines. Many of the so beyond the reach of common man. For example, the cost of drug used for cancer costs £2,375 for one dose and £114,000 pounds for a full course of 48 / unaffordable.



mage credit: Ragesoss (Wikimedia, CC BY-SA)

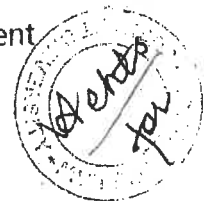
ugs and medicines can be attributed to the patenting system which allows the
ain a monopoly over the production and marketing of pharmaceutical products



ting them to fix prices at high rates to maximise profits. Millions of diseased d —mostly in developing countries—lack access to life-saving drugs. Righting ing the most important challenges of global public health of this century. One gap is lack of infrastructure and skills for research within developing nations. th public and private sectors in the developed world naturally devote relatively lop cures to diseases without having markets for them in their own countries. ew ew drugs target diseases specific to developing countries.

that poor health infrastructure, cumbersome drug regulatory procedures, and in developing countries also act as obstacles to this access. One proposed am targets a surprising set of actors: research universities and public sector developed countries. Many of the world's most important medicines and public olly or partly developed in academic laboratories. Their accessibility to those is profoundly affected by the kind of research, licensing and patenting ese universities

nder around the world through the provisions of WTO Agreement on Trade- ted. Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) which is based on the presumption that ellectual property rights are highly imperative to encourage innovation and scant evidence to prove that the introduction of TRIPS-compliant framework of sured transfer of technology, research & development and innovation in especially in context of life saving medicines and human health. However, in erial Conference of the WTO adopted the Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement



incorporating certain provisions in the interest of public health which was
the developing countries. The Declaration allows least-developed countries to
of patent protection for pharmaceutical products and legal protection of
a, submitted as a condition of approving the marketing of pharmaceuticals until

provision is the one which clarifies the freedoms all WTO members have with
compulsory licensing, their determination of what constitutes a national emergency or
of extreme urgency, and exhaustion of rights. The Declaration explicitly
health crises "relating to HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other epidemics,
national emergency or other circumstances of extreme urgency." Moreover, WTO
establish their own regime for exhaustion of intellectual property rights. This is
means that, if national laws indicate that patent rights over drugs are
first legitimate sale anywhere in the world, countries can then import drugs
countries where they are sold at a lower price:

has ensured is that poor patients give their entire life savings to pharmaceutical
their treatments to save their lives. Pharmaceutical industry has built their profit
entire set of intellectual property controls creating a commercial hegemony to
series. In the garb of protecting their intellectual property rights these
hold poor patients hostage to market forces. It amounts to denying known
of humanity for commercial consideration and letting the public health remain
local scale. The struggle to access lifesaving medicines presents a legal and ethical



Wrights for

Sushant University, Sushant University
Individual Assignment – Odd Sem 2023

Program: BA LLB 2019-24
BBA LLB 2019-24
LLB 2021-24

Semester: IX & V
Course Code: SLH CORP 477
Maximum Marks: 105

Course Name: IP Laws and Pharmacy

Faculty: Ruchi Lakra

Submission Deadline: 22nd and 23rd November 2023

Course Outcomes

By the end of the course, the student will:

- CO1: Be able to gain knowledge and understanding of IPR regime concerning regulation of pharmacy sector.
- CO2: Be able to understand the role of TRIPS in shaping India's pharmacy sector and patent law.
- CO3: Be able to analyse the judicial status quo and policy framework concerning public health sector and pharmaceutical business policies.
- CO4: Be able to Analyze and apply various case laws and case studies to carve out the best practices across the world.

Assignment:

1. Students are required to select any aspect as assignment topic from the following area i.e., Pharmaceutical Industry – Status in India and abroad, Law of Patent and Pharmaceutical Industry in India, International Law of IPR in Pharma Industry and Law of Trademark, Designs, Copyright and Trade Secret and to explain the same with relevant provisions, case laws and recent developments. (CO1, CO2, CO3, CO4)
2. Students are required to create a **PPT** as deliberated in the class on the very assignment topic written by them. (CO1, CO2, CO3, CO4)



Signature

Name: Rajinder Prasad Sharma

Roll No. 210LLB004

V Semester

Mobile No. 9654146148

IP Law and Pharmacy

Assignment on the Topic: "Trade Mark Registration in Pharma Industry"

Introduction

The Indian Pharma sector is the fastest-growing sector in the country. About 20% of the world's pharmaceutical goods are exported from India. Different world economies source India for both organic and inorganic pharmaceutical goods. But it is also true that in the drug business, Pharma Companies are facing stiff competition and their cost of marketing and branding is even increasing with each passing day.

The trademark registration for Pharma Company is one of the most effective tools used for securely enlarging the Pharma business in India. Trademark registration helps Pharma Companies to secure their goods and brand identity, getting replicated by spurious pharma dealers.

A trademark must not be confusingly similar to a previous brand, according to Section 11 of the Trade Marks Act, 1999. Customers should be able to quickly distinguish between items based on the brand name, drug name, and trade dress when purchasing pharmaceutical products or drugs to minimize or reduce errors.²¹

Pharmaceutical trademarks are a type of mark that consumers can use to identify trustworthy goods. Trademarks are used to differentiate goods provided by one company from those manufactured by another and can be a symbol, word, phrase, design, or a combination of these items.

1. ---The Need for Trademark in Pharmaceutical Industry

Pharmaceutical trademarks are similar to conventional trademarks, with the exception that they are typically registered for reliable pharmaceutical goods and services, such as life-saving pharmaceutical drugs and healthcare products and services. Pharmaceutical trademarks are particularly important since they are directly linked to a matter of public health.

2. Why Trademark Registration?

Trademark registration provides protection from the identity theft of business which normal business registration could not do. Trademark registration ensures registration of brand name, logo, mark, symbols of the company under government records and restrains its use by any of the third parties.



A trademark once registered can only be used with prior approval of the trademark owner. It will build value and because of this, potential investors will always be interested in whether a business has trademarked its name, key products or services. A trademark offers security to goods or services being offered registered under trademark legislation and guidelines issued for its use, reuse, assignment, etc. Once a trademark is registered, if it is copied without permission of the owner, severe penalties can be imposed by the trademark authorities.

3. Procedure for Trademark Registration of Pharma Company

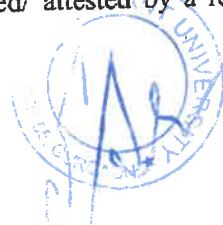
Trademark can be registered by a Pharma company name for its logo or sign or symbol to be imprinted on products or any medical equipment or in the documentation for goods provided and/or services rendered provided through the company.

Documents required for Trademark registration of Pharma Company

- Authority letter for authorized person of the company;
- Details about the company;
- Address proof of business (Utility Bill & Premises ownership documents);
- Mobile No. & Email ID of an Authorized person for company;
- Copy of Identity Proof & Address Proof;
- User Affidavit is required by trademark authorities for confirming the use of Trademark by the applicant;
- Certificate of operating as Small enterprise (if applicable);
- Certificate registered for Startup (if applicable)

4. Trademark Registration Process:

- Trademark Search:** The first step in the trademark registration process includes doing a trademark search for the available name, brand mark, logo which can be done on the trademark portal at <https://ipindiaonline.gov.in/tm/publicsearch/firmmain.aspx>
- Selection of Trademark Class and Category:** The trademark authorities provide an entire range of goods and services categorized into 45 Classes to be trademarked. For Pharma Companies, most goods have been categorized into **Class 5** and **Class 35** in **certain exceptional situations**. An application depending upon the requirement of the company can also be filed for registration of **Collective marks** or **Certification marks**.
- File Trademark Application Form:** On selection of the proper class of goods to be registered, the applicant has to log in on the trademark registration portal. (<https://ipindiaservices.gov.in/eregister/eregister.aspx>).
Using **Form TM-A**, all details of the company and the product for which the trademark is to be obtained is to be filed and duly certified/ attested by a registered trademark attorney.



(iv) **Payment of Trademark Fees:** Once the form is submitted, make payment of the required fees as shown on the portal.

(v) **Receipt of Acknowledgment:** On successful payment, an acknowledgment or a reference number (application number) is generated which can be used for knowing the progress of the application at any future date.

Once a trademark registration application is submitted, the trademark authorities and the proper officer will consider the application for examination. The applicant is intimated by the officer for acceptance or rejection of application. On acceptance, it is further published in a Trademark Journal for about 4 months for being advertised in which either trademark would be registered, objected or opposed as the case may be.

Once approved, the trademark is registered for a minimum period of 10 years after which it is to be renewed.

5. Benefits of Trademark Registration for Pharma Company

- Legal security to drug manufacturers
- Help buyers to choose the right medications.
- Help drug manufacturers to take legal action against counterfeits.
- Helps in better marketing & branding of goods.
- Helps creating positive image of the company.

6. What is Pharmaceutical Trademark?

Pharmaceutical trademarks are mostly filed for reputable pharmaceutical goods and services. In the case of pharmaceutical trademark, the brand name or drug name is typically taken from the drug's treatment, salt composition, or any other associated medical word. For example, if the drug for the liver is called LIV, the next drug from the same firm will be labeled "LIV 1."

Medicinal and pharmaceutical products are commonly named after their generic ingredients. However, such marks are frequently regarded as weak or non-distinctive because they can easily be traced back to their individual ingredients.

7. Importance of Pharmaceutical Trademark

Pharmaceutical trademarks are important because they are directly related to public health issues and help users identify the products they want, which improves the reputation and motivates pharmaceutical companies to maintain high quality. By minimizing name-related prescription errors, pharmaceutical trademarks protect a patient's health and safety. Any chance for error or mistake in a medicine's nomenclature, such as identical sound or resembling names or any similarity in trade style, packaging, etc., might affect a patient's purchasing decision, whereas the purchase of the wrong drug can be fatal. As a result, courts are strict in this regard



and take particular caution when evaluating problems related to the pharmaceutical industry, with public welfare and health as the highest priorities.

Due to business and regulatory factors, the pharmaceutical industry's procedure is extremely time-consuming. Here's a quick checklist of actions you must take with the help of an IP professional or trademark attorney to help you register an effective pharmaceutical trademark:

- Make a list of possible trademark contenders and rank them in order of importance.
- Proceed with the strongest options; conduct a full trademark clearance similarity search to determine the risk of your trademarks being confused with existing brand names.
- Proceed with the strongest options; conduct a full trademark clearance similarity search to determine the risk of your trademarks being confused with existing brand names.
- To keep track of possible infringement by using both traditional and non-conventional resources.
- File for trademark registration.

Manufacturers might also be enticed to invest in new treatments by using trademark to secure the safety of their existing drugs. Apart from this, trademark in the pharmaceutical industry also:

- Supports Health Professionals to Minimize Medication Errors.
- Enables Consumers to Choose Suitable Medications.
- Allows Manufacturers to Monitor Their Drugs.

8. Drug license

Every pharmaceutical company needs a drug license to manufacture, distribute and market drugs in India. The Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) and the State Drugs Standard Control Organisation (SDSCO) are responsible for issuing drug licenses. These are the different types of drug licenses that a pharma company requires:

Manufacturing license

Pharma companies that manufacture drugs, including allopathic, homoeopathy, ayurvedic, cosmetics and other medicines, must obtain a drug manufacturing license.

9. Wholesale drug license

Pharma companies selling medications in bulk, such as through a PCD (Propaganda cum Distribution) pharma franchise, must obtain a wholesale drug license.

10. Retail drug License

Pharma companies selling drugs or cosmetics for consumers' consumption must get a retail drug license.



11. Loan license

Pharma companies that do not have land to manufacture drugs but use manufacturing facilities of another licensee should apply for a loan license.

12.Import license

Pharma companies importing the products for the manufacturing of drugs or engaged in importing drugs to India should obtain an import license.

13. Trademark registration

A trademark and patent registration are necessary for a pharma company. Though trademark and patent registration are not mandatory, it is essential to prevent others or competitors from using the intellectual property of the company, i.e. company name, brand or logo used for pharma products. Patent registration protects the preparation method of pharma products and prevents others from using the same method to prepare similar medicines or drugs.

Pharma companies are a booming market in India, especially with the government's support to entrepreneurs to establish manufacturing and marketing pharma companies. A pharma company can be established for manufacturing drugs and medicines or marketing the same. However, it must obtain all the required licences and registrations to operate its business successfully.

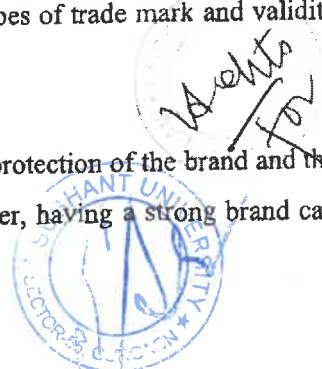
After the acceptance of the mark, trademark is published in TM Journal. If no opposition is filed within four months from the date of publication of the trademark, the published trademark becomes eligible for registration. The issuance of registration certificate is done through automated TM system. Once the application is filed, it will be thoroughly examined by the Registrar and they will prepare an examination in writing and will send a copy of it to the applicant with 30 days to let them know whether the Registry wants to refuse or conditionally accept the application.

14. Trade Mark – Registration Process & Validity

Trade mark is a symbol, combination of characters or numerals used by a company to uniquely identify its goods or services from others in the market. Trade mark registration can help prevent repetition or duplication of a goods or service by competitors or other persons. Today most businesses are involved in building a brand and invest significant amount of resources into advertising and marketing initiatives. For such businesses, a trade mark registration will ensure that their investment and efforts are protected from unscrupulous copy-cats. In this article, we look at the registration process, types of trade mark and validity of a registered trade mark in detail.

15. Benefits of Trade Mark

The biggest benefit to having a trade mark registered is for the protection of the brand and the business by contributing to the goodwill of the business. Further, having a strong brand can



act as a bridge between the customer and the product by ensuring they are loyal and affiliated to the business for a long time.

The following are some of the other benefits:

- It gives credits to the source of the product or service.
- It guarantees its quality
- It helps in the advertisement of goods and service.

16. Validity of Registered Trade Mark

Once a trade mark application is filed with the Trade Mark office, the applicant can begin using the TM symbol. If the trademark is registered, the applicant can use the R symbol. All registered trade marks are valid for a period of 10 years from the date of application. At the end of its validity, a trade mark can be renewed easily by paying the Government fee for registration.

17. Trade Mark renewal.

- Trademark class under the application must be filed.
- Power of attorney in Form 48 Format should be signed by the applicant

Trade Mark Registration Process

Registration for trade mark can be easily done in four steps and they are as follows:

Step 1: Trademark Search

The first step is trade mark search. The search should be done in both for various combination of similar marks on the intellectual property website. In case similar marks are found, check the description to see if the mark represents the same set of goods or services proposed by you.

Step 2: Application Preparation

In the second step, an application is prepared by the Trade Mark Attorney. Form 48 and TM-1 will be prepared for approval and signature of the trade mark applicant.

Step 3: Application Filing

In the third step, the trade mark filing is completed with the Trade Mark Registry. The Government fee for registering a trade mark for an individual, startup, small enterprise is Rs.4500. For all other types of applicant, the Government fee is Rs.9000. There is a separate fee setup for the attorney professional which is Rs.3500 for each application.

Step 4: Government Processing

Once a trade mark application is filed and the Government is processing the application, the status of the trade mark application must be checked periodically. In case of objection, an objection reply must be submitted by the applicant within 30 days. Similarly, in case of opposition, the applicant must respond in a time-bound manner to allay the concerns of the counter-party.

18. PHARMACEUTICAL TRADEMARKS



Trademark is a sign capable of distinguishing the goods or services of one enterprise from those of other enterprise. The sign includes Name, Word, Sound, Logo, Symbol, Design, and Phrase which are Distinctive and Non-Descriptive.

-EVOLUTION OF TRADEMARKS

The use of trademarks dates back to the times when marks were affixed to establish ownership of the goods. These markings ensured that in case of a shipwreck the owners could identify the goods. Subsequently, after the onset of industrial revolution purpose of these marks changed, and people mostly affixed these marks to advertise and indicate the source of the goods.

The history of protecting these marks as trademarks started in 16th Century where common law courts considered using someone else's mark as deceit and the action as "passing off" i.e. misleadingly indicating the source of goods to someone else by misrepresentation and confusion.

19. LEGAL REQUIREMENTS FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADEMARK

- The selected mark should be capable of being represented graphically (that is in the paper form), therefore sound marks were written in notes, smell marks were put in chemical formulation.
- It should be capable of distinguishing the goods or services of one undertaking in relation to which it is being used from those of others.
- It should be used or proposed to be used in relation to goods or services for the purpose of indicating a connection in the course of trade between the goods or services and some person having the right to use the mark with or without revealing identity of that person.

20. SELECTING A TRADE MARK - PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

In pharmaceutical industry it is paramount that customers should easily differentiate between the products on the basis of the name and trade dress to reduce the medication errors. Therefore, before investing in a mark it is important to understand the law and act accordingly, which shall also reduce unnecessary hassle and legal cost.

STEP 1: RELEVANT TRADE MARK SECTIONS TO CONSIDER BEFORE SELECTING A MARK

Accordingly Section 9 of the Indian Trademark Act, 1999 provides absolute grounds for refusal of trademark registration, for marks which are devoid of any distinctive character, i.e. not capable of distinguishing the goods or services of one source to another and it is of such nature as to deceive the public or cause confusion.



Section 11 of the Indian Trademark Act, 1999 provides relative grounds for refusal of trademark registration on similarity to an earlier trade mark which is likely to create confusion among customers.

Section 13 of the Indian Trademark Act, 1999 limits restricts registration of names of chemical elements or international non-proprietary names. More particularly, commonly used and accepted name of any single chemical element or any single chemical compound (as distinguished from a mixture) in respect of a chemical substance or preparation, or international non-proprietary name declared by the World Health Organisation or which is deceptively similar to such name, are not registered.

STEP 2: KEY POINTS TO CREATE A STRONG TRADEMARK

A strong mark fulfills two main objectives, stops third party use, and is easier to protect. A strong mark should therefore:

- have a distinctive character;
- avoid likelihood of confusion with existing marks and/or existing inter-national non-proprietary names; and
- not have a derivative of prior mark or existing INN (International Non-proprietary Names).

STEP 3: AVOID WHILE DECIDING A TRADEMARK

Generic words/terms – these are common everyday names for goods and services, in case of pharmaceutical e.g. “pharma” or “anti” for Pharmaceutical Products.

In case of pharmaceutical products it is very common to find generic names as trademarks which are coined for easy identification of chemical names in the drug. Although, a generic name may help avoiding confusion between medication or medical errors, these marks are weak marks as they do not indicate the source of the products rather just indicates the ingredients, hence considered a weak mark, and a source for confusion for the consumers. E.g. CELEBREX (celecoxib), CEREBYX (fosphenytoin), CELEXA (citalopram) etc.

AZIWOK and AZIWIN indicate “Azi”- a common stem indicating Azithromycin combined with “WOK” and “WIN” acting as variable suffix. Although both the names are different but not very distinctive and do not indicate towards their producers or manufactures, and are liable to be objected under Section 9 and Section 11 of the Indian Trademarks Act, hence are categorised as weak marks.

Avoid descriptive words/terms – directly describe the features or quality of the goods or services or provide the information but do not identify or distinguish the goods or the services e.g. CREAMY for milk.

Avoid Suggestive marks – suggest qualities or characteristics of the goods and the services without actually describing them e.g. ULTRA GROW for Hair growth formula.



Avoid Likelihood for Confusion: The likelihood of confusion exists when the marks of the parties are similar (looks alike, sounds alike, similar meaning or creates similar overall commercial impression) or the parties have related goods and services in such a way that the consumers are likely to believe that it comes from the same source. The manufacturers should make bonafide effort to make the mark distinctive, by using different trade dress (over all look of the packaging) or taglines etc. to avoid likelihood of confusion.

Section 18 of the Trade Mark Act, 1999 outlines the process for registering a trade mark. Thus, in order to apply for registration, the applicant must meet the requirements outlined in the Act. Sub-section 1 states that any person claiming the trade mark may submit an application in writing to the Registrar.

Section 25 in The Trade Marks Act, 1999 which inter-alia provides as under:

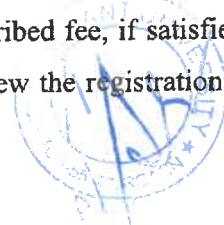
Duration, renewal, removal and restoration of registration.—

(1) The registration of a trade mark, after the commencement of this Act, shall be for a period of ten years, but may be renewed from time to time in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(2) The Registrar shall, on application made by the registered proprietor of a trade mark in the prescribed manner and within the prescribed period and subject to payment of the prescribed fee, renew the registration of the trade mark for a period of ten years from the date of expiration of the original registration or of the last renewal of registration, as the case may be (which date is in this section referred to as the expiration of the last registration).

(3) At the prescribed time before the expiration of the last registration of a trade mark the Registrar shall send notice in the prescribed manner to the registered proprietor of the date of expiration and the conditions as to payment of fees and otherwise upon which a renewal of registration may be obtained, and, if at the expiration of the time prescribed in that behalf those conditions have not been duly complied with the Registrar may remove the trade mark from the register: Provided that the Registrar shall not remove the trade mark from the register if an application is made in the prescribed form and the prescribed fee and surcharge is paid within six months from the expiration of the last registration of the trade mark and shall renew the registration of the trade mark for a period of ten years under sub-section (2).

(4) Where a trade mark has been removed from the register for non-payment of the prescribed fee, the Registrar shall, after six months and within one year from the expiration of the last registration of the trade mark, on receipt of an application in the prescribed form and on payment of the prescribed fee, if satisfied that it is just so to do, restore the trade mark to the register and renew the registration of the trade mark either



generally or subject to such conditions or limitations as he thinks fit to impose, for a period of ten years from the expiration of the last registration.

Section 132 in the Trade Marks Act, 1999 explains as follows:

Abandonment.—Where, in the opinion of the Registrar, an applicant is in default in the prosecution of an application filed under this Act or any Act relating to trade marks in force prior to the commencement of this Act, the Registrar may, by notice require the applicant to remedy the default within a time specified and after giving him, if so, desired, an opportunity of being heard, treat the

Section 139 in the Trade Marks Act, 1999

Power to require goods to show indication of origin.—

- (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, require that goods of any class specified in the notification which are made or produced beyond the limits of India and imported into India, or, which are made or produced within the limits of India, shall, from such date as may be appointed by the notification not being less than three months from its issue, have applied to them an indication of the country or place in which they were made or produced, or of the name and address of the manufacturer or the person for whom the goods were manufactured.
- (2) The notification may specify the manner in which such indication shall be applied that is to say, whether to goods themselves or in any other manner, and the times or occasions on which the presence of the indication shall be necessary, that is to say, whether on importation only, or also at the time of sale, whether by wholesale or retail or both.
- (3) No notification under this section shall be issued, unless application is made for its issue by persons or associations substantially representing the interests of dealers in, or manufacturers, producers, or users of, the goods concerned, or unless the Central Government is otherwise convinced that it is necessary in the public interest to issue the notification, with or without such inquiry, as the Central Government may consider necessary.
- (4) The provisions of section 23 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (10 of 1897) shall apply to the issue of a notification under this section as they apply to the making of a rule or bye-law the making of which is subject to the condition of previous publication.
- (5) A notification under this section shall not apply to goods made or produced beyond the limits of India and imported into India, if in respect of those goods, the Commissioner of Customs is satisfied at the time of importation that they are intended for exportation whether after transshipment in or transit through India or otherwise.



- The selected mark should be capable of being represented graphically (that is in the paper form).
- It should be capable of distinguishing the goods or services of one undertaking from those of others.

Trademark registration in Pharma Industry

21. Advantages of Trademark in Pharmaceuticals

Some of the major advantages of Trademark in Pharmaceuticals are as follows: –

(i). Allowing Drug Manufacturers to Monitor Their Products

Manufacturers will be able to monitor the safety of their existing drug, thanks to the use of trademarks. Without the use of a trademark, they would be unable to determine whether their products were involved based on reports of side effects that just stated the drug's common name. It would result in costly investigation that may be avoided if the manufacturers involved were distinguished by Pharmaceutical Trademarks.

(ii). Encouraging Health Professionals to Prevent Medical Error

The purpose of the Trademark is to ensure that the mark is unique and original. Due to the similarities of multiple generic names for pharmaceuticals in the same category, many nurses, physicians, and other practitioners find it difficult to recall or spell common names. Healthcare practitioners ensure that the correct medication is administered to patients by employing unique Trademarks for each pharmaceutical drug.

(iii). Letting users choose suitable medications

People are typically hesitant to switch from their favourite branded drug to a generic equivalent. The peace of mind that comes with the administration of a well-known branded drug may be the reason for some clients to exercise brand loyalty. Users can also learn about the availability of unique treatments for their health conditions quickly, thanks to the start of direct-to-customer advertising in many countries

22. How to Register a Trademark in the Pharmaceutical Industry

While all potential trademarks face similar problems in terms of creation and registration, pharmaceutical companies that want to protect themselves with a trademark confront a number of unique issues, particularly with respect to Pharmaceuticals. Pharmaceutical trademark approval and protection can be difficult, since brand owners and IP specialists must not only design a wholly different brand name, but must also guard against counterfeiting, trademark infringement, and passing-off attempts. Any new naming stage always starts with a big list of possible names, which is narrowed down to more reasonable proportions using a range of approaches. Some companies will conduct a deeper comprehensive search to

eliminate names that may be confusingly similar to existing trademarks, as well as to reject names that may have unexpected meanings or implications in any of the languages spoken in the areas where the product will be sold.

Comprehensive trademark searches guided by Sagacious IP experts allow us to confidently kick start our final pharmaceutical names. Our evaluation for our final-candidate names combines the global trademark registration data with name safety to ensure that any potential conflicts have been detected and reported for our final inspection.

23. Non-Conventional Trademark

In today's age of competitive marketing, a variety of tactics are used to capture consumers' attention. Non-traditional trademarks are also playing a role in the same. Non-traditional trademarks exist beyond the scope of standard trademarks. These include marks based on shape, sound, smell, taste, and texture. In recent years, pharmaceutical businesses have started using advanced and novel strategies to differentiate their products from those belonging to competitors. As a result, pharmaceutical companies are depending on non-traditional trademarks to stay ahead of the curve, in addition to merely the brand name or drug name. This helps in avoiding confusion among customers while simultaneously emphasizing the trademark's uniqueness.

In terms of non-traditional trademarks, India has a long way to go. With the introduction of new technology and developments in trademark recognition and association, going beyond the old approaches has become vital.

24. Trademark Infringement Cases in the Indian Pharmaceutical Industry

In the Indian pharmaceutical industry, there have been a bunch of cases over the years involving pharmaceutical trademark infringement. One common feature of these several cases is that the risk of misunderstanding in cases involving drugs must be kept to a minimum, if not zero, to avoid any negative impact on public health. Some well-known trademark infringement cases in the Indian pharmaceutical industry are discussed below:

Case 1: Cadila Healthcare Ltd. V. Cadila Pharmaceutical Ltd, 2001(5) SCC 73

Cadila Healthcare Ltd. was granted a trademark for "FALCIGO" to market its medicine for cerebral malaria. After a year, Cadila Pharmaceuticals Ltd. launched their drug "Falcitab" in the market. Cadila Healthcare Ltd. filed a complaint in the district court of Vadodara seeking a judgment prohibiting Cadila Pharmaceuticals Ltd. from using the term "Falcitab. " According to the appellants, both pharmaceuticals were used to treat the same condition, the labels were misleadingly similar, and both medicines were to be prescribed as a last resort. But according to



the responders, the word 'Falci' is derived from the disease Falcipharum malaria and is used in the pharmaceutical sector.

Despite the fact that both pharmaceuticals can only be bought through a prescription, the Supreme Court concluded that this information was insufficient to prevent confusion. The Supreme Court declared that the disturbing similarity criteria must be amended in the case of pharmaceutical medications since misreading medicinal products can be fatal. As a result, the injunction was considered to be appropriate in this case. The Supreme Court of India also set the following factors for determining whether two pharmaceutical trademarks are deceptively similar:

- The type of trademarks, such as a word, label, or composite mark.
- The degree to which the trademarks are similar.
- The kinds of goods or services for which they are used as trademarks.
- The similarity in the character, nature and performance of the rival's products.
- The type of buyer who is most likely to purchase or use products with the trademarks they need, based on their education and intellect, as well as the degree of caution they are likely to practice while buying or using the products.
- How things are purchased or orders are placed.
- And any other information that could help determine the degree of dissimilarity between the competing marks.

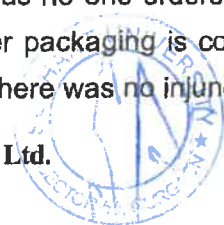
Case 2: Mankind Pharma Limited V. Novakind BioSciences Private Limited

In the case of Mankind Pharma Limited v. Novakind BioSciences Private Limited, the Honorable High Court of Delhi granted an ex-parte ad-interim injunction in favor of the plaintiff (Mankind), prohibiting the defendant (Novakind) from, among other things, manufacturing and selling any pharmaceutical product with the suffix "KIND." The plaintiff was the owner of the well-known trademark "MANKIND" and a number of other marks with the suffix "KIND," while the defendant was using the mark "DEFZAKIND" for its pharmaceutical medicine.

Case 3: Cipla Limited vs. M.K. Pharmaceuticals MIPR

In this case, the plaintiff sold "NORFLOXACIN" tablets in blister packaging that were oval in shape and orange in color, under the trademark "NORFLOX-400." The defendant adopted the identical name, "NORFLOX-400." However, the plaintiff did not sue the defendant for the name; rather, the plaintiff alleged that the defendant imitated the shape, color, and blister packaging of tablets, causing confusion. It is well understood that no color monopoly can exist as no one orders medicine based on its color, form, or packaging. The use of blister packaging is common, and pills are frequently round or oval in shape. As a result, there was no injunction issued.

Case 4: Neon Laboratories Ltd. V. Medical Technologies Ltd.



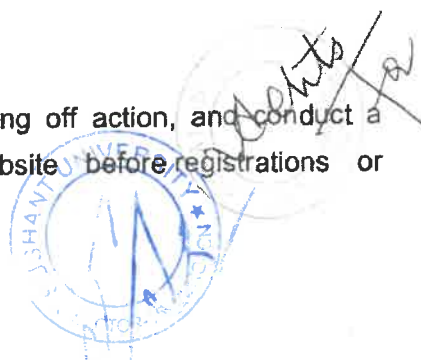
The appellant filed a trademark registration application in 1992, and was granted the trademark "ROFOL" in 2001. However, the product was not released until 2004. Meanwhile, in 1998, the respondent introduced the drug "PROFOL." Due to this, the respondent had an earlier user date, and the appellant had an earlier registration date. The case was in favour of the respondent as the respondent began producing and distributing, as well as earned substantial goodwill in that period. As a result, the trademark "ROFOL" was placed under injunction. The temporary injunction factors of balance of convenience and irreparable damage favored the respondent.

- Find out about any other well-known brand names or trademarks that are comparable.
- Make a list of restricted trademarks so you can see if their brand name or trademark is included in the list.
- Identify other products/logos that appear to be similar to respective companies.
- The team has all of the tools necessary to offer you precise and dependable data.
- Solutions that is both affordable and effective.
- Excellent Results.
- Flexible Delivery Schedules based on Customer Needs.

Conclusion

After examining pharmaceutical Trademarks, it is clear that Trademarks are important in the pharmaceutical industry. To avoid trademark infringement, a systematic search should be done prior to registration to avoid similar naming and sound-alike pharmaceutical names, whether you're searching the WIPO Trademark Database, the EPO Trademark Database, or conducting a custom search. A pharmaceutical trademark identifies a drug manufacturer's success by prohibiting counterfeiting of its products/processes. To summarize, Indian courts are adopting a stricter approach to adjudicating the probability of confusion in pharmaceutical trademarks due to the impact on human life. As a result, based on the opinions adopted by various courts, the following aspects should be considered when selecting a brand name for pharmaceutical products:

- (i) To avoid phrases or words that have become familiar in the business or are descriptive, as they may not function as source identifiers but rather as markers of ingredients or diseases.
- (ii) To avoid suggestive words or terms.
- (iii) To avoid the danger of infringement or passing off action, and conduct a check on the Trade Marks Registry website before registrations or applications.



- (iv) To conduct a google search to see whether there are any similar pharmaceuticals on the market, and avoid names or taglines that are similar in appearance or sound, as well as trade dress or packaging that is comparable to your goods.
- (v) To avoid terms or marks that may be misleading because they contain inert or inactive components.



Annexure 1

SCHOOL OF LAW, SUSHANT UNIVERSITY (GURUGRAM)

Name of the subject: IP Law and Pharmacy

Semester- IX & V

BA LLB 2019-24
Class- BBA LLB 2019-24
LB 2021-24

Name of the Staff: Reshmi Lakshmi

Date of Test: 21st September, 2023

Sir/Madam,

I hereby bring to your kind notice that, Slow Learners are not found in my
IP Law and Pharmacy for Class ~~BA LLB 2019-24~~ ^{BBA LLB 2019-24} in Academic Year 2023-24
~~LB 2021-24~~

Faculty Signature:

Reshmi



Annexure **W**

SCHOOL OF LAW

Course Title: IP Laws and Pharmacy

Course Code: SLH CORP 477

Programme/Batch: BA LLB 2019-24

BBA LLB2019-24

LLB 2021-24

Semester: IX & V

Course Faculty: Ruchi Lakra

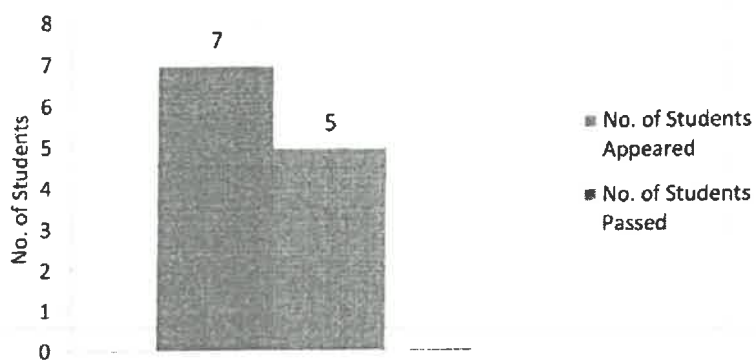
No. of Students Appeared	No. of Students Passed	Result %
20	20 (ON OR ABOVE 50%)	100%

RESULT ANALYSIS

✓ Students marked with tick
are advanced learners

Sr. No.	Name of the Student	Marks Obtained
01	Taniya	6
02	Pari Khurana	9 ✓
03	Rinki Rana	6
04	Dhriti Kundu	9 ✓
05	Prashant Sehrawat	9 ✓
06	Nishtha Ahlawat	10 ✓
07	Manisha .	9 ✓
08	Nitish Mehlawat	9 ✓
09	Bhumika Dandona	10 ✓
10	Dipesh Ambawat	9 ✓
11	Chetan Sharma	6
12	Vaibhav Yadav	8
13	Ishaanvi Mavi	9 ✓
14	Vinay Yadav	8
15	Chirag Tanwar	10 ✓
16	Lavanya Gupta	9 ✓
17	Rajinder Prasad Sharma	6
18	Pradeep Singh	9 ✓
19	Rahul Yadav	9 ✓
20	Amit Sachdeva	9 ✓





Signature of Course Coordinator/Faculty

[Signature]
Programme Coordinator
BBA LLB (Prog. Co.)

FOR
Dean

A. ehts

Dr Astha Mehta

A. ehts
Dr Astha Mehta
Prog. Coord
LLB (H)

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BALAS



Annexure-V

SCHOOL OF LAW, SUSHANT UNIVERSITY

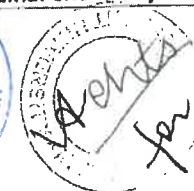
LIST OF ADVANCED LEARNERS

Program/Batch: BA LLB 2019-24
BBA LLB 2019-24
LLB 2021-24

Semester: IX & V
Faculty Name: Ruchi Lakra

Course Code: SLH CORP 477
Course Title: IP Laws and Pharmacy

S.no	Enrollment No.	Student name	Activities done to motivate ADVANCED learners
01	190BALLB007	Pari Khurana	Student encouraged and joined MOOC on edx platform pursuing course on Intellectual Property Law and Policy:Part 1 and Drug Discovery & Medicinal Chemistry <i>and also for mkt</i>
02	190BALLB011	Dhriti Kundu	Student encouraged and joined MOOC on edx platform pursuing course on Intellectual Property Law and Policy:Part 1 and Drug Discovery & Medicinal Chemistry
03	190BALLB012	Prashant Sehrawat	Student encouraged and joined MOOC on edx platform pursuing course on Intellectual Property Law and Policy:Part 1 and Drug Discovery & Medicinal Chemistry
04	190BALLB014	Nishtha Ahlawat	Student encouraged and joined MOOC on edx platform pursuing course on Intellectual Property Law and Policy:Part 1 and Drug Discovery & Medicinal Chemistry
05	190BALLB026	Manisha	Student encouraged and joined MOOC on edx platform pursuing course on Intellectual Property Law and Policy:Part 1 and Drug Discovery & Medicinal Chemistry
06	190BALLB027	Nitish Mehlawat	Student encouraged and joined MOOC on edx platform pursuing course on Intellectual Property Law and Policy:Part 1 and Drug Discovery & Medicinal Chemistry
07	190BBALLB002	Bhumika Dandona	Student encouraged and joined MOOC on edx platform pursuing course on Intellectual Property Law and Policy:Part 1 and Drug Discovery & Medicinal Chemistry
08	190BBALLB003	Dipesh Ambawat	Student encouraged and joined MOOC on edx platform pursuing course on Intellectual Property Law and Policy:Part 1 and Drug Discovery & Medicinal Chemistry



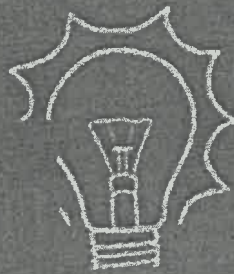
09	190BBALLB008	Ishaanvi Mavi	Student encouraged and joined MOOC on edx platform pursuing course on Intellectual Property Law and Policy:Part 1 and Drug Discovery & Medicinal Chemistry <i>and assignments Do</i>
10	190BBALLB012	Chirag Tanwar	Student encouraged and joined MOOC on edx platform pursuing course on Intellectual Property Law and Policy:Part 1 and Drug Discovery & Medicinal Chemistry
11	190BBALLB013	Lavanya Gupta	Student encouraged and joined MOOC on edx platform pursuing course on Intellectual Property Law and Policy:Part 1 and Drug Discovery & Medicinal Chemistry
12	210LLB011	Pradeep Singh	Student encouraged and joined MOOC on edx platform pursuing course on Intellectual Property Law and Policy:Part 1 and Drug Discovery & Medicinal Chemistry
13	210LLB018	Rahul Yadav	Student encouraged and joined MOOC on edx platform pursuing course on Intellectual Property Law and Policy:Part 1 and Drug Discovery & Medicinal Chemistry
14	210LLB021	Amit Sachdeva	Student encouraged and joined MOOC on edx platform pursuing course on Intellectual Property Law and Policy:Part 1 and Drug Discovery & Medicinal Chemistry
Faculty Signature: <i>[Signature]</i>			





[Courses](#) / [Programs](#) / [My Account](#)

**You're enrolled,
CHIRAG TANWAR**



Intellectual Property Law and Policy: Part 1

Explore the legal doctrines at the core of the
innovation economy and learn how legal rights
and information shape our lives.

Start my course →



Estimated 6 weeks

2 - 3 hours per week



PROGRAM	SEMESTER	COURSE NAME	COURSE CODE	MAX. MARKS	DURATION
BA LLB (H) BBA LLB (H) LLB (H)	IX & V	IP Laws and Pharmacy	SLHCORP47 7	15	60 Minutes

All questions are compulsory and each question carries 5 marks. (5 x 3 = 15 Marks)

Ques 1.

- State briefly the scope of Intellectual Property Rights with reference to pharma sector.
(Attainment of CO1)
(Bloom's Level - Remembering (Knowledge))
- Referring to amendments introduced in The Patents Act 1970, write a short note on impact of Indian Patent Law in Pharma Sector.
(Attainment of CO2)
(Bloom's Level - Analysing, Evaluating and Remembering (Knowledge))

Ques 2. The Patents Act, 1970 does not provide specifications as to what would be considered an infringement of a patented product. But it lays down two kinds of activities which, when committed without the consent of the patent holder, would constitute infringement. Mentioning those activities and the provision laying down those activities, discuss aspects of infringement as dealt with under the Patents Act, 1970.
(Attainment of CO2)
(Bloom's Level - Applying, Remembering (Knowledge) and Understanding (Comprehension))

Ques 3. With a vision that Indian pharmaceuticals industry will play a leading role in the global market and will ensure abundant availability, at reasonable prices within the country, of good quality pharmaceuticals of mass consumption, the Government of India had initiated various reform in India's pharma sector. In the light of above statement, describe various steps taken by government of India to reform India's pharma sector and the challenges that are faced by India's pharma sector.
(Attainment of CO1)
(Bloom's Level - Evaluating, Understanding (Comprehension) and Remembering (Knowledge))

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SCHOOL OF LAW, SUSHANT UNIVERSITY									
INTERNAL ASSESSMENT AND ATTENDANCE									
END SEMESTER EXAMINATION, 2023 (December)									
Program: BA LLB 2019-24 BBA LLB 2019-24 LLB 2021-24				Faculty Name: Ruchi Lakra			Subject Name: IP Laws and Pharmacy		
Semester: IX & V							Course Code: SLII CORP 477		
S.No.	Roll Number	Full Name	Mid Term (15)	Quiz (5)	Viva/ Presentations (05)	Project (15)	Internal (40)		
1	190BALLB006	Tanva	5	3	5	14			
2	190BALLB007	Pari Khurana	5	4.5	4	12	27		
3	190BALLB009	Rinki Rana	9	3	5	14	25.5		
4	190BALLB011	Dhriti Kundu	12	4.5	5	14	31		
5	190BALLB012	Prashanti Srivastava	10	4.5	5	14	35.5		
6	190BALLB014	Nishita Ahlawat	13	5	5	14	33.5		
7	190BALLB026	Manisha	13	4.5	5	14	37		
8	190BALLB027	Nitish Mehlaawat	10	4.5	5	14	36.5		
9	190BALLB028	Shubham Tyagi	1	4	3	14	33.5		
10	190BALLB001	Ashish Janghu	11	4	3	11	22		
11	190BALLB002	Bhunita Dandona	14.5	5	5	14	29		
12	190BALLB003	Dipesh Ambawat	9.5	4.5	5	14	38.5		
13	190BALLB004	Ritik Yadav	7.5	0	4	14	33		
14	190BALLB006	Chetan Sharma	7.5	3	4	13	25.5		
15	190BALLB007	Vaibhav Yadav	8.5	4	5	14	27.5		
16	190BALLB008	Ishanvi Mevi	10	4.5	5	14	31.5		
17	190BALLB009	Vinay Yadav	9	4	4	12	33.5		
18	190BALLB012	Chirag Tanwar	6	5	4	13	29		
19	190BALLB013	Lavanya Gupta	10	4.5	5	14	28		
20	190BALLB014	Billig Susan Jiji	10	4	4	14	33.5		
21	190BALLB015	Simran Gulia	7.5	0	4	14	32		
22	210LLB003	Col. Charleest Singh Chhaba	9	3	3	14	24.5		
23	210LLB004	Rajinder Prasad Sharma	9	3	4	13	29		
24	210LLB008	Nandita Kushwaha	0	3	5	14	31		
25	210LLB011	Pradeep Singh	12.5	4.5	5	0	0		
26	210LLB017	Vivienne Mimi Nakam	12	5	5	14	36		
27	210LLB018	Rahul Yadav	12	4.5	5	14	36		
28	210LLB021	Anur Sachdeva	10	4.5	4	14	35.5		
29	210LLB022	Raghav Chawla	0	0	0	14	32.5		
30							0		
31									
32									

Went for



for

ANNEXURE-II

SCHOOL OF LAW

Course Title: IP Laws and Pharmacy

Course Code: SLH CORP 477

Programme/Batch: BA LLB 2019-24

BBA LLB2019-24

LLB 2021-24

Semester: IX & V

Course Faculty: Ruchi Lakra

Date: 20 October 2023

Sir/Madam,

Following students mentioned in the list are identified as Slow learner/Advanced learner based on guidelines issued by IQAC.

S.No	Name of the student	Roll No
1	Taniya	190BALLB006
2	Pari Khurana	190BALLB007
3	Chirag Tanwar	190BBALLB012
4	Shubham Tyagi	190BALLB028

Signature of Course Coordinator/Faculty

Ruchi Lakra

Programme Coordinator

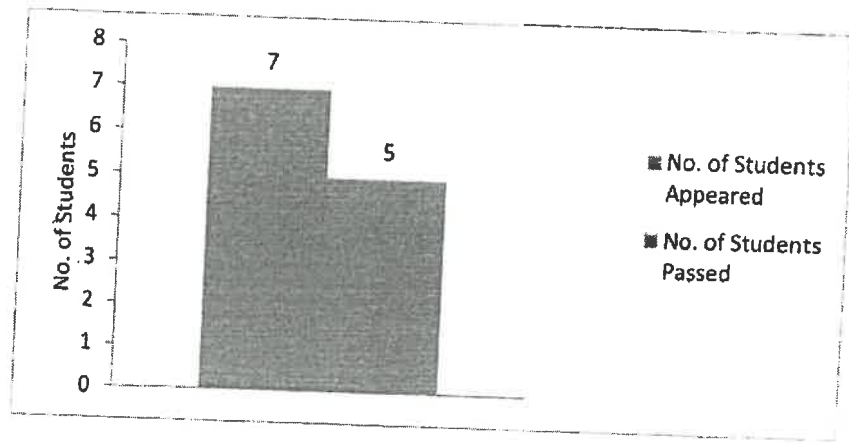
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A. ehts





Signature of Course Coordinator/Faculty

h. ch. i

Programme Coordinator

[Signature]

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(For) A. ehts



Annexure-II

SCHOOL OF LAW, SUSHANT UNIVERSITY
ATTENANCE SHEET - Slow Learners
REMEDIAL CLASSES SCHEDULED FOR SLOW LEARNERS

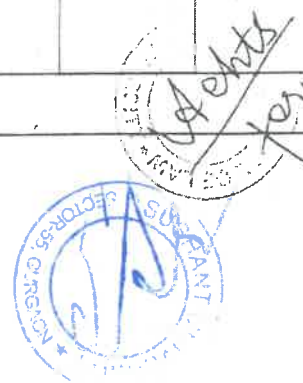
Programme/Batch: BA LLB 2019-24
BBA LLB2019-24
LLB 2021-24

Semester: IX & V
Course Faculty: Ruchi Lakra
Date: 20 October 2023

Course Code: SLH CORP 477
Course Title: IP Laws and Pharmacy

S.no	Enrollment No.	Student name	6.11.23 Date:	9.11.23 Date:	13.11.23 Date:	16.11.23 Date:	Date:	Date:	Remarks (Outcome)
			11:55-12:45 Time:	11:55-12:45 Time:	11:55 to 12:45 Time:	11:55 to 12:45 Time:	Time:	Time:	
			Student Signature	Student Signature	Student Signature	Student Signature	Student Signature	Student Signature	
1	190BALLB006	Taniya							
2	190BALLB007	Pari Khurana							
3	190BBALLB012	Chirag Tanwar							
4	190BALLB028	Shubham Tyagi							
5									
6									
7									
8									

Faculty Signature:



SAA L

Annexure 4

SCHOOL OF LAW

Course Title: IP Laws and Pharmacy
V

Course Code: SLH CORP 477

Ruchi Lakra

Programme/Batch: BA LLB 2019-24

BBA LLB 2019-24

LLB 2021-24

Semester: IX &

Course Faculty:

Ruchi Lakra
and team

No. of Students Appeared	No. of Students Passed	Result %
4	(ON OR ABOVE 50%)	100%

RESULT ANALYSIS

Sr. No.	Name of the Student	Marks Obtained
1	Taniya	70
2	Pari Khurana	76
3	Chirag Tanwar	70
4	Shubham Tyagi	58

Ruchi



Annexure-V

SCHOOL OF LAW, SUSHANT UNIVERSITY

LIST OF ADVANCED LEARNERS

Program/Batch: BA LLB 2019-24
BBA LLB 2019-24
LLB 2021-24

Semester: IX & V
Faculty Name: Ruchi Lakra

Course Code: SLH CORP 477
Course Title: IP Laws and Pharmacy

S.no	Enrollment No.	Student name	Activities done to motivate ADVANCED learners
01	1908BALLB002	Bhumika Dandona	Student encouraged and joined MOOC on edx platform pursuing course on Intellectual Property Law and Policy:Part 2 and Drug Discovery & Medicinal Chemistry <i>encouraged to write assignments</i>
02	1908BALLB014	Nishtha Ahlawat	Student encouraged and joined MOOC on edx platform pursuing course on Intellectual Property Law and Policy:Part 2 and Drug Discovery & Medicinal Chemistry <i>assignment</i>
03	1908BALLB026	Manisha	Student encouraged and joined MOOC on edx platform pursuing course on Intellectual Property Law and Policy:Part 2 and Drug Discovery & Medicinal Chemistry <i>assignment</i>
04	210LLB011	Pradeep Singh	Student encouraged and joined MOOC on edx platform pursuing course on Intellectual Property Law and Policy:Part 2 and Drug Discovery & Medicinal Chemistry <i>assignment</i>
Faculty Signature:			<i>Ruchi</i>



Congrats! You're enrolled in Intellectual Property Law and Policy: Part 1

Inbox



Nishi



edX 12:03 PM

to me



From: edX <edx@news.edx.org>

To: nishtha.ahlawat92@gmail.com

Date: 27 Sep 2023 at 12:03 PM



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You're enrolled, Nishtha Ahlawat!



From edX edX@news.edx.org

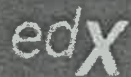
To bhumikadandona1594@gmail.com

Date 27 Sep 2023 at 12:05 PM



Standard encryption (TLS)

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**You're enrolled,
Bhumika Dandona!**



**Intellectual Property Law
and Policy: Part 1**

Explore the legal doctrines at the core of the
innovation economy and learn how legal rights and

Acharya
for



Group Project – Odd Sem 2023

Semester: IX & V
Course Code: SLH CORP 477
Maximum Marks: 20

Faculty: Ruchi Lakra

Submission Deadline: 17th November 2023

By the end of the course, the student will:

CO2: Be able to understand the role of TRIPS in shaping India's pharmacy sector and patent law.

CO4: Be able to Analyze and apply various case laws and case studies to carve out the best practices across the world.

1. Students are instructed to form a group (minimum 5 students each group), each group is assigned a topic relevant to the syllabus, on which group discussion will be held. During the discussion following aspects related to IPR and Pharmacy are required to be emphasised upon:

- Relationship between IPR and Pharmacy
- How does relevant IPR provision, under the topic assigned help in meeting the challenges faced by pharma industry in India?
- How does relevant IPR provision, under the topic assigned provide for the growth of Indian pharma industry?
- How does the Indian IPR regime help Indian pharma industry to compete at global level? What are the relevant pharmaceutical Law in UK, US and China?

UNIVERSITY

2. A Quiz was conducted on 21st September, 2023 in the class where all the students have participated with great zeal. (CO1, CO2)



Group Project Guidelines:

Students are requested to:

- Define the project's goals and objectives from the beginning, ensuring that everyone in the group understands them.
- Foster a collaborative environment where ideas are shared, and feedback is constructive.
- Hold each member accountable for their contributions. Encourage open and honest communication on the topic of group project.
- Be prepared to accept the opinions of other group members that may be expressed during the group project.

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for

SCHOOL OF LAW, SUSHANT UNIVERSITY

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT AND ATTENDANCE

END SEMESTER EXAMINATION, 2023 (December)

Program: BA LLB 2019-24 BBA LLB2019-24 LLB 2021-24				Faculty Name: Ruchi Lakra				Subject Name: IP Laws and Pharmacy				Course Code: SLH CORP 477	
Semester: IX & V				Faculty Name: Ruchi Lakra				Subject Name: IP Laws and Pharmacy				Course Code: SLH CORP 477	
S.No.	Roll Number	Full Name	Mid Term (15)	Quiz (5)	Viva/ Presentations (05)	Project (15)	Internal (40)						
1	190BALLB006	Tanya	5	3	5	14	27						
2	190BALLB007	Pari Khurana	5	4.5	4	12	25.5						
3	190BALLB009	Rinki Rana	9	3	5	14	31						
4	190BALLB011	Dhriti Kundra	12	4.5	5	14	35.5						
5	190BALLB012	Prashant Selawat	10	4.5	5	14	33.5						
6	190BALLB014	Nishtha Ahlawat	13	5	5	14	37						
7	190BALLB026	Manisha	13	4.5	5	14	36.5						
8	190BALLB027	Nitish Mehlaawat	10	4.5	5	14	33.5						
9	190BALLB028	Shubham Tyagi	1	4	3	14	22						
10	190BALLB001	Ashish Janghu	11	4	3	14	29						
11	190BALLB002	Bhumika Dandona	14.5	5	5	14	38.5						
12	190BALLB003	Dipesh Ambawat	9.5	4.5	5	14	33						
13	190BALLB004	Ritik Yadav	7.5	0	4	14	25.5						
14	190BALLB006	Chetan Sharma	7.5	3	4	13	27.5						
15	190BALLB007	Vaibhav Yadav	8.5	4	5	14	31.5						
16	190BALLB008	Ishaanvi Mavi	10	4.5	5	14	33.5						
17	190BALLB009	Vinay Yadav	9	4	4	12	29						
18	190BALLB012	Chirag Tanwar	6	5	4	13	28						
19	190BALLB013	Lavanya Gupta	10	4.5	5	14	33.5						
20	190BALLB014	Bilha Susan Jiji	10	4	4	14	32						
21	190BALLB015	Simran Gulia	7.5	0	3	14	24.5						
22	210LLB003	Col Chantest Singh Gauba	9	3	4	13	29						
23	210LLB004	Rajinder Prasad Sharma	9	3	5	14	31						
24	210LLB008	Nandita Kashyap	0	0	0	0	0						
25	210LLB011	Pradeep Singh	12.5	4.5	5	14	36						
26	210LLB017	Vivienne Mimi Nabam	12	5	5	14	36						
27	210LLB018	Rahul Yadav	12	4.5	5	14	35.5						
28	210LLB021	Amit Sachdeva	10	4.5	4	14	32.5						
29	210LLB022	Raghav Chawla	0	0	0	0	0						
30													
31													
32													



Wento for

from

Legend:
EP : Total
ABS : Absent
DB : Debarred
DE : Deferred
UFM : Unfair Means
Pass with Grace Marks

SUSKANT UNIVERSITY, SECTOR - 55, GURUK
End Semester Examination: Regular (December, 2023)
BA-LLB Semester-9

Sub Code			SLC 591	SLC 592	SLH CORP 477	SLH CORP 478	SLH CST 477	SLH CST 592	TDL	TDL Code
Subject Name			Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System	Drafting: Pleading and Conveyancing	IP Law and Pharmacy	Contract Drafting	Humanitarian Law	Transparency, Accountability and RTI	TDL	TDL Title
Total Credit Points -21			5	5	5	5	5	5	1	
Roll Number	Name	SGPA	Exam Name	Marks	Grade	Marks	Grade	Marks	Grade	
1908ALLB0012	Prashant	4.762	EP	57	C	-	-	55	C	0 F
			External	27	-	-	-	33	-	DB
			Internal	30	-	-	-	22	-	0
1908ALLB001	Raajshree Vardhan	7.524	EP	80	A	-	-	60	B	76 A
			External	52	-	-	-	35	-	30
			Internal	28	-	-	-	25	-	48
1908ALLB003	V Bhavya	3.762	EP	59	C	-	-	47	D	92 A+
			External	31	-	-	-	29	-	38
			Internal	28	-	-	-	18	-	54
1908ALLB004	Sonia Balhara	2.857	EP	59	C	-	-	20	F	58 C
			External	36	-	-	-	ABS	-	20
			Internal	23	-	-	-	20	-	38
1908ALLB005	Divya Kapoor	3.571	EP	57	C	-	-	41	D	54 C
			External	33	-	-	-	17.5	-	20
			Internal	24	-	-	-	23	-	34
1908ALLB006	Taniya	6.810	EP	74	B+	70	B+	-	-	75 A
			External	41	-	43	-	-	-	32
			Internal	29	-	27	-	-	-	43
1908ALLB007	Pari Khurana	7.667	EP	91	A+	76	A	83	A	61 B
			External	58	-	50	-	-	-	31
			Internal	33	-	25.5	-	-	-	30

1908ALLB007
Prepared By: *[Signature]*



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11/12/23
Controller of Examinations

SUSKANT UNIVERSITY, SECTOR - 55, GURUKUL
End Semester Examination: Regular (December, 2023)
BA-LLB Semester-9

Legend	Total
EP	Absent
ABS	Debarred
DB	Deferred
UFM	Unfair Means
•	Pass with Grace Marks

Sub Code		SLC 591	SLC 592	SLH CORP 477	SLH CORP 478	SLH CST 477	SLH CST 592	TDL	TDL Code
Subject Name		Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System	Drafting: Pleading and Conveyancing	IP Law and Pharmacy	Contract Drafting	Humanitarian Law	Transparency, Accountability and RTI	TDL	TDL Title
Total Credit Point -21		5	5	5	5	5	5	1	
Roll Number	SGPA	Exam Name	Marks	Grade	Marks	Grade	Marks	Grade	
1908ALLB008	4.810	EP	59	C	-	-	48	D	68 B
		External	32		-	-	19		
		Internal	27		-	-	24		
1908ALLB009	7.190	EP	83	A	77	A	-	-	69 B
		External	48		46		-	-	
		Internal	35		31		-	-	
1908ALLB010	4.333	EP	59	C	-	-	-	-	35
		External	31		-	-	53	C	64 B
		Internal	28		-	-	22		
1908ALLB011	Dhriti Singh Kundu	EP	80	A	80	A	-	-	57 C
		External	52		46		-	-	
		Internal	28		33.5		-	-	
1908ALLB012	7.619	EP	72	B+	-	-	-	-	32
		External	39		-	-	57	E	69 B
		Internal	33		-	-	26		
1908ALLB013	6.298	EP	87	A+	85	A+	37		35
		External	50		48		31		
		Internal	37		37		-	-	
1908ALLB014	8.190	EP	80	A	80	A	-	-	57 C
		External	52		46		-	-	
		Internal	28		33.5		-	-	
1908ALLB015	Rajat Yadav	EP	72	B+	-	-	-	-	32
		External	39		-	-	57	E	69 B
		Internal	33		-	-	26		
1908ALLB016	Nishita Ahlawat	EP	87	A+	85	A+	37		35
		External	50		48		31		
		Internal	37		37		-	-	

UFM

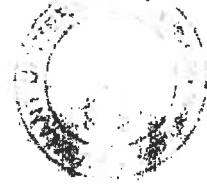


Prepared By: *[Signature]*

Legend
 EP : Total
 AGS : Absent
 DB : Debanded
 DE : Deferred
 CFM : Unfair Means
 * : Pass with Grace Marks

SUSKANT UNIVERSITY, SECTOR - 55, GURUKULAM
 End Semester Examination: Regular (December, 2023)
 BA-LLB Semester-9

Sub Code		SLC 591	SLC 592	SLH CORP 477	SLH CORP 478	SLH CST 477	SLH CST 592	TDL	TDL Code
Subject Name		Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System	Drafting: Pleading and Conveyancing	IP Law and Pharmacy	Contract Drafting	Humanitarian Law	Transparency, Accountability and RTI	TDL	TDL Title
Total Credit Point - 21		5	5	5	5	5	5	1	
Roll Number	Name	Exam Name	Marks	Grade	Marks	Grade	Marks	Grade	
1908ALLB015	Gaurav Dhandi	EP	77 A			72 B+	67 B	81 A	TD23AA04 Immersive Spaces and Service Design
		External	49			46.5	37	35	
		Internal	28			25	30	46	
1908ALLB016	Naveen Sharma	EP	74 B+			56 C	54 C	70 B+	TD22DE03 Fashion Styling/Culture
		External	46			33.5	32	36	
		Internal	28			22	22	34	
1908ALLB019	Sonu Yadav	EP	65 B			63 B	53 C	68 B	TD22DE03 Fashion Styling/Culture
		External	36			38	30	36	
		Internal	29			25	23	32	
1908ALLB020	Anmol Azad	EP	60 B			56 C	54 C	75 A	TD23AA05 Technical Communication
		External	31			26	25	24	
		Internal	29			30	29	51	
1908ALLB021	Dushyant	EP	52 C			51 C	41 D	0 F	TD21HS08 Cyber Psychology
		External	25			28	23	08	
		Internal	27			23	18	0	
1908ALLB025	Yogesh Ambawat	EP	58 C			59 C	53 C	81 A	TD21HS09 Cyber Psychology
		External	30			38.5	29	30	
		Internal	28			20	30	51	
1908ALLB026	Manisha	EP	96 O			84 A	47	83 A+	TD21HS09 Cyber Psychology
		External	58			36.5		38	
		Internal	38			37		54	



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Controller of Examinations

Legend
EP : Total
ABS : Absent
DB : Debarrd
DE : Deferred
UFM : Unfair Means
* : Pass with Grace Marks



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Controller of Examinations

SUSHANT UNIVERSITY, SECTOR - 55, GURUGRAM
End Semester Examination: Regular (December, 2023)
BBA-LLB Semester-9

Legend	Total
EP	Present
ABS	Absent
DB	Deferred
UFM	Unfair Means
	Pass with Grace Marks

Sub Code		SLC 591		SLC 592		SLH CORP 477		SLH CORP 478		SLH CST 477		SLH CST 592		TDL		TDL Code	
Subject Name		Professional Ethics and Accounting System		Drafting: Pleading and Conveyancing		IP Law and Pharmacy		Contract Drafting		Humanitarian Law		Transparency, Accountability and RTI		TDL		TDL Title	
Total Credit Point-21		5		5		5		5		5		5		1			
Roll Number	Name	SGPA	Exam Name	Marks	Grade	Marks	Grade	Marks	Grade	Marks	Grade	Marks	Grade	Marks	Grade		
1908BALLB001	Ashish	5.286	EP	51	C	51	C	57	C	-	-	-	-	65	B	TD2BA404	
			External	23		24		25								Introductory Species and Service Design	
			Internal	28		27		32						29			
1908BALLB002	Bhumika Dandona	8.667	EP	95	O	84	A	83	A	-	-	-	-	36		TD23HM02	
			External	57		49		45						74	B+	Overview of Hospitality	
			Internal	38		35		38						31			
1908BALLB003	Dipesh Ambawat	7.000	EP	75	A	68	B	68	B	-	-	-	-	43		TD23HM02	
			External	44		36		34						70	B+	Overview of Hospitality	
			Internal	31		32		34						28			
1908BALLB004	Ritik Yadav	7.476	EP	76	A	78	A	79	A	-	-	-	-	42		TD21ET01	
			External	46		54		44						73	B+	Concept of Light in Daily Life	
			Internal	30		24		35						30			
1908BALLB005	Anurag Rohilla	4.286	EP	70	B+	35	F	-	-	64	B	58	C	43		TD21HS08	
			External	42		8				38		30		0		Cyber Psychology	
			Internal	28		27				26		28		DB			
1908BALLB006	Chetan	6.095	EP	69	B	61	B	64	B	-	-	-	-	0		TD21ET01	
			External	41		31		32						81	A	Concept of Light in Daily Life	
			Internal	28		30		33						27			
1908BALLB007	Vaibhav Yadav													54			

URM



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Wants for

Legend	Total
EP : Total	
ABS : Absent	
DB : Debarred	
DE : Deferred	
UFM : Unfair Means	
Pass with Grace Marks	

SUNAT UNIVERSITY, SECTOR - 55, GURUGRAM
End Semester Examination: Regular (December, 2023)
BBA-LLB Semester-9

Sub Code		SLC 591	SLC 592	SLH CORP 477	SLH CORP 478	SLH CST 477	SLH CST 592	TDL		TDL Code
Subject Name		Professional Ethics and Accounting System	Drafting: Pleading and Conveyancing	IP Law and Pharmacy	Contract Drafting	Humanitarian Law	Transparency, Accountability and RTI	TDL		TDL Title
Roll Number	SGPA	Exam Name	5 Marks	5 Marks	5 Marks	5 Marks	5 Marks	3 Marks	3 Marks	
Total Credit Point -21										
1908BALLB008	8.190	EP	84 A	87 A+	82 A	79 A	-	70 B+	-	TD21H509 Cyber Psychology
		External	56	54	48	45	-	30	-	
		Internal	28	33	33.5	34	-	40	-	
1908BALLB009	6.952	EP	80 A	73 B+	65 B	72 B+	-	61 B	-	TD23A404 Immersive Spaces and Service Design
		External	51	47	36	41	-	31	-	
		Internal	29	26	29	31	-	30	-	
1908BALLB012	5.571	EP	58 C	47 D	70 B+	60 B	-	72 B+	-	TD23A404 Immersive Spaces and Service Design
		External	30	20	42	30	-	32	-	
		Internal	28	27	28	30	-	40	-	
1908BALLB013	8.762	EP	94 A+	92 A+	88 A+	84 A	-	92 A+	-	TD21H509 Cyber Psychology
		External	56	54	54	46	-	38	-	
		Internal	38	38	33.5	38	-	54	-	
1908BALLB014	8.000	EP	80 A	78 A	82 A	75 A	-	81 A	-	TD21H509 Cyber Psychology
		External	43	43	50	39	-	30	-	
		Internal	37	35	32	36	-	51	-	
1908BALLB015	5.714	EP	67 B	62 B	63 B	65 C	-	52 C	-	TD23A404 Immersive Spaces and Service Design
		External	41	31	38	24	-	35	-	
		Internal	26	31	24.5	31	-	17	-	

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Controller of Examinations

Legend	
TEP :	Total
ABS :	Absent
DB :	Debited
DF :	Deferred
UXM :	Unfair Means
.. :	Pass with Grace Marks

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Page 1 of 2

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Legend

TEP :	Total
AAS :	Absent
D8 :	Deferred
DF :	Deferred
UFM :	Unfair Means
	Pass with Grace Marks

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Page 2 of 2

Concettiller del'Emancipazione

**SUSHANT UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF LAW**

Assignment (Odd Semester 2023-24)

Program: BA LLB 2019-24 BBA LLB 2019-24 LLB 2021-24
Course Code: SLH CORP 477

Semester : IX & V
Course Name: IP Laws and Pharmacy

Assignment Date: 21.9.23
Faculty Name: Ruchi Lakra

S. No.	Enrollment No.	Student Name	Batch No.	Q1 (1Mark) Q2 (1Mark) Q3 (1Mark) Q4 (1Mark) Q5 (1Mark)					Attainment		Total Marks (5)
				CO1	CO1	CO2	CO2	CO2	CO1 (Mark)	CO2 (Mark)	
1	190BALLB006	Taniya	BA LLB (Hons.)	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	3
2	190BALLB007	Pari Khurana	BA LLB (Hons.)	0.5	1	1	1	1	1.5	3	4.5
3	190BALLB009	Rinki Rana	BA LLB (Hons.)	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	3
4	190BALLB011	Dhriti Kundu	BA LLB (Hons.)	0.5	1	1	1	1	1.5	3	4.5
5	190BALLB012	Prashant Sehrawat	BA LLB (Hons.)	1	1	1	1	0.5	2	2.5	4.5
6	190BALLB014	Nishtha Ahlawat	BA LLB (Hons.)	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	5
7	190BALLB026	Manisha	BA LLB (Hons.)	1	1	0.5	1	1	2	2.5	4.5
8	190BALLB027	Nitish Mehra	BA LLB (Hons.)	1	1	1	0.5	1	2	2.5	4.5
9	190BALLB028	Shubham Tyagi	BA LLB (Hons.)	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	4
10	190BALLB001	Ashish Janghu	BBA LLB (Hons.)	1	1	1	0	1	2	2	4
11	190BALLB002	Bhumi Dandona	BBA LLB (Hons.)	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	5
12	190BALLB003	Dipesh Ambawat	BBA LLB (Hons.)	1	1	0.5	1	1	2	2.5	4.5
13	190BALLB004	Ritik Yadav	BBA LLB (Hons.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	190BALLB006	Chetan Sharma	BBA LLB (Hons.)	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	3
15	190BALLB007	Vaibhav Yadav	BBA LLB (Hons.)	1	1	1	0	1	2	2	4
16	190BALLB008	Ishaanvi Mavi	BBA LLB (Hons.)	1	1	1	0.5	1	2	2.5	4.5
17	190BALLB009	Vinay Yadav	BBA LLB (Hons.)	1	1	0	1	1	2	2	4
18	190BALLB012	Uhinu Tanwar	BBA LLB (Hons.)	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	5
19	190BALLB013	Lavanya Gupta	BBA LLB (Hons.)	1	1	1	1	0.5	2	2.5	4.5
20	190BALLB014	Briha Susan Jini	BBA LLB (Hons.)	1	1	0	1	1	2	2	4
21	190BALLB015	Simran Gulia	BBA LLB (Hons.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	210LLB003	Col Chameet Singh Gauba	LLB (Hons.)	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	3
23	210LLB004	Rajinder Prasad Sharma	LLB (Hons.)	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	3
24	210LLB005	Nandita Kashyap	LLB (Hons.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	210LLB011	Pradeep Singh	LLB (Hons.)	1	0.5	1	1	1	1.5	3	4.5
26	210LLB017	Vivienne Mimi Nabam	LLB (Hons.)	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	5
27	210LLB018	Rahul Yadav	LLB (Hons.)	0.5	1	1	1	1	1.5	3	4.5
28	210LLB021	Amit Sachdeva	LLB (Hons.)	1	0.5	1	1	1	1.5	3	4.5
29	210LLB022	Raghav Chawla	LLB (Hons.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30											
31											
32											
33											
34											
35											
Total Students											29
Average										1.868966	2.03
Total Students Appeared in Assignment 1 (N)											25
Number of students scored average% and above marks (P)										15	15
CO attainment (P/N)*100										72.00%	60.00%

Average Marks	Max Marks	Min. Marks	Std Deviation	Less than 40%
4	5	0	1.59	56.00%

Students Marks	0-5	6-10
Assignment	29	0

Assessment	Attainment Levels	
Assignment 1	Level 1	Less than 50% students scoring more than average% marks.
	Level 2	50% to less than 60% students scoring more than average % marks.
	Level 3	more than 60% students scoring more than average % marks in internal assessment tools

CO Attainment Level

Assignment

15
30
25
20
15
10
5
0

0-5

6-10

UNIVERSITY OF SUSHANT

Ruchi

COs	Attainment Level
CO1	Level3
CO2	Level3



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**SUSHANT UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF LAW**

Mid-Term Examination (Odd Semester 2023-24)

Program: BA LLB 2019-24 BBA LLB 2021-24 Semester: IX & V
Course Code: SLH CORP 477

Mid Term Date: 20.10.23

Course Name: IP Laws and Pharmacy Faculty: Nar Ruchi Lakra

S. No.	Enrolment No.	Student Name	Batch No.	Q1 (5 Marks)		Q2 (5 Marks)		Q3 (5 Marks)		Attainment		Total Marks (15)
				CO1	CO2	CO1	CO2	CO1	CO2	CO1 (Marks)	CO2 (Marks)	
1	190BALLB006	Taniva	BA LLB (Hons)	2	2	1	2	2	3			5
2	190BALLB007	Pan Khurana	BA LLB (Hons)	3	2	0	3	3	2			5
3	190BALLB009	Rinku Rana	BA LLB (Hons)	2	5	1	2	2	6			9
4	190BALLB011	Dhriti Kundu	BA LLB (Hons)	3	5	4	3	3	9			12
5	190BALLB012	Prashant Sehrawet	BA LLB (Hons)	5	3	2	5	5	5			10
6	190BALLB014	Nishtha Ahlawat	BA LLB (Hons)	3	5	5	3	3	10			13
7	190BALLB026	Manisha	BA LLB (Hons)	5	3	5	5	5	8			13
8	190BALLB027	Nitish Mehlaawat	BA LLB (Hons)	5	3	2	5	5	5			10
9	190BALLB028	Shubham Tyagi	BA LLB (Hons)	1	0	0	1	0	0			1
10	190BALLB001	Ashish Janghu	BBA LLB (Hons)	5	4	2	5	5	6			11
11	190BALLB002	Bhumika Dandona	BBA LLB (Hons)	5	5	4.5	5	5	9.5			14.5
12	190BALLB003	Digesh Ambawat	BBA LLB (Hons)	4	3	2.5	4	4	5.5			9.5
13	190BALLB004	Ritik Yadav	BBA LLB (Hons)	3	2	2.5	3	4.5	7.5			7.5
14	190BALLB006	Chetan Sharma	BBA LLB (Hons)	3	2	2.5	3	4.5	7.5			7.5
15	190BALLB007	Vaibhav Yadav	BBA LLB (Hons)	4	2	2.5	4	4.5	8.5			8.5
16	190BALLB008	Jashanvi Mevi	BBA LLB (Hons)	5	3	2	5	5	10			10
17	190BALLB009	Vinay Yadav	BBA LLB (Hons)	3	2	4	3	6	9			9
18	190BALLB012	Chirag Tanwar	BBA LLB (Hons)	2	2	2	2	4	6			6
19	190BALLB013	Lavanya Gupta	BBA LLB (Hons)	5	3	2	5	5	10			10
20	190BALLB014	Bilha Susan Jiji	BBA LLB (Hons)	4	3	3	4	6	10			10
21	190BALLB015	Simran Gulia	BBA LLB (Hons)	2	2	3.5	2	5.5	7.5			7.5
22	210LLB003	Col Chan'et Singh Gauba	LLB (Hons)	3	3	3	3	6	9			9
23	210LLB004	Rajinder Prasad Sharma	LLB (Hons)	3	4	2	3	6	9			9
24	210LLB005	Nandita Kashyap	LLB (Hons)	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
25	210LLB011	Pradeep Singh	LLB (Hons)	4	3.5	5	4	8.5	12.5			12.5
26	210LLB017	Vivienne Mimi Nabam	LLB (Hons)	4	3	5	4	8	12			12
27	210LLB018	Rahul Yadav	LLB (Hons)	4	5	3	4	8	12			12
28	210LLB021	Amrit Sachdeva	LLB (Hons)	1	5	4	1	9	10			10
29	210LLB022	Raghav Chawla	LLB (Hons)	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
30												
31												
32												
33												
34												
35												
Total Students											29	
Average											3.208896552	8.74
Total Students Appeared in Mid-term (N)											27	
Number of students scored average% and above marks (P)											13	16
CO attainment (P/N)*100											48.15%	59.26%

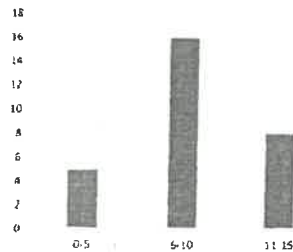
Average Marks	Max Marks	Min. Marks	Std Deviation	Less than 40%	More than 90%
9	25	0	3.64	22.22%	3.7%

Students Marks	0-5	6-10	11-15
Mid-term	5	16	8

Assessment	Attainment Levels	
Mid-term	Level 1	Less than 50% students scoring more than average% marks.
	Level 2	50% to less than 60% students scoring more than average % marks.
	Level 3	more than 60% students scoring more than average % marks in internal assessment tools

CO Attainment Level	
COs	Attainment Level
CO1	Level 1
CO2	Level 2

Mid-term



for



SUSHANT UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW

Group Project Presentation (Odd Semester 2023-24)

Program: BA LLB 2019-24 BBA LLB2019-24 LLB 2021-24 Semester: IX & V
Course Co: SLH CORP 477

Presentation Date: 22.11.23
Faculty Name: Ruchi Lakra

S. No.	Enrollment No.	Student Name	Batch No	Q1(20)Marks				Q2(20)Marks				Q3(20)Marks				Q4(20)Marks				Total Marks (20)
				CO1	CO2	CO3	CO4	CO1	CO2	CO3	CO4	CO1	CO2	CO3	CO4	CO1	CO2	CO3	CO4	
1	190BALLB006	Tanish	BA LLB (Hon)	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	19	0	NA	NA	16	0	NA	NA	16	0	19
2	190BALLB007	Pari Khurana	BA LLB (Hon)	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	16	0	NA	NA	16	0	NA	NA	16	0	16
3	190BALLB009	Rishi Rana	BA LLB (Hon)	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	16	0	NA	NA	16	0	NA	NA	16	0	16
4	190BALLB011	Dhriti Kundra	BA LLB (Hon)	NA	NA	19	0	NA	NA	19	0	NA	NA	19	0	NA	NA	19	0	19
5	190BALLB012	Prashant Sekhawat	BA LLB (Hon)	NA	NA	19	0	NA	NA	19	0	NA	NA	19	0	NA	NA	19	0	19
6	190BALLB014	Nishtha Ahlawat	BA LLB (Hon)	NA	NA	0	19	NA	NA	0	19	NA	NA	0	19	NA	NA	0	19	19
7	190BALLB026	Manish	BA LLB (Hon)	NA	NA	19	0	NA	NA	19	0	NA	NA	19	0	NA	NA	19	0	19
8	190BALLB027	Nish Mehlaawat	BA LLB (Hon)	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	17	0	NA	NA	17	0	NA	NA	17	0	17
9	190BALLB028	Shubham Tyagi	BA LLB (Hon)	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	14	0	NA	NA	14	0	NA	NA	14	0	14
10	190BALLB001	Ashish Janghu	BA LLB (Hon)	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	19	0	NA	NA	19	0	NA	NA	19	0	19
11	190BALLB002	Bhumika Dandona	BBA LLB (H)	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	0	19	NA	NA	0	19	NA	NA	0	19	19
12	190BALLB003	Dipesh Ambawat	BBA LLB (H)	NA	NA	18	0	NA	NA	18	0	NA	NA	18	0	NA	NA	18	0	18
13	190BALLB004	Rishi Yadav	BBA LLB (H)	NA	NA	0	17	NA	NA	0	17	NA	NA	0	17	NA	NA	0	17	17
14	190BALLB006	Chetan Sharma	BBA LLB (H)	NA	NA	19	0	NA	NA	19	0	NA	NA	19	0	NA	NA	19	0	19
15	190BALLB007	Vaibhav Yadav	BBA LLB (H)	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	16	0	NA	NA	16	0	NA	NA	16	0	16
16	190BALLB008	Ishtamvi Mavi	BBA LLB (H)	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	16	0	NA	NA	16	0	NA	NA	16	0	16
17	190BALLB009	Vinay Yadav	BBA LLB (H)	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	16	0	NA	NA	16	0	NA	NA	16	0	16
18	190BALLB012	Chirag Tanwar	BBA LLB (H)	NA	NA	0	17	NA	NA	0	17	NA	NA	0	17	NA	NA	0	17	17
19	190BALLB013	Lavanya Gupta	BBA LLB (H)	NA	NA	18	0	NA	NA	18	0	NA	NA	18	0	NA	NA	18	0	18
20	190BALLB014	Biba Susan Jiji	BBA LLB (H)	NA	NA	0	17	NA	NA	0	17	NA	NA	0	17	NA	NA	0	17	17
21	190BALLB015	Sizran Gulia	BBA LLB (H)	NA	NA	0	17	NA	NA	0	17	NA	NA	0	17	NA	NA	0	17	17
22	210LLB003	Col Chanjeet Singh Gauba	LLB (Hons)	NA	NA	0	17	NA	NA	0	17	NA	NA	0	17	NA	NA	0	17	17
23	210LLB004	Rajinder Prasad Sharma	LLB (Hons)	NA	NA	19	0	NA	NA	19	0	NA	NA	19	0	NA	NA	19	0	19
24	210LLB005	Nandini Kashyap	LLB (Hons)	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	19	0	NA	NA	19	0	NA	NA	19	0	19
25	210LLB011	Prashant Singh	LLB (Hons)	NA	NA	19	0	NA	NA	19	0	NA	NA	19	0	NA	NA	19	0	19
26	210LLB017	Vivienne Mimi Nabam	LLB (Hons)	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	19	0	NA	NA	19	0	NA	NA	19	0	19
27	210LLB018	Rahul Yadav	LLB (Hons)	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	18	0	NA	NA	18	0	NA	NA	18	0	18
28	210LLB021	Amit Sachdeva	LLB (Hons)	NA	NA	18	0	NA	NA	18	0	NA	NA	18	0	NA	NA	18	0	18
29	210LLB022	Raghav Chawla	LLB (Hons)	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	0	0	0
30																				
31																				
32																				
33																				
34																				
35																				
Total Students				Average				Average				Average				Average				19
				Average				Average				Average				Average				15.86
Total Students Appeared in Group Project/ Presentation (N)				0				0				14				12				27
Number of students scored average% and above marks (P)				0				0				61.28%				63.78%				
CO attainment (P/N)*100				0.00%				0				61.28%				63.78%				

Average Marks	Max Marks	Min. Marks	Std Deviation	Less than 40%
17	19	0	4.75	7.41%

NEEDS	0-5	6-10	11-15
Project Presentation	2	0	1

Group Project Presentation

Assessment	Attainment Levels	
Group Project/ Presentation	Level1	Less than 50% students scoring more than average% marks
	Level2	50% to less than 60% students scoring more than average % marks
	Level3	more than 60% students scoring more than average % marks in internal assessment tools

CO Attainment Level	COs	Attainment Level
CO3	Level3	
CO4	Level3	

CO3	Level3
CO4	Level3



Program: BA LLB 2019-24 BBA LLB 2019-24 LLB 2021-24 Semester: IX & V
Course Code: SLH CORP 477

End Term Date: 22.12.2023
Faculty Name: Ruchi Lakra

Year	Max Marks	Min. Marks	70%	100% Pass	50% Pass
44	54	32	530	0.00%	0.7%

End Term Examination



COs	Attainment Level
CO1	Level2
CO2	Level3
CO3	Level3
CO4	Level3



**SUSHANT UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF LAW**

Result Analysis (Odd Semester 2023-24)

Program: BA LLB 2019-24 BBA LLB 2019-24 Sem: IX & V

Course Name: IP Laws and Pharmacy

Course Code: SLH CORP 477

Faculty Name: Ruchi Lakra

Date of Analysis: 23.12.23

Consolidated CO Attainment (Internal)

Mid term 15 : Assignment/Presentation 25

COs	Assessment Tools			Total
	Mid-Term	Assignment	Group Project/ Presentation	
CO1	1	3	0	0.9
CO2	2	3	0	1.05
CO3	0	0	3	0.75
CO4	0	0	3	0.75

Consolidated CO Attainment (Internal+External)

Internal 40 : External 60

COs	Internal (Mid term+Assignment+Presentation)	End Term (ESE)	Total
CO1	0.9	2	1.56
CO2	1.04	3	2.216
CO3	0.75	3	2.1
CO4	0.75	3	2.1

Ruchi Lakra



Heats for

SCHOOL OF LAW, Sushant University, Gurugram

Academic Year - Odd 2023-24
Course Exit Survey

Program: BA I.I.B 2019-24 BBA I.I.B2019-24 I.I.B 2021-24 Sem: IX & V

Course Name: IP Laws and Pharmacy Course Code: SLH CORP 477

Course Code:SLH CORP 477

Date of Survey: 23.12.23

Excellent	20
Very Good	16
Good	12
Fair	8
Poor	4

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SUSHANT UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF LAW

CO Attainment (Odd Semester 2023-24)

Program: BA LLB 2019-24 BBA LLB 2019 Sem: IX & V

Course Name: IP Laws and Pharmacy

Course Code: SLH CORP 477

Faculty Name: Ruchi Lakra

Date of Analysis: 23.12.23

COs	Direct (80%)	Indirect (20%)	Total (100%)
CO1	1.56	3	1.848
CO2	2.216	2	2.1728
CO3	2.1	3	2.28
CO4	2.1	1	1.88

Ruchi Lakra



**SUSHANT UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF LAW**

CO-PO-PSO Mapping (Odd Semester 2023-24)

Program: BA LLB 2019-24 BBA LLB2019-24 LLB 2021-24 Sem: IX & V

Course Name: IP Laws and Pharmacy

Course Code: SLH CORP 477

Date of Analysis: 23.12.23

Faculty Name: Ruchi Lakra

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6
CO1	3	2	3	2		2		2	3	3	2	2
CO2	3	3		3	2		3		2	2		2
CO3		2	3	3	3		3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	2	3		3	2		2	3		2	

High relative 3
Medium relative 2
Low relative 1

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6
CO1	5.52	6	9	6	0	6	0	6	9	9	6	6
CO2	9	9	0	9	6	0	9	0	6	6	0	6
CO3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CO4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attainment	1.61	1.67	1.00	1.88	0.75	1.50	1.50	0.86	1.36	1.88	0.86	1.71



Ruchi Lakra