

Internal Assessment Test 3 – May 2023

Sub:	Research Methodology & IPR						Sub Code:	22RMI18	
Date:	25-5-2023	Duration:	90 min's	Max Marks:	50	Sem:	I	Branch:	MCA

Note : Answer FIVE FULL Questions, choosing ONE full question from each Module

PART I		MARKS	OBE	
			CO	RBT
1	List the different methods of collecting primary data. Explain collection of data through questionnaires.	10	CO4	L1
OR				
2	Explain the significance of a research report and narrate the various steps involved in writing such a report.	10	CO4	L1
PART II				
3	Write short notes on: a).Depth interviews; (b) Important aspects of a questionnaire; c).Pantry and store audits; (d) Thematic Apperception Test	10	CO4	L2
OR				
4	Discuss in detail the different methods of collecting secondary data with example	10	CO4	L4

PART III				
5	Describe the steps involved in Patent registration process in India and briefly explain the Patentable and Non-Patentable practices in India	10	CO5	L5
OR				
6	Describe the steps involved in Copy right registration in India and the timelines associated with it and briefly explain the salient features of Trade Mark Act 1999	10	CO5	L3
PART IV				
7	Explain the different types of IP's and its importance in the present scenario.	10	CO4	L2
OR				
8	Describe the steps involved in Trade mark registration process in India and the timelines associated with it and briefly explain the salient features of Design Act 2000	10	CO5	L2
PART V				
9	“Interpretation is an art of drawing inferences, depending upon the skill of the researcher.” Elucidate the given statement explaining the technique of interpretation.	10	CO4	L3
OR				
10	Enumerate the salient features of Copyright Act 1957 and Patent Act 1970	10	CO4	L3

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SCHEME

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Note : Answer FIVE FULL Questions, choosing ONE full question from each Module

		Break up Marks	MARKS
1	Any five methods of collecting primary data. Explain collection of data through questionnaires. Example	5x1=5 3 2	10
2	significance of a research report and narrate the various steps involved in writing such a report.	5 5	10
3	Write short notes on: a).Depth interviews; (b) Important aspects of a questionnaire; c).Pantry and store audits; (d) Thematic Apperception Test Presentation skill	2+2+2+2 2	10
4	Any Five methods of collecting secondary data with example	5x2	10

5	steps involved in Patent registration process in India and Patentable and Non-Patentable practices in India	6 2+2	10
6	Copy right registration in India and the timelines associated with it and briefly explain the salient features of Trade Mark Act 1999	6 4	10
7	Explain the different types of IP's and its importance in the present scenario.	5x2	10
8	steps involved in Trade mark registration process in India and the timelines associated with it and briefly explain the salient features of Design Act 2000	6 4	10
9	“Interpretation is an art of drawing inferences, depending upon the skill of the researcher.” Elucidate the given statement explaining the technique of interpretation.	6 4	10
10	Enumerate the salient features of Copyright Act 1957 and Patent Act 1970	5 5	10

Solutions

1. List if Primary Data Collection methods

- (a) observation method,
 - (b) interview method,
 - (c) through questionnaires,
 - (d) through schedules, and
 - (e) other methods which include
 - (i) warranty cards;
 - (ii) distributor audits;
 - (iii) pantry audits;
 - (iv) consumer panels;
 - (v) using mechanical devices;
 - (vi) through projective techniques;
 - (vii) depth interviews, and
 - (viii) content analysis
 - fundamental methods for the collection of primary data in statistics.
 - **1. DIRECT PERSONAL INTERVIEWS**
 - The investigator personally meets concerned individuals and collects the required information from them. When the area to be covered is vast, this method may prove very costly and time-consuming. Still, this method is concerned useful for certain laboratory experiments or localized inquires. Due to the personal bias of the investigator, errors are likely to influence the results.
 - **2. INDIRECT PERSONAL INTERVIEWS**
 - We interview the third parties or witnesses having information, whenever the direct sources do not exist, or the informants hesitate to respond for some reason or other. The reliance is not placed on the evidence of one witness only, because some of the informants are likely to give wrong information deliberately.
 - **3. COLLECTION THROUGH QUESTIONNAIRES**
 - The questionnaires are usually sent by mail to inquire through several pertinent questions. In questionnaires, there is a space for entering the asked information asked. The informants are requested to return the questionnaires to the investigator within a certain period. This method is cheap, reasonably expeditious, and good for extensive inquiries. However, only a small percentage of recipients respond to questionnaires if there is no incentive involved.
 - **4. COLLECTION THROUGH ENUMERATORS**
 - In this method, trained enumerators collected the information. They assist the informants in making the entries in the schedules or questionnaires correctly. If the enumerator is well trained, experienced, and discreet, then you can get the most reliable information through this method. Enumerator driven approach works best for a large scale governmental or an organizational inquiry. Private individuals or institutions cannot adopt this method as its cast would be prohibitive to them.
 - **5. COLLECTION THROUGH LOCAL SOURCES**
 - In this method, the agents or local correspondents collect and send the required information, using their judgment as to the best way of obtaining it, but there is no formal collection of data. This method is cheap and expeditious but gives only the estimates. It may involve local agents' bias.
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2. Explain the significance of a research report and narrate the various steps involved in writing such a report.

Ans:

Research reporting is the oral or written presentation of the findings in such detail and form as to be readily understood and assessed by the society, economy or particularly by the researchers. As earlier said that it is the final stage of the research process and its purpose is to convey to interested persons the whole result of the study. Report writing is common to both academic and managerial situations. In academics, a research report is prepared for comprehensive and application-oriented learning. In businesses or organisations, reports are used for the basis of decision making.

Research Report Definition

According to Goode and Hatt, “The preparation of report is the final stage of research, and it’s purpose is to convey to the interested persons the whole result of the study, in sufficient detail and so arranged as to enable each reader to comprehend the data and to determine for himself the validity of the conclusions.”

It is clear from the above definitions of a research report, it is a brief account of the problem of investigation, the justification of its selection and the procedure of analysis and interpretation. It is only a summary of the entire research proceedings. In other words, it can be defined as written documents, which presents information in a specialized and concise manner.

Significance of Report Writing

Report writing is an important communication medium in organisations. The most crucial findings might have come out through a research report. Report is common to academics and managers also. Reports are used for comprehensive and application oriented learning in academics. In organisations, reports are used for the basis of decision making. The importance of report writing can be discussed as under.

Through research reports, a manager or an executive can quickly get an idea of a current scenario which improves his information base for making sound decisions affecting future operations of the company or enterprise. The research report acts as a means of communication of various research findings to the interested parties, organisations and general public.

Good report writing play, a significant role of conveying unknown facts about the phenomenon to the concerned parties. This may provide new insights and new opportunities to the people. Research report plays a key role in making effective decisions in marketing, production, banking, materials, human resource development and government also. Good report writing is used for economic planning and optimum utilisation of resources for the development of a nation.

Report writing facilitates the validation of generalisation. A research report is an end product of research. As earlier said that report writing provides useful information in arriving at rational decisions that may reform the business and society. The findings, conclusions, suggestions and recommendations are useful to academicians, scholars and policymakers. Report writing provides reference material for further research in the same or similar areas of research to the concerned parties. While preparing a research report, a researcher should take some proper precautions. Report writing should be simple, lucid and systematic. Report writing should be written speedily without interrupting the continuity of thought. The report writing should sustain the interest of readers.

Steps in Writing Research Report

Report writing is a time consuming and expensive exercise. Therefore, reports have to be very sharply focused in purpose content and readership. There is no single universally acceptable method of writing a research report. Following are the general steps in writing a research report:

- Analysis of the subject matter
- Research outline
- Preparation of rough draft
- Rewriting and polishing
- Writing the final draft

Analysis of the subject matter

This is the first and important step in writing a research report. It is concerned with the development of a subject. Subject matter should be written in a clear, logical and concise

manner. The style adopted should be open, straightforward and dignified and folk style language should be avoided.

The data, the reliability and validity of the results of the statistical analysis should be in the form of tables, figures and equations. All redundancy in the data or results presented should be eliminated.

Research outline

The research outline is an organisational framework prepared by the researcher well in advance. It is an aid to logical organisation of material and a reminder of the points to be stressed in the report. In the process of writing, if need be, outline may be revised accordingly.

Time and place of the study, scope and limitations of the study, study design, summary of pilot study, methods of data collection, analysis interpretation, etc., may be included in a research outline.

Preparation of rough draft

Having prepared the primary and secondary data, the researcher has to prepare a rough draft. While preparing the rough draft, the researcher should keep the objectives of the research in mind, and focus on one objective at a time. The researcher should make a checklist of the important points that are necessary to be covered in the manuscript. A researcher should use dictionary and relevant reference materials as and when required.

Rewriting and polishing

This is an important step in writing a research report. It takes more time than a rough draft. While rewriting and polishing, a researcher should check the report for weakness in logical development or presentation. He should take breaks in between rewriting and polishing since this gives the time to incubate the ideas.

Writing the final draft

The last and important step is writing the final draft. The language of the report should be simple, employing appropriate words and expressions and should avoid vague expressions such as 'it seems' and 'there may be' etc.

It should not used personal pronouns, such as I, We, My, Us, etc and should substitute these by such expressions as a researcher, investigator, etc. Before the final drafting of the report, it is advisable that the researcher should prepare a first draft for critical considerations and possible improvements. It will be helpful in writing the final draft. Finally, the report should be logically outlined with the future directions of the research based on the work completed.

3. Write short notes on: a).Depth interviews; (b) Important aspects of a questionnaire; c).Pantry and store audits; (d) Thematic Apperception Test

a). Depth interviews

Depth interviews are those interviews that are designed to discover underlying motives and desires and are often used in motivational research. Such interviews are held to explore needs, desires and feelings of respondents. In other words, they aim to elicit unconscious as also other types of material relating especially to personality dynamics and motivations. As such, depth interviews require great skill on the part of the interviewer and at the same time involve considerable time. Unless the researcher has specialized training, depth interviewing should not be attempted.

b). Important aspects of a questionnaire

1. General form
2. Question sequence
 1. questions that put too great a strain on the memory or intellect of the respondent;
 2. questions of a personal character;
 3. questions related to personal wealth
3. Question formulation and wording
4. Essentials of a good questionnaire
 - questionnaire should be comparatively short and simple
 - should proceed in logical sequence moving from easy to more difficult questions
 - expressions capable of different interpretations should be avoided
 - Open-ended questions should be avoided

c). Pantry and store audits

- Pantry audit technique is used to estimate consumption of the basket of goods at the consumer level where the investigator collects an *inventory of types, quantities and prices of commodities consumed*. Data are recorded from the examination of consumer's pantry. Objective in a pantry audit is to find out what types of consumers buy certain products and certain brands, assuming that the contents of the pantry accurately portray consumer's preferences.
- Mostly, pantry audits are done by direct questioning relating to reasons and circumstances under which particular products were purchased in an attempt to relate these factors to purchasing habits.
- *Limitation of pantry audit approach is that, at times, it may not be possible to identify consumers' preferences from the audit data alone.*

d). Thematic Apperception Test

The Thematic Apperception Test, or TAT, is a type of **projective test** that involves describing ambiguous scenes to learn more about a person's emotions, motivations, and personality. Popularly known as the "picture interpretation technique," it was developed by American psychologists Henry A. Murray and Christina D. Morgan at Harvard University in the 1930s. The TAT is one of the most widely researched and clinically used **personality tests**.

4. Discuss in detail the different methods of collecting secondary data with example

Secondary data means data that are already available i.e., the data which have already been collected and analyzed by someone else. (Keggle, GitHub, Medium..etc...)

- Usually published data are available in:
 - (a) various publications of the central, state or local governments;
 - (b) various publications of foreign governments or of international bodies and their subsidiary organizations;
 - (c) technical and trade journals;
 - (d) books, magazines and newspapers;
 - (e) reports and publications of various associations connected with business and industry, banks, stock exchanges, etc.;
 - (f) reports prepared by research scholars, universities, economists, etc. in different fields; and
 - (g) public records and statistics, historical documents, and other sources of published information

Things to check in secondary data

1. **Reliability of data:** The reliability can be tested by finding out such things about the said data:
 - (a) Who collected the data?
 - (b) What were the sources of data?
 - (c) Were they collected by using proper methods
 - (d) At what time were they collected?
 - (e) Was there any bias of the compiler?
 - (f) What level of accuracy was desired? Was it achieved ?
2. **Suitability of data:** The data that are suitable for one enquiry may not necessarily be found suitable in another enquiry.
3. **Adequacy of data:** If the level of accuracy achieved in data is found inadequate for the purpose of the present enquiry, they should not be used by the researcher

Selection of Appropriate Method For Data Collection

1. Nature, scope and object of enquiry:

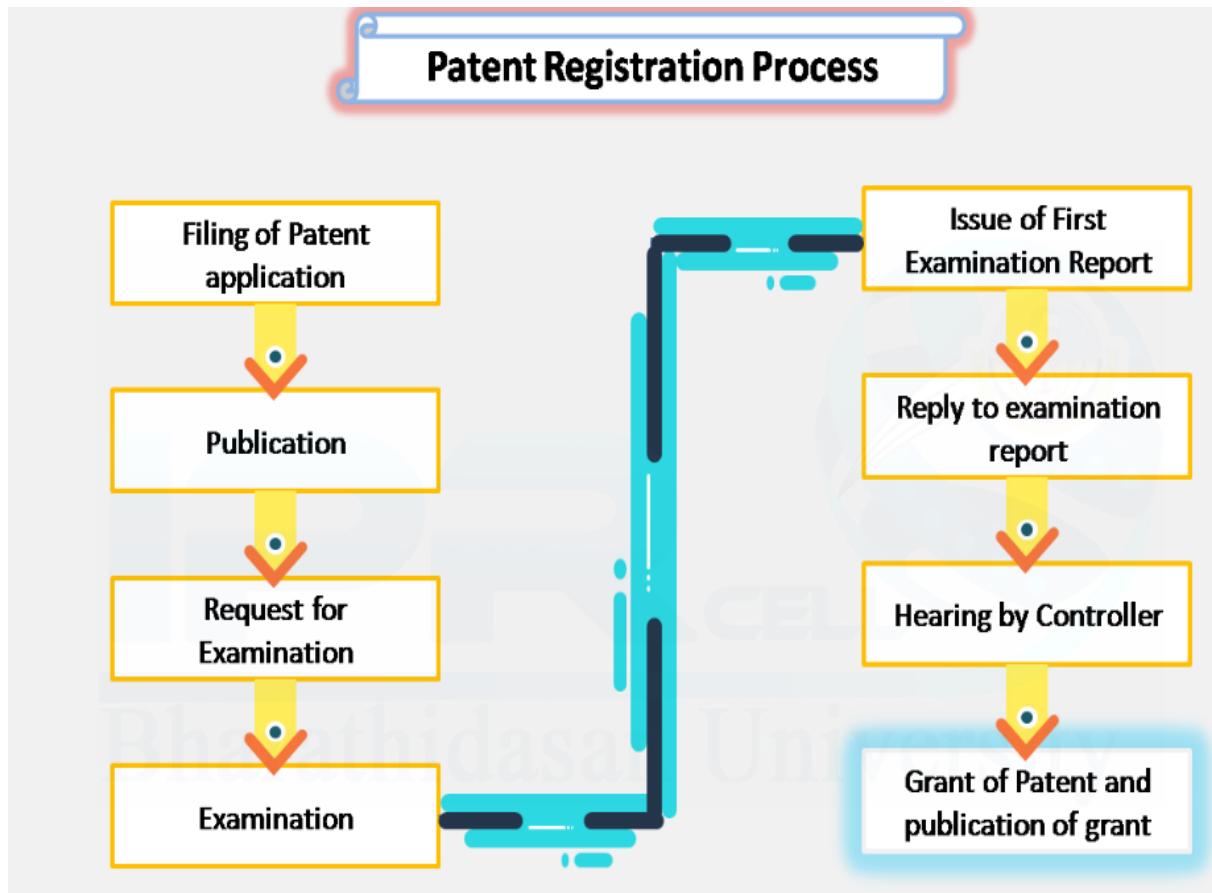
The method selected should be such that it suits the type of enquiry that is to be conducted by the researcher. This factor is also important in deciding whether the data already available (secondary data) are to be used or the data not yet available (primary data) are to be collected.
 2. Availability of funds:

Availability of funds for the research project determines to a large extent the method to be used for the collection of data. When funds at the disposal of the researcher are very limited, he will have to select a comparatively cheaper method which may not be as efficient and effective as some other costly method. Finance, in fact, is a big constraint in practice and the researcher has to act within this limitation.
 3. Time factor:

Availability of time has also to be taken into account in deciding a particular method of data collection. Some methods take relatively more time, whereas with others the data can be collected in a comparatively shorter duration. The time at the disposal of the researcher, thus, affects the selection of the method by which the data are to be collected.
 4. Precision required:

Precision required is yet another important factor to be considered at the time of selecting the method of collection of data.
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5. Describe the steps involved in Patent registration process in India and briefly explain the Patentable and Non-Patentable practices in India.



REGISTRATION PROCEDURE

Filing an application

- Application form in duplicate (**Form 1**)
- Provisional or complete specification in duplicate. If the provisional specification is filed, it must be followed by the complete specification within 12 months (**Form 2**)
- Drawing in duplicate (if necessary)
- Abstract of the invention in duplicate
- Information & undertaking listing the number, filing date & status of each foreign patent application in duplicate (**Form 3**)
- Priority document (if priority date is claimed) in convention application, when directed by the Controller
- Declaration of inventor-ship where provisional specification is followed by complete specification or in case of convention/PCT national phase application (**Form 5**)
- Power of attorney (if filed through Patent Agent)
- Fee

PATENTABILITY CRITERIAS

As per Section 2(j) of the Patents Act, 1970 [1] *“invention” means a new product or process involving an inventive step and capable of industrial application.*” Before getting patent rights, an invention has to pass certain tests and fulfill some requirements. These requirements work as the principles of patent law in India. These are:

- The invention must be new (Novelty)
- It must involve an Inventive step
- It must be capable of Industrial Application

NOVELTY

An invention must be new and unique in itself. It should not be a prior art and there should have been no prior publication of it. As per Section 2(l) of the Patents (Amendment) Act, 2005 [2] *“new invention” means any invention or technology which has not been anticipated by publication in any document or used in the country or elsewhere in the world before the date of filing of a patent application with complete specification, i.e., the subject matter has not fallen in the public domain or that it does not form part of the state of the art. The invention must involve newness and should be original. An invention should be novel with reference to a single prior art and not in reference to a combination of prior arts.*

INVENTIVE STEP

By saying that an invention should involve inventive steps it means:

- It should be technically advanced in light of prior art.
- It should have economic significance.
- It should be non-obvious to a person skilled in that art.

Section 2(ja) of the Patents Act, 1970 [3] defines an inventive step as *“a feature of an invention that involves technical advance as compared to the existing knowledge or having economic significance or both and that makes the invention not obvious to a person skilled in the art.”*

INDUSTRIAL APPLICATION

An invention must have some utility and should be capable of industrial application. The invention cannot be granted patent rights only on the grounds of novelty and inventive step, it should also have some utility. The invention must have commercial use and should be utilized in industries. Mere usefulness is not enough

It should not fall under the subject of non-patentable inventions.

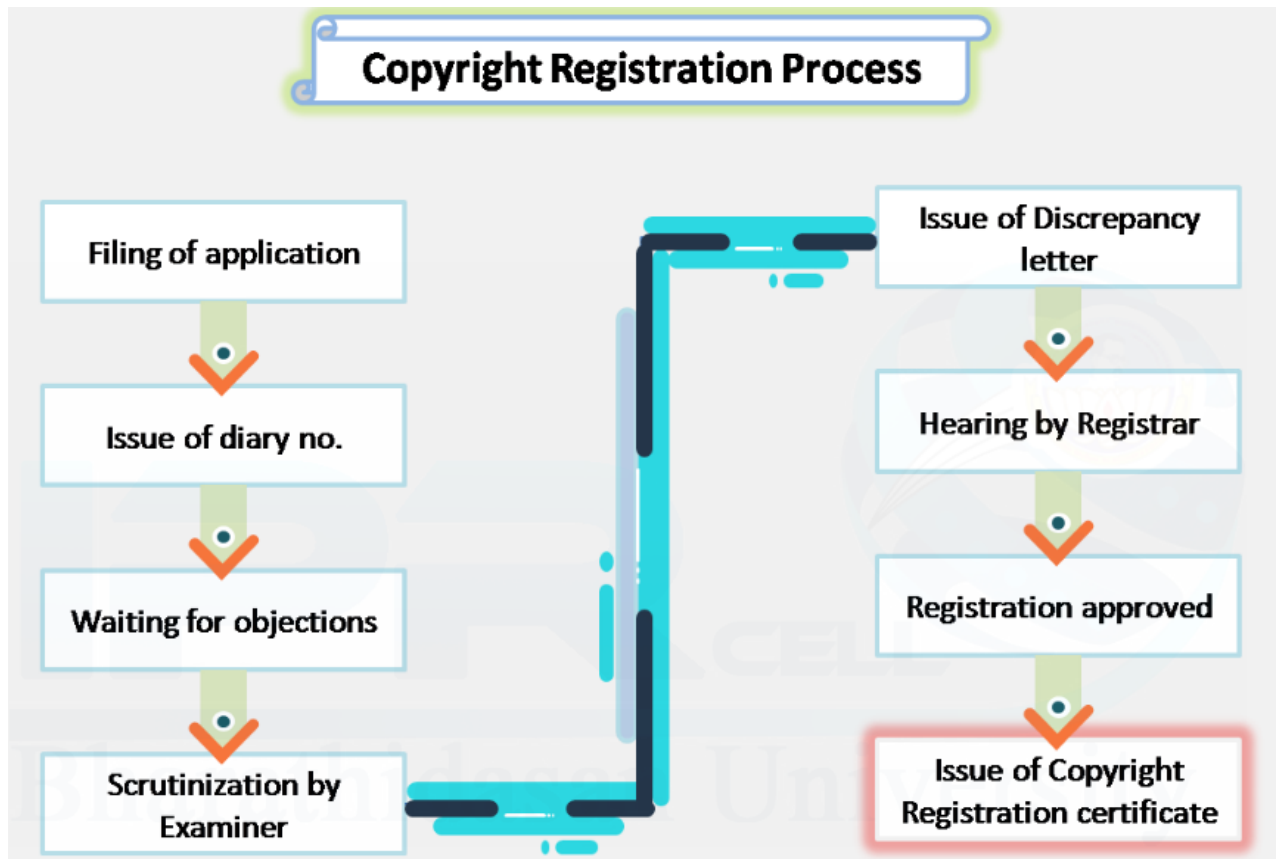
NON-PATENTABLE INVENTIONS

Chapter II of the Patent Act, of 1970 deals with Inventions not Patentable. Any invention that falls under the ambit of Sections 3 & 4 cannot be patented.

As per Section 3 of the Patents Act, 1970[4], —The following are not inventions within the meaning of this Act —

- (a) an invention that is frivolous or which claims anything obviously contrary to well-established natural laws;
 - (b) an invention the primary or intended use or commercial exploitation of which could be contrary to public order or morality or which causes serious prejudice to human, animal, or plant life or health or to the environment;
 - (c) the mere discovery of a scientific principle or the formulation of an abstract theory or discovery of any living thing or non-living substance occurring in nature;
 - (d) the mere discovery of a new form of a known substance that does not result in the enhancement of the known efficacy of that substance or the mere discovery of any new property or new use for a known substance or of the mere use of a known process, machine or apparatus unless such known process results in a new product or employs at least one new reactant.
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6. Describe the steps involved in Copy right registration in India and the timelines associated with it and briefly explain the salient features of Trade Mark Act 1999



Copyright Registration Procedure

The procedure for registration is as follows:

1. Application for registration is to be made on as prescribed in the first schedule to the Rules;
2. Separate applications should be made for registration of each work;
3. Each application should be accompanied by the requisite fee prescribed in the second schedule to the Rules; and
4. The applications should be signed by the applicant or the advocate in whose favor a Vakalatnama or Power of Attorney has been executed. The Power of Attorney signed by the party and accepted by the advocate should also be enclosed.

Time for Processing Application

After you file your application and receive a diary number you have to wait for a mandatory period of 30 days so that no objection is filed in the Copyright office against your claim that particular work is created by you.

Salient features of Trade Mark Act 1999

Salient features of The Trade Marks Act

The Trade Marks Act, of 1940 was India's first trade mark law. Before then, trade mark protection was controlled by common law. The Trade Marks Act, 1999, as modified, is the current controlling legislation in India for trade marks. The 1999 Act was passed to comply with the TRIPS rules. The salient features brought about in Indian trade mark law by the Trade Marks Act, 1999, are as follows:

1. Including a service mark in the definition of a trade mark;
 2. A new clause for collective marks' registration;
 3. Prohibition on registering some marks that are merely replicas or imitations of well-known marks;
 4. Provision for filing a single registration application for several classes of products and/or services;
 5. Increasing the term of registration of a trade mark from 7 to 10 years, including a six-month grace period for payment of renewal costs.
 6. Expansion of conditions under which registration validity may be challenged;
 7. Giving the Registrar ultimate power over applications for registration of Certification Trade Marks;
 8. Aligning the punitive provisions of the Trade Marks Law with those of the Copyright Law;
 9. Provision for the formation of an Appellate Board.
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7. Explain the different types of IP's and its importance in the present scenario.

In present scenario of globalization, IPR is the focal point in global trade practices and livelihood across the world

Intellectual property rights are legal rights that provide creators protection for original works, inventions, or the appearance of products, artistic works, scientific developments, and so on.

KINDS OF IPR

Intellectual Property Rights as a collective term includes the following independent IP rights which can be collectively used for protecting different aspects of an inventive work for multiple protection

- Patents
- Design
- Trademarks
- Copyrights
- Geographical Indication
- Plant Variety protection
- Layout-Design protection

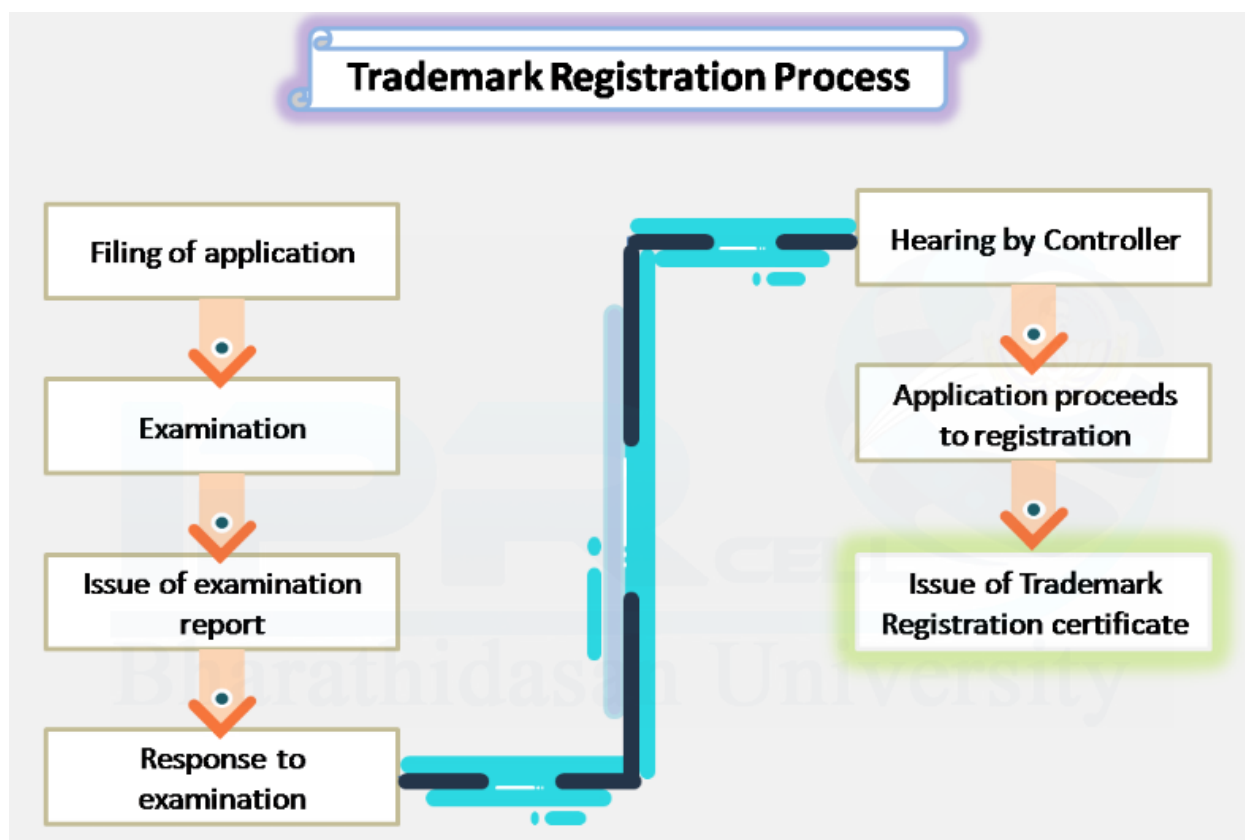
The Importance of Intellectual Property Rights

The purpose of intellectual property rights is to encourage new creations, including technology, artwork, and inventions, that might increase economic growth. Intellectual property rights increase the incentives for individuals to continue to produce things that further create job opportunities and new technologies while enabling our world to improve and evolve even faster.

- Intellectual Property Creates and Supports High-Paying Jobs
- Intellectual Property Drives Economic Growth and Competitiveness
- To Secure The Unique Ideas And Creation
- Intellectual property protection is critical to fostering innovation. Without protection of ideas, businesses and individuals would not reap the full benefits of their inventions and would focus less on research and development.

8. Describe the steps involved in Trade mark registration process in India and the timelines associated with it and briefly explain the salient features of Design Act 2000

Trade mark registration process



Steps To Register A Trademark

To register a trademark, the owner needs to go through the following steps:

- Conducting an exhaustive trademark search;
- Filing an application with necessary documents;
- Examination of the application by the Trademark Registry;
- Post examination procedures;
- Advertisement of the application in the Trademark Journal;
- Opposition by any third party;
- Registration and renewal of the same after every 10 years.

Salient features of Design Act 2000

- Scope of definition of terms 'Article' & 'Design' enlarged
- Addition of definition of the term 'Original'
- Introduction of delegation of powers to Examiners & other Officers by Controller
- codification of non- registerable Designs
- Substitution of classification system (Locarno classification)
- Removal of secrecy period of two years for a registered Design
- Public inspection available after notification
- Rights of Registered Proprietor defined
- Provision of Restoration of Lapsed Design
- Electronic Register of Design
- Initial term of protection for 10 years, extendable by 5 years on request
- Provision for preferring Appeal on the Controller's order before High Court
- Substitution of Applicants before registration of design
- Additional grounds for Cancellation of design

9. Interpretation is an art of drawing inferences, depending upon the skill of the researcher.” Elucidate the given statement explaining the technique of interpretation.

- Interpretation refers to the task of drawing inferences from the collected facts after an analytical and/or experimental study.
 - The task of interpretation has *two major aspects* viz.,
- (i) the effort to establish continuity in research through linking the results of a given study with those of another, and (ii) the establishment of some explanatory concepts.

WHY interpretation?

- (i) It is through interpretation that the *researcher can well understand* the abstract principle that works beneath his findings. Through this he can link up his findings with those of other studies, having the same abstract principle, and thereby *can predict about the concrete world of events*. *Fresh inquiries can test* these predictions later on. This way the continuity in research can be maintained.
- (ii) Interpretation leads to the *establishment of explanatory concepts that can serve as a guide for future research studies*; it *opens new avenues of intellectual adventure and stimulates the quest for more knowledge*.
- (iii) Researcher can better appreciate only through interpretation *why his findings are what they are and can make others to understand the real significance of his research findings*.
- (iv) The interpretation of the findings of *exploratory research study often results into hypotheses* for experimental research and as such interpretation is involved in the transition from exploratory to experimental research.

Technique of Interpretation

- (i) Researcher *must give reasonable explanations of the relations which he has found*, and he must interpret the lines of relationship in terms of the underlying processes and must try to find out the thread of uniformity that lies under the surface layer of his diversified research findings. In fact, this is the technique of how generalization should be done, and concepts be formulated.
 - (ii) Extraneous information, if collected during the study, must be considered while interpreting the final results of research study, for it may prove to be a key factor in understanding the problem under consideration.
 - (iii) It is advisable, before embarking upon final interpretation, to *consult someone having insight into the study and who is frank and honest and will not hesitate to point out omissions and errors in logical argumentation*.
 - (iv) Researcher must accomplish the task of interpretation only after *considering all relevant factors affecting the problem to avoid false generalization*. Quite often the conclusions, which appear to be all right at the beginning, may not at all be accurate.
 - (v). Researcher must invariably satisfy himself that
 - (a) the data are appropriate, trustworthy and adequate for drawing inferences;
 - (b) the data reflect good homogeneity; and that
 - (c) proper analysis has been done through statistical methods.
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10. Enumerate the salient features of Copyright Act 1957 and Patent Act 1970

Salient features of Copyright Act 1957

- Valid from 21 January 1958
- Created Copyright Office and Copyright Board
- Introduced civil and criminal remedies against infringement
- Performing rights societies' rights (for instance, music royalties)
- Definition of categories in which copyright actually subsists
- International copyright
- Definition of infringement
- Defined ambit of the Copyright Board's powers
- Introducing special rights for performers
- Assignment and licences of copyright
- Rights of copyright owners
- Depends on nature of work/owner of copyright and whether the work has been published
- Most works: 60 years
- Broadcast Reproduction: 25 years

Salient features of Patents Act 1970

- Both product and process patent provided
 - Term of patent – 20 years
 - Examination on request
 - Both pre-grant and post-grant opposition
 - Fast track mechanism for disposal of appeals
 - Provision for protection of bio-diversity and traditional knowledge
 - Publication of applications after 18 months with facility for early publication
 - Substantially reduced time-lines
 - Compulsory license to ensure availability of drugs at reasonable prices
 - Provision to deal with public health emergency
 - Revocation of patent in public interest and also on security considerations
 - Section 3:** List which are not inventions
 - Frivolous or obvious
 - Contrary to well established natural laws
 - Injurious to Public Health
 - Mere arrangement or re-arrangement,
 - Discovery of Scientific principle
 - Discovery of living thing or non-living substances in nature
 - Method of agriculture or horticulture
 - A mathematical or business method or a computer program
 - Section 4**
 - Inventions falling within Section 20(1) of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 are not patentable *Effect*
 - Inventions relating to compounds of Uranium, Beryllium, Thorium, Plutonium, Radium, Graphite, Lithium and more as notified by Central Govt. from time to time.
-