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MIC Driven Activity – Report Submission - KAPILA - National IP Literacy Week – 15-23 October 2020 -

“A friendly platform for encouraging filing of Patent Applications and Protecting Research/Innovations for the benefit of the University and to society at most”

Today world is increasingly propelled by technologies and university research is the foundation of any nation's growth. Technologies are creation of brain and categorized as tangible property. The tangible assets like inventions, designs, trademarks, brand name and other creative & innovative ideas are more valuable than physical assets. MOE Innovation cell plays importance role in encouraging faculties and students to file patent applications and protecting their research/innovations.

MOE Innovation cell adopts a sound IPRs strategy to secure IPRs for learned faculties and highly talented students in the University. Research projects, Research activities, Degree Projects, etc. of faculties and students have innovation potential and patent application can be filed at Patent Office for possible grant of the patent.

Research activities are believed as practice of profession in the university. MOE Innovation cell in the university is here to provide relevant, timely and targeted support to inventors in protecting their research works and helps university in gaining good rank in NAAC/NIRF. Students and faculty members of the University attended the online sessions KAPILA - National IP Literacy Week – 15-23 October 2020.

Apart from this, we have conducted a lecture on IP by Dr Prem Nath, Associate Professor (Ex Assistant Controller of Patents and Designs, The Patent Office, Kolkata), Dept. of Computer Science and Engineering, H N B Garhwal University, Srinagar-246174, Uttarakhand. More than 315 participants attend the lecture.

Objectives:

- To create awareness about IPRs among faculties and students of the University
- To conduct workshops, seminars and training course on IPRs
- To provide knowledge on patents, patent regime in India and abroad and grant aspects
- To impart training on drafting and filing patent application to faculties and students
- To encourage faculties and scholars to go for patentable works

1. What is IP?

Intellectual property refers to creations of the mind; such as designs, music, art, technological inventions and writing. It is the legal rights for intellectual activity undergone in the industrial, scientific, literary and artistic fields.

2. Types of IPRs

Patents:

A Patent is a statutory right for an invention granted for a limited period (20 Years in India) of time to the patentee by the government of India in exchange of full disclosure of his/her invention for excluding others, from making, using, selling, importing the patented product or process for producing that product for those purposes without his consent.

A Patent is an exclusive right granted by a sovereign state to an Inventor or assignee, for a limited period of time, in exchange for a detailed disclosure of an Invention. Patent and patentable materials are as defined in Indian Patent Act 1970 as amended from time to time. The patentable and non-patentable materials include products, processes, and apparatuses as defined under Indian Patent Act.

Designs:

'Design' means only the features of shape, configuration, pattern or ornament or composition of lines or colour or combination thereof applied to any article whether two dimensional or three dimensional or in both forms, by any industrial process or means, whether manual, mechanical or chemical, separate or combined, which in the finished article appeal to and are judged solely by the eye.

Trademarks:

A trademark is a visual symbol which may be a word signature, name, device, label, numerals or combination of colours used by one undertaking on goods or services or other articles of commerce to distinguish it from other similar goods or services originating from a different undertaking.

Copyrights:

Copyright is a right given by the law to creators of literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works and producers of cinematograph films and sound recordings. In fact, it is a bundle of rights including, rights of reproduction, communication to the public, adaption and translation of the work. There could be slight variations in the composition of the rights depending on the work

Geographical indications:

A geographical indication (GI) is a sign used on products that have a specific geographical origin and possess qualities or a reputation that are due to that origin. Any sign to be function as GI, it must identify a product as originating in a given place. In addition, the qualities, characteristics or reputation of the product should be essentially due to the place of origin. For example, in the jurisdictions in which the Darjeeling geographical indication is protected, producers of Darjeeling tea can exclude use of the term "Darjeeling" for tea not grown in their tea gardens or not produced according to the standards set out in the code of practice for the geographical indication.


Plant variety protection:

Protection granted for plant varieties, the rights of farmers and plant breeders and to encourage the development of new varieties of plants.

Semiconductor Integrated circuits layout – Design:

Protection granted for layout design in semiconductor integrated circuit and for matters connected therewith.

Thanks & Regards



Prof Atul Dhyani
President-HNBGU MHRD's Innovation Cell

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Institution's Innovation Council (IIC)
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Copy to:

1. PS to Hon'ble Vice Chancellor, HNB Garhwal University Srinagar Uttarakhand
2. Registrar, HNB Garhwal University Srinagar Garhwal Uttarakhand
3. Dr Prem Nath, Department of Computer Science and Engineering
4. Dr Somesh Thapliyal, Department of Pharmaceutical Science
5. Dr Shweta Verma, Department of History including Archaeology
6. Mr Lakshay Tyagi, Department of Mechanical Engineering