

UTILISATION CERTIFICATE

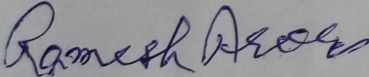
For the financial year 2016-2017

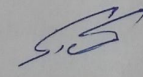
1.	Name of the IPR Cell	:	IPR Cell, Eternal University, Baru Sahib
2.	Name of the organization/institute	:	Eternal University, Baru Sahib
3.	Coordinator of the IPR Cell	:	Dr. Ramesh Arora
4.	HPPIC, SCSTE grant Letter No and date of establishment of the Centre	:	D.O. No. SCST&E/F (5)-1/2015 Vol. XII, Dated 27.10.2016; Letter No. 5794/5797 and 5798/5801 dated 28. 10. 2016
5.	Total amount that was available for expenditure (Including Commitments)	:	40000
6.	Actual expenditure (Including commitments/Committed liability) incurred during a financial year	:	42887
7.	Balance amount available at the end of a financial year (up to 31 st March)	:	Nil
8.	Unspent balance refunded if any (Please give details of cheque/ DD No. etc.)	:	Nil
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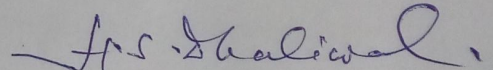
Certified that the expenditure of Rs. 42887 mentioned against column 6 was actually incurred for the activities of IPR Cell for the purpose for which it was sanctioned.

Place: Baru Sahib

Date: 02-05-17


Coordinator


Controller (Accounts &
Finance)
Asstt. Finance Officer
Eternal University
Baru Sahib (H.P.) - 173101


Head of the Office
Vice Chancellor
Eternal University
Baru Sahib (H.P.) 173101

Place:

Accepted and Countersigned

Date:

Report of One-day workshop on “Intellectual Property Rights: Issues and Challenges (IPRIC-2017)”, March 14, 2017

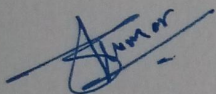
The one day workshop on “Intellectual Property Rights: Issues and Challenges was organized at Eternal University, Baru Sahib in association with Himachal Pradesh Patent Information Center (HPPIC), Shimla with financial support by Department of Science and Technology (DST), State Council for Science, Technology and Environment (SCSTE), Shimla.

The workshop was organized through four sessions including, inaugural, valedictory and two technical sessions. In this workshop, more than 250 participants from various colleges of Eternal University which includes invited speakers, faculty members, research scholars and postgraduate students. There were seven invited lectures including three speakers from HPPIC Shimla, two from Eternal University and two outside subject and legal experts. The inaugural session was chaired by Dr. H.S. Dhaliwal, Honorable Vice Chancellor of Eternal University, and the inaugural lecture entitled 'Plant variety protection in India' was delivered by Guest of Honor, Dr. Manoj Srivastava, Ex-Registrar, PPVFR authority, Govt. of India, New Delhi. The technical session I comprised of two lectures. Considering the importance of IPRs, An overview/introduction of different kinds of intellectual property rights was provided by Dr. Vinod Sangwan. The related facts were also interesting and useful. The three components of IPR viz. Copyrights, trade marks and trade secrets were significantly explained as they were not covered in rest of sessions of workshop. To provide more insight into this matter, Mr. Umesh Sharma, has given an excellent talk on patentable, non patentable items, innovations with information on various acts and laws related to IPRs. With his long experience in this field, his lecture invoked many queries in participants and those who are working on any patentable items will be highly benefited/get aware in a positive way.

The second technical session was chaired by Dr. Manoj Srivastava and started with invited talk on prior art search and other IPR issues by Ms. Ritika Kanwar from HPPIC Shimla. She has informed the participants about importance of prior art search in successful grant of patents and other related rights. Mr. Sashidhar from HPPIC has also presented an informative lecture on Geographical indicators of Himachal Pradesh. It has created a huge interest among participants with various related queries were raised and satisfied. In the same session, activities and objectives of HPPIC was explained by Dr. Aparna Sarin and she has assured to provide all

necessary help from centre for any IPR related issues in the university. Dr. Sunil Kumar, Member, IPR cell Eternal University has also informed the participants about activities and responsibilities of IPR cell in the university.

The valedictory session was graced with the presence of Hon'ble Chief Guest of workshop, Sh. Kunal Satyarthi, Joint Member Secretary, SCSTE, Shimla and it was chaired by Dr. H.S. Dhaliwal. Sh. Satyarthi was instrumental in giving his inspirational speech on IPR related facts based on his experience in council and a story based on book 'JUGAAD' to the student participants. The invited guests and speakers were honored on this occasion and certificates were also distributed.

 - 6-05-17

(Dr. Sunil Kumar)

Co-PI, IPR Cell

Eternal University, Baru Sahib

Sirmour, Himachal Pradesh

REGISTRATION FORM

I wish to participate in IPRIC-2017 being organized on March 14, 2017 at Eternal University, Baru Sahib.

Name : _____

Designation : _____

Organization : _____

Address : _____

Contact No. : _____

Email : _____

Signature

Contact/Further Information

Dr. Ramesh Arora

Nodal Officer, IPR Cell

Eternal University, Baru Sahib-173101, Via Rajgarh, Sirmour (HP)

Email: aroraram@gmail.com, Cell No. : +91-9888037695



One Day Workshop on Intellectual Property Rights: Issues and Challenges

Tuesday, March 14, 2017

(IPRIC-2017)

Organised by
Intellectual Property Rights Cell
Eternal University, Baru Sahib, HP

In Association with
Himachal Pradesh Patent Information Centre (HPPIC)
State Council for Science, Technology and Environment, Shimla, HP

CHAIRPERSON

Prof. H. S. Dhaliwal

Vice Chancellor, Eternal University, Baru Sahib, HP

CO-CHAIRPERSON

Dr. Davinder Singh

Registrar, Eternal University, Baru Sahib, HP

CHIEF GUEST

Sh. Kunal Satyarthi, IFS

Joint Secretary, State Council for Science, Technology and Environment,
HP

ORGANIZING SECRETARY

Dr. Ramesh Arora

Nodal Officer, IPR Cell, Eternal University, Baru Sahib

COORDINATORS

Dr. Vinod Kumar Sangwan

Dr. Sunil Kumar

Co-PIs & Members, IPR Cell, Eternal University, Baru Sahib

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Officers and Faculty Members, Eternal University, Baru Sahib (HP) &
Scientific Staff, Himachal Pradesh Patent Information Centre (HPPIC),
Shimla

About Baru Sahib

Over a hundred years ago in 1906, His Holiness Sant Attar Singh Ji, Mastuane Wale had shared his divine vision with his spiritual follower Sant Teja Singh Ji MA, LLB, AM (Harvard) about a sacred place in the Himalayan region of erstwhile Nahan state (now known as Baru Sahib), where many sages and seers had meditated on the Divine Name. The place was also blessed by Shri Guru Gobind Singh Ji during his visit to Nahan state. Sant Attar Singh Ji had desired that the place should be established as a 'Spiritual Centre' for the educational institutions imparting value based education combined with modern scientific agriculture with an objective to meet the growing need for education on the pattern of old Gurukuls. As ordained, Sant Teja Singh Ji revealed the 'Divine Valley', Baru Sahib in 1956 to his spiritual disciple, Baba Iqbal Singh Ji. Sant Teja Singh Ji established a trust in 1965 with his six devotees. It was registered as **“The Kalgidhar Trust”** on October 22, 1982 by Baba Iqbal Singh Ji, Formerly Director of Agriculture, Himachal Pradesh, to promote World Peace through spiritual and value based education and universal brotherhood. To further the cause of The Kalgidhar Trust, the first Akal Academy was established at Baru Sahib in 1986. The outstanding model has been translated to a network of more than 129 Akal Academies and 2 Universities running in various northern states of India.

About Eternal University

Eternal University is a non-profit multi-disciplinary private university established in 2009 through an act of the Government of Himachal Pradesh. Situated in the 'Valley of divine peace known as Baru Sahib, Eternal University has a sylvan campus on the Rajgarh to Nahan road. The University is well connected by road to Chandigarh (130 km), Shimla (110 km), Solan (64 km) and Rajgarh (26 km). The nearest airport is Chandigarh. The University has established excellent teaching and research facilities including modern lecture theatres, state-of-the-art laboratories and online teaching tools. Eternal University is well equipped with laboratories, library, hostels and bank facilities. With the establishment of seven constituent colleges offering UG and PG education in engineering, agriculture, nursing, basic sciences, social sciences, arts, commerce and management, the University looks forward to excel in front line areas of teaching and research.

About Himachal Pradesh Patent Information Centre

Himachal Pradesh Patent Information Centre (HPPIC) was established in the State Council in October, 1998 by the Patent Facilitation Centre, Technology Information, Forecasting & Assessment Council (TIFAC), Department of Science and Technology, Govt of India. The main objective of the Centre is to create awareness on Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs). For creating awareness and facilitation of IPRs in Universities and R&D Institutes, the State Council has established 8 IPR Cells in various universities of Himachal Pradesh.

About the Workshop

Intellectual Property Right (IPR) refers to the legal right given to inventor and creator to protect his invention or creation. IPR emerges as a strong tool to protect investment, time, money and effort invested by the inventor. IPRs also aid the economic development of country by promoting healthy competition and encouraging industrial development and economic growth. To promote the awareness on IPRs and to encourage innovation and creative activities across various disciplines, IPR Cell, Eternal University, Baru Sahib in collaboration with HPPIC, State Council for Science, Technology and Environment, Shimla is organising the one day workshop on “Intellectual Property Rights: Issues and Challenges (IPRIC-2017).”

Workshop Theme and Speakers

Eminent speakers from IPR agencies, Govt. Institutions, IPR law expert and scientists will speak and share their expertise on topics including: Overview of IPRs, Indian IPR policy/acts, Patent ability criteria, IPR related prior art searches, Protection of plant varieties and farmers' right, Challenges in implementing IPRs

Participation and Registration

Workshop is intended to create awareness about IPRs and related aspects in Eternal University. Therefore, the registration is open for all scientists/faculty members, research scholars and postgraduate students of all the constituent colleges of Eternal University, Baru Sahib. There is no registration fee for attending the workshop. The interested persons may register by submitting the completely filled registration form.

Intellectual Property Rights: Issues and Challenges

March 14, 2017

(IPRIC-2017)

Venue: Auditorium, Eternal University, Baru Sahib

SCHEDULE

Time	Events
09:15-10:00	Registration
Inaugural Session	
10:00-10:10	Welcome address: Dr. Ramesh Arora, Organizing Secretary, IPRIC-2017
10:10-10:40	Keynote Address: Dr. Manoj Srivastava, Guest-of-Honour, Ex-Registrar, Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Authority (PPVFR), Govt. of India, New Delhi 'Plant variety protection in India'
10:40-10:55	Chairman's remarks: Dr. H.S. Dhaliwal, Vice Chancellor, Eternal University, Baru Sahib
10:55-11:00	Vote of Thanks: Dr. Vinod Kumar Sangwan, Coordinator, IPRIC-2017
11:10-11:30	Tea Break

Technical Session I

Chairman

Dr. J.L. Sharma, Dean, Akal College of Economics, Commerce and Management, Eternal University, Baru Sahib / Dr. B.S. Boparai, Dean, Academic Affairs, Eternal University, Baru Sahib

Rapporteur

Dr. Sunil Kumar, Member, IPR Cell, E.U. Baru Sahib

11:30-11:50	'IPRs: An overview and related facts' Dr. Vinod Kumar Sangwan, Eternal University, Baru Sahib
11:50-12:50	'Protection of Intellectual property rights under the Indian and International laws' Mr. Umesh Sharma, Patent Attorney, Chandigarh
12:50-13:00	Chairman's remarks
13:00-14:00	Lunch Break

Technical Session II

Chairman

Dr. Manoj Srivastava, Ex-Registrar, Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Authority (PPVFR), Govt. of India, New Delhi

Rapporteur

Dr. Vinod Kumar Sangwan, Member, IPR Cell, E.U. Baru Sahib

14:00-14:30	'Importance of prior-art-search in research and Issues and challenges in IPR' Ms. Ritika Kanwar, HPPIC, Shimla
14:30-15:00	'Geographical indications of Himachal Pradesh'

15:00-15:15	Mr. Sashi Dhar, HPPIC, Shimla 'Activities of Himachal Pradesh Patent Information Centre (HPPIC), Shimla'
15:15-15:30	Dr. Aparna Sarin, HPPIC, Shimla 'Role and responsibilities of IPR Cell, Eternal University'
15:30-15:40	Dr. Sunil Kumar, Eternal University, Baru Sahib Chairman's remarks
15:40-16:00	Tea Break

Valedictory function

Chief Guest

Sh. Kunal Satyarthi, IFS, Joint-Member Secretary, State Council for Science,
Technology and Environment, H.P., Shimla

Chairman

Dr. H.S. Dhaliwal, Vice Chancellor, Eternal University, Baru Sahib

16:00-17:00	Report on workshop sessions: Dr. Ramesh Arora, Organizing Secretary, IPRIC-2017 Honoring of lead speakers: By the Chief Guest Honoring of the Chief Guest: By the Vice Chancellor, Eternal University, Baru Sahib Valedictory remarks: By the Chief Guest Vote of thanks: Dr. Sunil Kumar, Coordinator, IPRIC-2017
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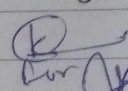
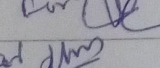
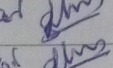
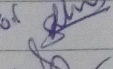
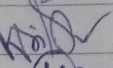
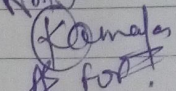
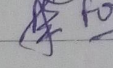
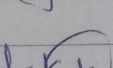
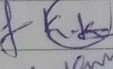
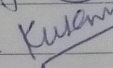
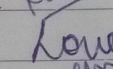
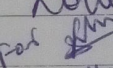
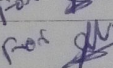
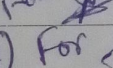
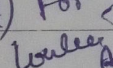
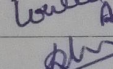
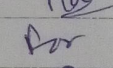
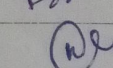
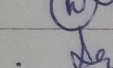
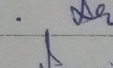
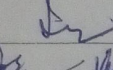
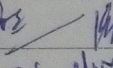
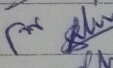
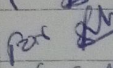
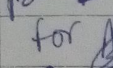
ONE DAY WORKSHOP ON 'INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS: ISSUES AND
CHALLENGES-2017
MARCH, 14, 2017

S.No.	Name of Participant	College/Department	Class/Course	Signature
1	Abhishek Saney	Dept. of Biotech, Research Eternal Univ	Research Scholar	Abhishek
2	Anjali	Eternal University	Student	for An
3	Anurag Sohal	Akal School of Public Health	Student	Anurag
4	Aranya	Eternal University	Student	Aranya
5	Anupreet Kaur	Eternal University	Student	Anupreet Kaur
6	Dr. Ajan Nath Yadav	Dept. of Biotech, Eternal Univ	Assistant Professor	
7	Dr. Anurag Patti	Eternal University	Assistant Professor	Anurag
8	Aakanksha Raj Sharma	Eternal University	Student	Aakanksha
9	Apurva Kumari	Eternal University	Student	Apurva
10	Aman	Akal College of Agri, Eternal University	Student	Aman
11	Amit Sharma	Eternal University	Student	Amit
12	Abhilasha Sharma	Eternal University	Student	Abhilasha
13	Aarti Sharma	Eternal University	Student	Aarti
14	Ambika Sharma	Eternal University	JRF PhD Scholar	Ambika
15	Amandeep Kaur	Eternal University	Student	Aman
16	Arun	Eternal University	Student	for Arun
17	Avantika Pannan	Akal College of Basic Sc	Student	Avantika
18	Amanpreet Saini	ACET	M.Tech	
19	Arushpreet Kaur	ACET	M.Tech	
20	Dr. Achla Jagdeev Gik	Akal College of Nursing	Asst. Professor	for Achla
21	Aparna Kaistha	Akal College of Basic Sciences	Student	for Ap
22	Arijan Bhat	Akal School of Health	M.PH (Student)	for Arijan
23	Ankita Chaurhan	Akal College of Agri.	Student	Ankita
✓ 24	Amanpreet Kaur	Akal College of Edu.	B.Ed (Student)	Aman
25	Amandeep Kaur	Eternal University	Student	Aman
26	Amit Sharma	Eternal Univ.	(M.Sc) Student	for Amit
27	Dr. Amarlatte	Eternal Univ	Asst Professor	for Dr
28	Aditi Sharma	Eternal Univ.	Asst Professor	Aditi
- 29	Shawona Thakur	Akal College of Nursing	M.Sc Nursing	for Shawona

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S.No.	Name of Participant	College/Department	Class/Course	Signature
30	Dr. B.S. Boparai	EU, Baram Salih	Dean Academic	
31	Baldeep Singh	EU	Student	for Pritesh Sir,
32	Chetna	EU	Student	for #
33	Chandana Shekhar	EU	Asst. Professor	for #
34	Chetna Bhatia	EU	Student	Ch
35	Daljeet Kaur	EU	Research Scholar	Qy
36	Dr. Devendra Kumar	Dept of Boty, EU	Asst. Professor	for Pritesh Sir,
37	Divya Chauhan	EU	M.Sc Food Tech.	Qy
38	Dr. Gurjeet Kaur	EU	Asst. Professor	for Roly
39	Gagandeep Kaur	EU	Student	
✓ 40	Gurpreet Kaur	EU	Student	for Pritesh Sir
41	Geeta Verma	EU (Akal College of Nursing)	Student	for Pritesh Sir
42	Gurpreet Kaur	EU	Asst. Professor	Qy
✓ 43	Gurpreet Kaur	Akal College of Edu.	B.Ed. Ind Year.	for Pritesh Sir
✓ 44	Gurpreet Kaur	Akal College of Edu.	B.Ed (Student)	for Pritesh Sir
✓ 45	Gurpreet Kaur	Akal College of Edu.	B.Ed Ind. Year.	for Pritesh Sir
46	Ms Geetika Kashyap	Akal College of Edu.	M.Sc Nursing	for Pritesh Sir
47	Hardeep Singh	ACCT	Student	Qy
48	Harmandeep Kaur	EU	Student	Qy
49	Harpinder Kaur	Akal college of eco	Student	for Pritesh Sir
50	Harish Kumar	EU	Student	for Pritesh Sir
51	Dr. Harish Kumar	EU	AP	for Pritesh Sir
52	Imran Sheikh	EU	SRF PhD	Imran
53	Prof. I.S. Suri	EU	Prof.	
54	Indira Arora	EU	AP	for Pritesh Sir
55	Dr. Jaswant Singh	EU	D.S.W	for Pritesh Sir
56	Jyoti Sharma	ACN	Student	for Pritesh Sir
57	Kamwar Shatughan	Akal college of PH	MPh student	for Pritesh Sir
58	Karamjeet Kaur	EU	Student	

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MARCH,14, 2017

S.No.	Name of Participant	College/Department	Class/Course	Signature
59	Kritika Sharma	EU	Student	
60	Kajal Dhalwal	EU	Student	
61	Kanika Verma	ACN	Student	For 
62	Kiran	ACN	Student	For 
63	Dr. Krishan Kumar	EU	AP	
64	Kamala Mehta	EU	Lecturer	
65	Krishna Tamang	Akal College of PH	Student	For 
66	Dr. K.C. Naulliyal	NCERT New Delhi	NCERT	
67	Dr. Kamal Kishor	EU	AP	For 
68	Kusam Rana	EU	Research scholar	
69	Loveleen Kaur anand	EU	Student	Loveleen Kaur
70	Lovejet Kaur	ACN	Student	For 
71	Dr. Lekha Viswanath	ACN	Prof.	For 
72	Lal Mani Joshi	ACN EU	MPH MPH (Student)	For 
73	Loveleen Kaur	EU	Student	Loveleen Kaur
74	LIBIN Joseph	Akal College of Nur.	Asst. Prof.	
75	Meenakshi Gupta	EU	Asst. Librarian	
76	Dr. Manpreet Singh	EU	Asstt. Prof.	
77	Meena Bhagta	Akal School of Public Health	MPH [Scholar]	Meena
78	Harshita Phogat	EU	Student	Harshita
79	Manisha Sharma	EU	Student	For 
80	Meenal Sharma	EU	Asstt. Prof.	
✓ 81	Manpreet Kaur	Akal college of Edu	Student	
✓ 82	Manjeet Kaur	Akal college of Edu	Student	
83	Dr. Manish Kumar	EU	AP	For 
84	Manita Chauhan	ACN	Student	For 
85	Monika Thakur	ACN	Student	For 
86	Manjeet Singh	EU	Student	For 
✓ 87	Manpreet Kaur	EU	Student	

ONE DAY WORKSHOP ON ' INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS: ISSUES AND
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S.No.	Name of Participant	College/Department	Class/Course	Signature
88	Monika Thakur	ACN	Student	<i>[Signature]</i>
89	Mahima Thakur	ACN	Student	<i>[Signature]</i>
90	Milandeep Kaur	AKAL college Geo	Student	<i>Milam</i>
91	Meena verma	EV	SRF PhD	<i>[Signature]</i>
92	Manpreet Kaur	EV	Research scholar	<i>[Signature]</i>
93	Dr. Neelam Thakur	EV	AP	<i>for [Signature]</i>
94	Mima N. Fulzele	EV	Student	<i>[Signature]</i>
95	Dr. Nisha Thakur	EV	AP	<i>Punesh</i>
96	Kandika Thakur	EV	Research scholar	<i>[Signature]</i>
97	Neha Gang	EV	Student	<i>[Signature]</i>
98	Dr. Nasib Singh	EV	AP	<i>[Signature]</i>
99	Nargot Singh	EV	Student	<i>for [Signature]</i>
100	Dr. Noor Danish	ACET, EV	AP	<i>[Signature]</i>
101	Nitish Thakur	EV	Student	<i>for [Signature]</i>
102	Nargot Kaur	ACN	Student	<i>[Signature]</i>
103	Neha Sharma	EV	Student	<i>[Signature]</i>
104	Milasha Sharma	ACN	Student	<i>[Signature]</i>
105	Dr. Mohant Sood	EV, PH	MPH Student	<i>[Signature]</i>
106	Dr. N. L. Gupta	EV	AP	<i>[Signature]</i>
107	Midhi Verma	EV	Student	<i>Neha</i>
108	Nargot Singh	EV	Student	<i>[Signature]</i>
109	Neha Gang	EV	Student	<i>[Signature]</i>
110	Dr. Nisha Sharma	EV, PH	MPH scholar	<i>[Signature]</i>
111	Dr. Pritish Vyas	EV	AP	<i>Vyas</i>
112	Poonam	EV	Research scholar	<i>[Signature]</i>
113	Dr. Priya Sharma	EV, PH	Student	<i>[Signature]</i>
114	Priyanka Khuda	MPH, EV	Student	<i>[Signature]</i>
115	Prachi Sharma	EV	SRF	<i>[Signature]</i>
116	Dr. Punesh Sangwan	EV	AP	<i>Punesh</i>

ONE DAY WORKSHOP ON ' INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS: ISSUES AND
CHALLENGES-2017
MARCH,14, 2017

S.No.	Name of Participant	College/Department	Class/Course	Signature
117	Pooja Kumari	EV	student	Pooja
118	Pooja Kumarichauhan	EV	Student	Pooja
119	Priyanka	ACN	Student	Priyanka
120	Pooja Devi Gaur	EV	Student	Pooja
121	Palvi	ACN	student	Palvi
122	Pratibha	EV	Student	Pratibha
123	Preeti	EV	student	Preeti
124	Pawan K. Dubey	EV	lecturer	Pawan
125	Dr. Priyanka Thakur	EV	AP	Dr. Priyanka
126	Priya Sharma	ACN	student	Priya
127	Dr. Puneet Negi	EV	AP	Dr. Puneet
128	Panwinder Kaur	EV	student	Panwinder Kaur
129	Renu Bala	EV	Research scholar	Renu
130	Er. Rajesh Kumar	EV	AP	Rajesh
131	Purva Maheshwari	EV	student	Purva
132	Ruth Kaur	MPH	MPH student	Ruth
133	Dr. Varun Mahajan	EV	AP	Dr. Varun
134	Richa Jaswal	MPH	MPH scholar	Richa
135	Rajeev Thakur	EV	AP	Rajeev
136	Ranjana Kumari	EV	student	Ranjana
137	Dr. Ruchit Tyagi	EV	AP	Dr. Ruchit
✓ 138	Reena	AKAL collg of Edu	Student	Reena
✓ 139	Rajneet Kaur	AKAL collg of edu	student	Rajneet
140	Dr. Ravi Ramamurthy	EV	AP	Dr. Ravi
141	Roman Ayoub	EV	Student	Roman
142	Ramandeep Kaur	EV	student	Ramandeep
143	Dr. Rahul Kumar	EV	AP	Dr. Rahul
✓ 144	Raino	AKAL collg of Edu	AP	Raino
145	Reena	EV	student	Reena

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S.No.	Name of Participant	College/Department	Class/Course	Signature
146	Ramam Sahota	EV	Student	Sahota
147	Dr. Rakesh Sharma	EV	AP	For R. Sharma
148	Robinder Kambh	EV	Student	For R. Kambh
149	Rajat Agarwal	EV	Student	For R. Agarwal
150	Rose Mary George	ACN	AP	For Rose Mary George
151	Manjot Dhalwal	EV	Student	For Manjot Dhalwal
152	Nishant Sharma	EV	Student	231 same
153	Raju Kaur	EV	Student	Raju Kaur
154	Shiv Kumar	EV	AP	For Shiv Kumar
155	Ravinder Singh Shahed Khan Singh	EV	Student	For Ravinder Singh
156	Dr. Sushama Sharma	EV	AP	For Dr. Sushama Sharma
157	Sweta Sharma	EV	Student	For Sweta Sharma
158	Dr. Sunil Kumar	EV	AP	For Dr. Sunil Kumar
159	Shulpa Kumari	EV	Student	For Shulpa Kumari
160	Sumit Sood	EV	Research scholar	For Sumit Sood
161	Sumabh Kant	EV	Student	For Sumabh Kant
162	Dr. Santosh Bhatt	EV	AP	For Dr. Santosh Bhatt
163	Seyiekhriemuo	EV	Student	For Seyiekhriemuo
164	Simranjit Singh	EV	AP	For Simranjit Singh
165	Sushmita Sharma	EV, PH	MPH student	For Sushmita Sharma
166	Sheenu Gang	EV	Student	For Sheenu Gang
167	Smilei Pandel	EV	Student	For Smilei Pandel
168	Shivani Thakur	EV	PhD scholar	For Shivani Thakur
169	Salinderjit Kaur	EV	AP	For Salinderjit Kaur
170	Shagun Sharma	EV	Student	For Shagun Sharma
171	Shailja Verma	EV	Student	For Shailja Verma
172	Sauri Kumari	ACN	Student	For Sauri Kumari
173	Shivani Thakur	EV	Student	For Shivani Thakur
174	Sulekshna Chaudhary	EV	Student	For Sulekshna Chaudhary

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S.No.	Name of Participant	College/Department	Class/Course	Signature
175	Kuldeep S. Dhalim	EV	AP	for A.
176	Karamveer Kaur	EV	student	Karamveer
177	Shanu sood	EV	AP	Wgt
178	Pukhramdas Kaur	ACN	student	for Shru
179	Sunny choudhary	EV	student	for A. Kaur
180	Sujata Negi	EV	student	So
181	Karambir Kaur	ACET, EV	lecturer	Wgt
182	Sanya Rashmi	ACN	student	for Shru
183	Simranleen Kaur	EV	student	Necha
184	Simranjeet Kaur	EV	student	Simran
185	Sapna Kumari	EE, MPH	MPH scholar	for hf
186	Sapna Kumari	ACN	student	for Shru
187	Sunaina	ACN	student	for Shru
188	Supreet Kaur	EV	student	Shavee
189	Sheetal chhabla	EV	AP	S. Ober
190	Shivani	EV	student	Shivani
191	Sandipan Gupta	EV	Prof.	for Shru
192	Shashi Bala	ACN	student	for Shru
193	Tamir Kaur	EV	student	Tamir
194	Tanya Mishra	EV	Research scholar	applied
✓ 195	Tara	Akal coll. g. edu.	B. ed student	for Shru
196	Shweta Sharma	EV	student	Shweta
197	Shailza Dadwal	ACN	student	for Shru
198	Dr. Sudhakar Pandey	ACET, EV	AP	Wgt
199	Sumeeta Parmar	ACN	student	for Shru
✓ 200	Tarangeet Kaur	Akal coll. g. edu.	student	for Shru
201	Vivek sharma	EV	student	Wgt
202	Dr. Vikas Ghuman	Malvi Gargi coll.	AP	B. Khushi
203	Vishnu Gupta	EV	student	for Shru
204	Dr. Vinod Kumar	EV	AP	Vinod
205	Vidhi Paul	ACN	student	for Shru
206	Vijimol. G	ACN	AP	for Shru
207	Vinit sharma	EV	student	for AS
208	Vandana sharma	EV	student	Sharma

	Name	Dep.	class	sign.
209	Gurdeep Kaur	AKal coll. of edu	student	
210	Gagandeep Kaur	EU	student B.ed	
211	Himani Guleria	EU	student	
212	Harjinder Kaur	EU, B.ed	student	
213	Jasmeen Kaur	EU, B.ed	student	
214	Komalpreet Kaur	EU, B.ed	student	
215	Kuldeep Singh	EU, B.ed	student	
216	Gurdeep Singh	EU	TPO	198
217	Gurdeep Kaur	EU, B.ed	student	
218	Gurdeep Kaur	EU, B.ed	student	
219	Dr. Babita Khachi	EU	AP	
220	Daisy	EU, B.ed	student	
221	Akhil Tomar	EU	student for	
222	Amrit Kumar	EU	AP	
223	Elinder Kaur	EU, B.ed	student	
224	Binod Pant	EU	student for	
225	Akshay Kumar	EU	student	
226	Dr. Vivek Sharma	EU	AP	
227	Yogesh Sharma	EU	student	
228	Yanjana	ACN	student	
229	Dr. Karan Singh	EU, AP		
230	Dr. Sony	EU, AP		
231	Nishant Sharma	EU, student		
232	Dashmesh Singh	EU, faculty		
233	Dr. Jai Kumar Sharma	Faculty		
234	Dr. Kajal	Faculty		
235	Dr. Swjan	Faculty		
- Neha Sharma				
& Manmeet Kaur				
		msc. Maths		
		msc. Eco.		





जानकारी

बडू साहिब में चल रही कार्यशाला, आईपीआर पर विस्तारपूर्वक चर्चा

यूनिवर्सिटी में गिनाए पॉपर्टी राइट्स

■ राजेश कमल, राजगढ़



इंटरनल यूनिवर्सिटी बडू साहिब में एक कार्यशाला का आयोजन हुआ। यह कार्यशाला इंटेलेक्चुअल प्रॉपर्टी राइट्स एंड चैलेंजेज पर हुई। इस कार्यशाला का आयोजन हिमाचल प्रदेश पेटेंट इन्फार्मेशन सेंटर, राज्य विज्ञान आयोग, तकनीकी व पर्यावरण विभाग शिमला के संयुक्त सहयोग से हुआ। इस कार्यशाला में

डा. एचएस धालीवाल वाइस चांसलर एंटरनल यूनिवर्सिटी बडू साहिब वतीर कार्यक्रम अध्यक्ष उपस्थित रहे। जबकि मुख्यातिथि के रूप में कुणाल सत्यार्थी आई एसए ज्वाइंट सेक्रेटरी राज्य विज्ञान आयोग हिमाचल प्रदेश ने हाजिरी भरी। इस कार्यशाला को यहां इंटरनल यूनिवर्सिटी के इंटेलेक्चुअल प्रॉपर्टी राइट्स सैल के नोडल ऑफिसर डॉ. रमेश अरोरा की टीम संचालित कर रही है। इस कार्यशाला का मुख्य उद्देश्य अध्यापक, स्टाफ व छात्रों में पूरे विश्व में इंटेलेक्चुअल प्रॉपर्टी राइट्स की महत्ता, जागरूकता व रिसर्च में

इससे सहयोग की उपयोगिता पर जानकारी प्राप्त करना था। इस कार्यशाला में आईपीआर से जुड़े लॉ नियम, पालिसी व संस्थाओं में इसकी जरूरत पर विस्तारपूर्वक चर्चा की गई। कार्यशाला में डा. मनोज श्रीवास्तव एक्स-रजिस्ट्रार प्रोटेक्शन ऑफ प्लांट वैरायटी एंड फार्मर्स राइट्स अथॉरिटी ने विस्तार पूर्वक प्लांट वैरायटी की ब्रीडिंग और उनकी प्रोटेक्शन राइट्स इनोवेशन और प्लांट इन्वेंशन से जुड़े नियम कानून और विधि प्रक्रिया पर प्रकाश डाला। किस तरह से किसान अपनी फसल में नई गुणवत्ता की मार्केटिंग तथा

इकनॉमिक लाभ काम सकते हैं। डा. सांगवान ने आईपीआर के संबंधित मामले व तथ्य पर चर्चा की। उन्होंने आईपी आर में संबंधित व्यापारिक लोगों आदि पर किस प्रकार लागू होता है इसकी जानकारी दी।

हिमाचल प्रदेश पेटेंट इन्फार्मेशन सेंटर के अधिकारी शशिधर ने कहा की स्टेट काउंसिल फॉर साइंस एनवायरनमेंट हिमाचली कुल्लू शाल, कांगड़ा टी, किन्नौर आर्ट चंबा के रुमाल आदि पर पेटेंट प्राप्त कर चुके हैं। इनके अलावा और हिमाचली ट्रेडिशनल

प्रोडक्ट्स की पेटेंट प्राप्त करने की कोशिश हो रही है। अन्य वक्ता डा. सुनील कुमार विकास आसवाट अंकुश और ऋतिक कंवर ने भी संबोधित किया। डा. अपर्णा जो की हिमाचल प्रदेश साइंटिफिक काउंसिल में सीनियर साइंटिफिक ऑफिसर ने बडू साहिब में ग्राम लाना भलटा पंचायत समिति में कम्प्यूटर सेंटर संचालित हो रहा है उसका निरीक्षण किया। सत्यार्थी ने कार्यशाला को संबोधित किया और प्रतिभागियों को स्मृति चिन्ह प्रदान करके सम्मानित किया।

इंटरनल विवि के छात्रों में जताई अलख

● वैदिक संपदा अधिकार के मुद्दे व चुनौतियों के विषय पर लगी कार्यशाला

हिमाचल दस्तक। नाहन/राजगढ़

इंटरनल यूनिवर्सिटी बड साहिब द्वारा राज्य विज्ञान प्रौद्योगिक एवं पर्यावरण परिषद के सौजन्य से वैदिक संपदा अधिकार के मुद्दे एवं चुनौतियों विषय पर एक दिवसीय कार्यशाला का आयोजन किया गया। विवि के जन संपर्क अधिकारी कुलदीप सिंह के अनुसार इस कार्यशाला का शुभारंभ राज्य विज्ञान पर्यावरण परिषद के संयुक्त सचिव कुनाल सत्वाही ने किया। इस कार्यशाला में देशभर के वैज्ञानिकों ने अपने शोध पत्र पढ़े। कार्यशाला का संचालन विश्व विद्यालय के इंटेलेक्चुअल प्रापटी



इंटरनल विवि में आयोजित कार्यशाला के दौरान मुख्यातिथि ने सम्मानित किया।

राइट्स सेल के नोडल अधिकारी डॉ. रमेश अरोड़ा ने किया। इस मौके पर अरोड़ा ने कहा कि इस कार्यशाला का मुख्य उद्देश्य यहां

के स्टाफ व छात्रों को पूरे विश्व में इंटेलेक्चुअल प्रापटी राइट्स के महत्व खोज में सहयोग के बारे में जागरूक करना था। उनका कहना

था कि आईपीआर के द्वारा ही खोज एवं इनोवेशन में प्रगति होगी। इसके अलावा छात्रों को आईपीआर के नियम, पॉलिसी व कानून के बारे में

विस्तार से बताया गया। प्रोटेक्शन ऑफ प्लांट वैरायटी एंड फार्मर्स राइट्स ऑथोरिटी दिल्ली के पूर्व रजिस्ट्रार डॉ. मनोज श्रेष्ठ ने बताया कि आज किसान किस प्रकार अपनी फसल को नई गुणवत्ता के साथ मार्केट में ला सकते हैं। छात्रों को प्लांट प्रोटेक्शन राइट्स इनोवेशन के बारे में विस्तार से बताया गया। डॉ. सायबान ने आईपीआर से संबंधित व्यापारिक लोगों, कथनों व चिंत्न आदि को किस प्रकार लागू करना होता है, के बारे में विस्तार से जानकारी दी। डॉ. शशिधर ने कहा कि हिमाचल के कुछ शल, चंबा रुमाल, कांगड़ा चाय, किन्नौर के अन्य कई उत्पादों का पेटेंट हो चुका है। इस मौके पर विश्व विद्यालय के उप कुलपति डॉक्टर एचएस धालीवाल व सचिव डॉ. देवेश सिंह ने भी छात्रों को संबोधित किया।



Plant Variety Protection in India

Manoj Srivastava
 Adjunct Professor(PAU Ludhiana)
 Ex Registrar Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights
 Authority
 (Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India)

Baru Sahib presentation 14.03.2017

Intellectual Property Rights

The IPR is a exclusive right granted, under **law** to inventions for a **fixed period**, to exclude others from **imitating, manufacturing, using, or selling** a protected matter or process.

Baru Sahib presentation 14.03.2017

IP legislations in India

The various legislations in India granting IPR are

Act / Legislation	Kind of Intellectual Property
The Patents Act, 1970	Process and product
Indian Copyright Act, 1957	Literary work
Trade Marks Act, 1999	Trade marks
The Designs Act, 2000	Designs
Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act, 1999	Goods originating in the territory of the country
The Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Design Act, 2000	Semiconductor Integrated Circuits layout designs
Protection of Plant Varieties & Farmers' Rights Act, 2001	

Baru Sahib presentation 14.03.2017

UPOV MISSION STATEMENT

"To provide and promote an effective system of plant variety protection, with the aim of encouraging the development of new varieties of plants, for the benefit of society"

Rationale of Plant Variety Protection

- Plant breeding is long and expensive
- BUT
- Plant varieties can be easily and quickly reproduced
- Breeders need protection to recover investment

Baru Sahib presentation 14.03.2017

UPOV - Plant Breeder's Right

- Model act to administer protection of new varieties of plants
- Guidelines for a uniform application of DUS examination
- Test guidelines for different plant species
- Guidelines for giving denomination to new varieties

UPOV brought in the concept of:

- Essential requirements for protecting a plant variety
- Duration of protection
- Plant breeders' right
- Researcher's exemption and
- Breeder's exemption

Baru Sahib presentation 14.03.2017

Farmers' privilege in UPOV

- In the European Union under UPOV 1991 farmers producing less than 90 tons of cereal grain are allowed to use their own cereal seed without asking the breeder for permission and without paying a royalty.

Baru Sahib presentation 14.03.2017

Benefits of PVP

- Increasing the number of new varieties.
- Increased breeding activity and encouragement of new types of breeders, such as private breeders, researchers and farmer breeders.
- Development of partnerships, including public-private cooperation.
- Development of new, protected varieties leading to improvements for farmers, growers, industry and consumers, with overall economic benefit.
- Development of new and improved plant varieties shall lead to the improved competitiveness in foreign markets and development of the rural economy.

Baru Sahib presentation 14.03.2017

Enactment of PPV&FR Act

PPV & FR Act 2001
outcome of the Intensive and Extensive National Consultations and response to international developments / obligations

Indian PPV&FR Act, 2001, covers all plants except micro organism

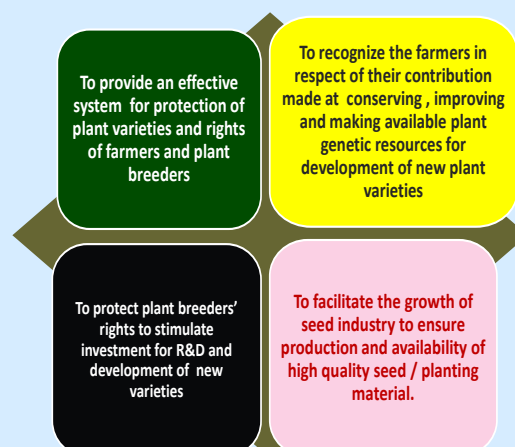
Baru Sahib presentation 14.03.2017

WTO Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement

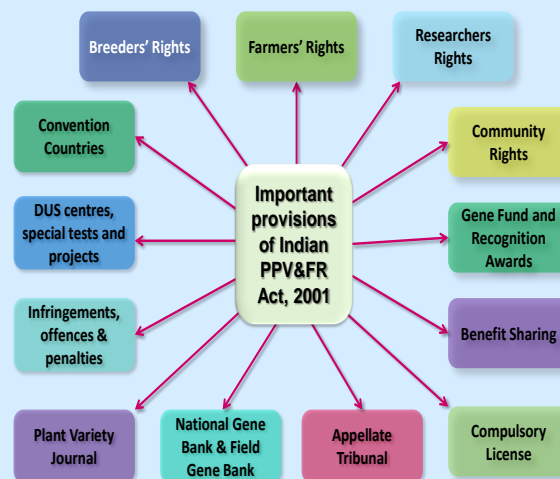
- The TRIPS Agreement introduced intellectual property rules into the multilateral trading system for the first time by requiring all WTO Members to provide minimum standards of protection for a wide range of intellectual property rights (IPRs).
- Article 27.3(b) of TRIPS:
- Members shall provide for the protection of plant varieties
 - either by patents
 - or by an effective *sui generis* system
 - or by any combination thereof
- Therefore, countries are free to choose their own effective *sui generis* regime for the protection of plant variety rights.

Baru Sahib presentation 14.03.2017

Objectives of PPV & FR Act, 2001



Baru Sahib presentation 14.03.2017



Baru Sahib presentation 14.03.2017

Implementation of PPV&FR Act 2001

PPV&FR rules notified in 2003
Authority established on November 11, 2005
Regulations notified in 2006, 2009
Publication of Plant Variety Journal of India
Crop specific DUS test guidelines published for 114 crop species
Publication of general guidelines for DUS testing
Agro-Biodiversity hotspots
Maintenance of National Register of Plant Varieties
Regional offices established at Ranchi and Guwahati, Pune, Shivamogga and Palampur
National Gene bank at Headquarter
Field Gene Banks at Dapoli (Maharashtra), Ranchi (Jharkhand) Mashobra (Himachal Pradesh) Jodhpur (Rajasthan)
Establishment of National Gene Fund
Plant Genome Savior Community Recognition Award

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Functions of PPV & FR Authority

Registration of new, extant and farmers' plant varieties

Characterization and documentation of registered varieties

Compulsory cataloguing facility for all varieties of plants

Ensuring availability of seeds of registered varieties to farmers by provision of compulsory license.

Maintenance of National Register of plant varieties

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Protectable varieties

• New Variety:

Novel if the propagating or harvested material of the variety not sold or otherwise exploited for

	India	Outside India
Trees & Vines	> 1 year	> 6 years
Other than Trees & Vines	> 1 year	> 4 years

• Extant Variety:

Notified under Seeds Act, 1966

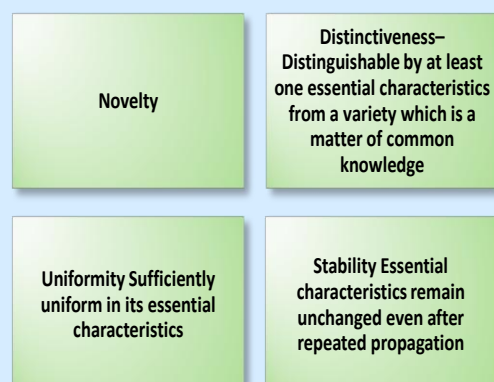
Farmers Variety

Variety of Common Knowledge

• Essentially Derived Varieties (EDVs)

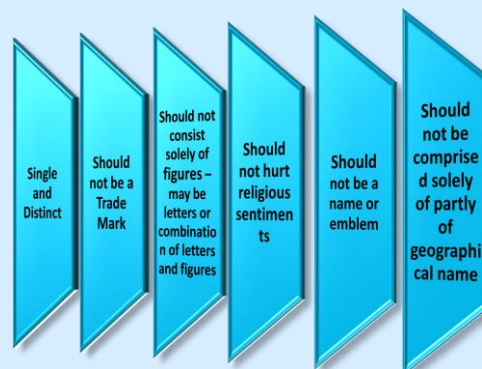
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Criteria for Registration



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Denomination



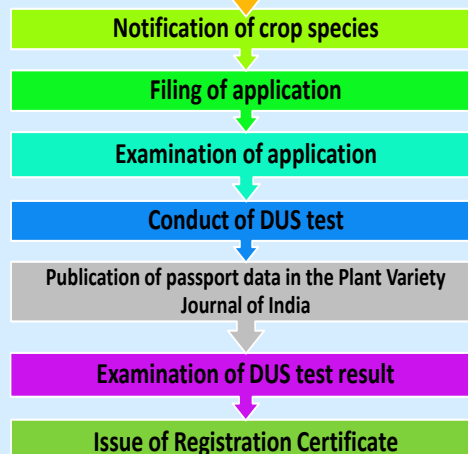
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Duration of Protection

	Period of protection (in Years)		
	Total	Initial	Extended
Trees & Vines	18 from date of registration	9	9
Other Crops	15 from date of registration	6	9
Extant Notified varieties	15 from date of notification of variety under the Seeds Act, 1966 by the Central Govt.		

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STEPS IN REGISTRATION OF PLANT VARIETIES



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DUS TESTING

DUS test shall be field and multi-location based for at least two crop seasons

The special test shall be conducted only when DUS testing fails to establish the requirement of distinctiveness.

In the case of trees and vines there shall be an option the manner of the DUS testing that a panel of three experts shall visit the On farm test sites.

The DUS test shall be necessary for all new varieties except essential derived varieties.

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DUS Test

Type of variety	Type of test	No. of locations	No. of seasons
New	DUS test	2	2
VCK	DUS test	2	1
Farmers'	Grow out test	2	1
EDV	Manner of testing EDV shall be decided by Authority on case to case basis		

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Fees for Registration

Type of variety	Fees for Registration	
Essentially Derived Varieties	Individual	Rs. 7000/-
	Educational	Rs. 10000/-
	Commercial	Rs. 50000/-
Extant Variety notified under section 5 of Seeds Act, 1966	Rs. 1000/-	
New Variety	Individual	Rs. 7000/-
	Educational	Rs. 10000/-
	Commercial	Rs. 50000/-
Extant Variety about which there is common knowledge	Individual	Rs. 7000/-
	Educational	Rs. 10000/-
	Commercial	Rs. 50000/-
Farmers' Variety	No fee	

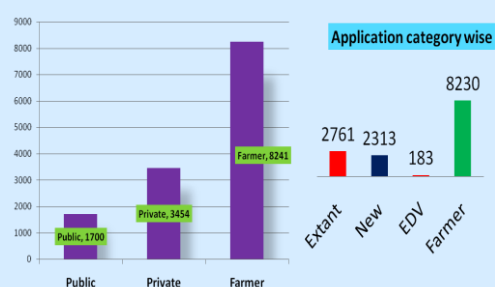
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Application Status

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 Total
Public	287	322	193	31	125	129	141	136	89	325	12 1790
Private	143	220	368	505	295	266	534	420	420	262	21 3454
Farmer	2	5	127	4	941	304	1002	1964	1957	1859	76 8241
Indivi.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0 2
Extant	359	391	384	116	274	254	255	196	181	344	7 2761
New	71	132	162	386	133	143	350	340	331	239	26 2313
EDV	0	19	16	34	15	0	71	22	2	4	0 183
Farmer	2	5	126	4	939	302	1001	1962	1954	1859	76 8230
Total	432	547	688	540	1361	699	1677	2520	2468	2446	109 13487

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Application Status Total(13487)



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GENE BANK

- PPV&FR Authority established its Gene Bank of registered seeds at Delhi to handle the orthodox or true seeds of the varieties of crop species notified for registration.
- To act as repository of the seed or propagules during the process of registration.
- To provide the true reference sample of the registered varieties for any future use.

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Field Gene Bank

- For tree and vines, Four Field Gene Banks are being established by the Authority at
- Dapoli (Maharashtra)
- Ranchi (Jharkhand)
- Mashobra (Himachal Pradesh)
- CAZRI, Jodhpur (Rajasthan)



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Farmers' variety

Traditionally cultivated and evolved by the farmers in their fields; or

A wild relative or land race or a variety about which the farmers possess the common knowledge.



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Farmer as a Breeder

- A farmer who has bred or developed a new variety shall be entitled for registration in the like manner as a breeder of a variety under the Act.



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Farmers' Right on seed

- A farmer is entitled to save, use sow, resow exchange, share or sell his farm produce including seed of a variety protected under the Act in the same manner as he was entitled before the coming into force of the Act and farmer is entitled to sell non-branded seed of a variety protected under the Act.



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Right to Recognition and Reward

Farmer engaged in conservation of genetic resources of land races and wild relatives of economic plants, improvement through selection and preservation shall be entitled for recognition and reward from Gene Fund provided that the said material has been used as donors of genes in varieties registrable under this Act



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Farmers' Right to compensation

- A farmer is entitled to claim compensation in case of failure of expected performance by registered varieties-Where any variety registered under the Act has been sold to a farmer or a group of farmer or organization of farmers, the breeder of registered variety shall disclose the expected performance under given conditions. If such material fails to provide such expected performance under given conditions, a farmer or a group of farmer or organization of farmers may claim compensation from the registered breeder



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Farmers Right for Benefit Sharing

- If the breeder of any registered variety has ignored the valuable contribution of any village or local community which contributed significantly in the evolution of a variety he may claim for benefit sharing.
- Depending upon the extent and nature of the use of genetic material of the claimant in the development of the variety along with commercial utility and demand in the market of the variety, breeder will deposit the amount in the Gene Fund.
- In case of failure within a period of three months the registrar shall make reference to district collector.
- Amount deposited will be paid to the claimant from the Gene Fund.



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Community Rights

- Under section 41 any person on behalf of any village community can file any claim for compensation if the village or local community has contributed significantly to the evolution of the variety which has been registered under the PPV&FR Act, 2001. The Authority upon receiving objection from the registered breeder shall give an opportunity to breeder and determine the compensation which should be deposited in the Gene Fund within a period of two months.



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Farmers Right for protection against infringement

- A farmer is protected under innocent infringement where in if farmer who at the time of such infringement was not aware of the existence of such right and a relief in an infringement suit shall not be granted by court against a farmer who proves at the time of infringement he was not aware of the existence of the right so infringed



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Authorization of the breeder (farmer)

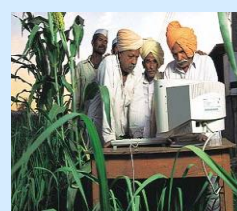
- Any person applying for registration of essentially derived variety from a farmers' variety must obtain the authorization of the breeder (farmer) with the consent of farmers who have made contribution in preservation or development of variety



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Exemption for fees

- The farmers are exempted from payment of any fees in respect of any proceedings before the Registrar or Authority or Tribunal or High Court and they are also exempted from payment of any fee for inspection of any document or obtaining any decision or order or document under the Act or Rules.



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Breeders' Rights

- An exclusive right on the breeder or his successor, his agent or licensee, to produce, sell, market, distribute, import or export the variety.
- A breeder may authorize any person to produce, sell, market or otherwise deal with the variety registered under this Act.
- Breeder shall enjoy provisional protection of his variety against any abusive act committed by any third party during the period between filling of application for registration and decision taken by Authority. (This has been struck off by the Hon'ble High Court)

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Revocation Proceedings

AUTHORITY WILL REVOKE CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION ON ANY OF FOLLG GROUNDS:-

- Grant of registration based on incorrect info.
- Ineligible person granted certificate of regn.
- Breeder did not provide information, documents and materials
- Breeder failed to provide alternative denomination.
- Breeder did not provide seeds or propagating material to compulsory license
- Breeder not complied with law
- Breeder failed to comply directions under the act
- Certificate of regn. not in public interest

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Compensation

- Regd. breeder must disclose expected performance under given conditions
- Failure of expected performance-farmers may claim compensation
- Authority issue notice to regd. breeder
- Within three months of receipt of such notice regd. breeder file opposition-form pv-26
- Presumption –no opposition on failure to file pv-26
- Hearing-direction for compensation

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INFRINGEMENT

- Not being a Breeder sells, exports, imports or produces such variety without permission of Breeder
- Uses, sells exports or imports any variety giving such variety the denomination identical or deceptively similar to denomination of variety Regd. under Act

Deceptive Similarity

- A denomination shall be deemed to be deceptively similar to another denomination if the denomination so nearly resembles to that other denomination as to be likely to deceive or cause confusion

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Researcher's Rights

(a)The use of any variety registered under this Act by any person using such variety for conducting experiment or research

(b)The use of a variety as an initial source of variety for the purpose of creating of other varieties:

Provided that the authorization of the breeder of a registered variety is required where the repeated use of such variety as a parental line is necessary for commercial production of such other newly developed variety.

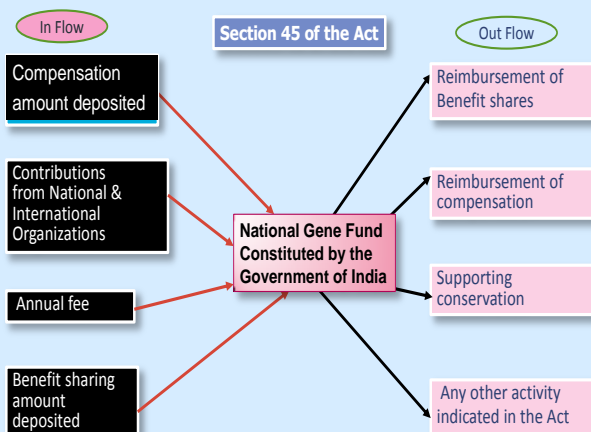
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Compulsory Licensing

- After three years of issue of certificate of registration, any person can appeal on ground of inadequate seed supply/not reasonable price from the breeder to undertake production, distribution and sale of seed.
- Criteria would be nature of variety, time elapsed since grant of license, price of seed and efforts by breeder to meet seed requirement of public and the capacity/ability/technical competence of the applicant to produce and market.
- Period of compulsory license may extend to period of protection.
- Authority can settle terms and conditions, revoke or modify compulsory license.

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National Gene Fund



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Awards Rewards and Recognition

S. No.	Name of the Award	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Plant Genome Saviour Community Recognition Certificate	5	4		7				
2.	Plant Genome Saviour Community Award			2	4	4	5	5	
3.	Plant Genome Saviour Farmers' Reward					10	10	3	
4.	Plant Genome Saviour Farmers' Recognition					15	4	11	

Under Process

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Identification of Agro-biodiversity Hotspots

- To identify the Agro-biodiversity hotspots a Task Force under the Chairmanship of Dr. M.P. Nayar, Former Director, Botanical Survey of India was constituted in October, 2007. The Task Force, after several rounds of discussions at different levels submitted its report which was published in the form of 02 Volume Book which have been widely distributed for creating awareness.
- The major recommendation of the Task Force was identification of 22 Agro-biodiversity hotspots distributed over 07 agro-geographical zones of India.



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Plant Genome Savior Community Award 2010-11



Plant Genome Savior Awards Rewards and Recognition

- To support and reward farmers, particularly the tribal and rural communities engaged in conservation, improvement and preservation of genetic resources of economic plants and their wild relatives, particularly in areas identified as agro-biodiversity hotspots

Awards / Reward / Recognition	Awarded	Since
Plant Genome Saviour Community Awards (max. 5, consisting of a citation, memento and cash of Rupees Ten lakh each)	20	2009-13
Plant Genome Saviour Farmer Reward (max. 10, consisting of citation, memento and cash of Rupees one lakh fifty thousand each)	23	2012-14
Plant Genome Saviour Farmer Recognition (max. 20, consisting of citation, memento and cash of Rupees one lakh each)	30	2012-14

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Plant Genome Saviour Award Function on 24.08.2016 during 2012-13



www.plantgenomeindia.org

Thanks...

Patent Protection

RELEVANT LAW & ELIGIBILITY

What is patent?

- ▶ patent
'pat(e)nt, 'pett(e)nt
noun
1. a government authority or licence conferring a right or title for a set period, especially the sole right to exclude others from making, using, or selling an invention.
 - ▶ "he took out a patent for an improved steam hammer"
 - ▶ synonyms: copyright, licence, legal protection, right, performing right, permit, privilege, charter, franchise, registered trademark
 - ▶ "a company has since taken out a patent on the chemical"
- ▶ As per Indian patent act
 - ▶ (m) "patent" means a patent for any invention granted under this Act;
 - ▶ Which is THE PATENTS ACT, 1970
 - ▶ <http://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/en/in/in05sen.pdf>
 - ▶ As per Wipo
 - ▶ A right to exclude others from:
 - ▶ making, using, offering for sale, selling or importing the patented invention
 - ▶ Not a right to use the invention
 - ▶ Quid Pro Quo: **sufficient disclosure**
 - ▶ For 20 years from date of filing

What can be patented?

- ▶ **Process or Method**
- ▶ **Machine or Apparatus**
- ▶ **Article of Manufacture**
- ▶ **Composition of Matter**
 - ▶ Chemical Compounds
 - ▶ Physical Mixtures
- ▶ **Improvements of Any of the Above**

Diamond v. Chakrabarty, 447 U.S. 303, 206 U.S.P.Q. 193 (1980)

The U.S. Supreme Court established the rule that compositions of matter that are made by man, i.e. that are "not nature's handiwork, but [the inventor's] own", are patentable subject matter.

Patent Law (India)

- ▶ 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

What is an invention & patentable subject matter?

- ▶ Sec.2(1)(j)
"Invention" means a new product or process involving an inventive step and capable of industrial application
- ▶ **Invention must**
 - ▶ **Relates to a Process or Product or both**
 - ▶ **be new (Novel)**
 - ▶ **involves an inventive step**
 - ▶ **be Capable of industrial application**
 - ▶ **not fall under Section 3 and 4**

Most critical aspect for inventors "Inventive Step"

- A feature of an invention that
- ▶ involves technical advance as compared to the existing knowledge or
 - ▶ have economic significance or both and
 - ▶ makes the invention not obvious to a person skilled in the art

Section 3 exclusions

▶ Section 3(a)

- ▶ Frivolous inventions
- ▶ Inventions contrary to well established natural laws

▶ Examples

- ▶ Machine that gives more than 100% performance
- ▶ Perpetual machine

▶ Section 3(b)

Commercial exploitation or primary use of inventions, which is

▶ Contrary to

- ▶ public order or
- ▶ Morality

▶ Examples

- ▶ Gambling machine,
- ▶ Device for house-breaking

▶ Section 3(b)

Commercial exploitation or primary use of inventions, which

▶ Causes serious Prejudice to

- ▶ health or
- ▶ human, animal, plant life or
- ▶ to the environment

▶ Examples

- ▶ Biological warfare material or device, weapons of mass destruction
- ▶ Terminator gene technology,
- ▶ Embryonic stem cell

▶ Section 3(b)

Excludes patents on

- ▶ GMOs – exploitation of which could be contrary public order or morality or prejudicial to human, animal or plant life or health or to the environment

Effect: Only genetically modified micro-organisms (GMOs) which do not fall under section 3 (a) are patentable.

Section 3(e)

- ▶ Substance obtained by mere admixture resulting only in the aggregation of the properties of the components thereof or a process for producing such substance

▶ Examples

- ▶ Combiflam [Paracetamol (Antipyretic) + Brufen (analgesic)]
- ▶ Solution of sugar and color additives in water to form a soft drink

▶ However,

- ▶ A mixture resulting into synergistic properties of mixture of ingredients however, may be patentable - Soap, Detergents, lubricants etc

Section 3 (f)

- ▶ Mere arrangement or re-arrangement or duplication of known devices, each functioning independently of one another in a known way

▶ Examples

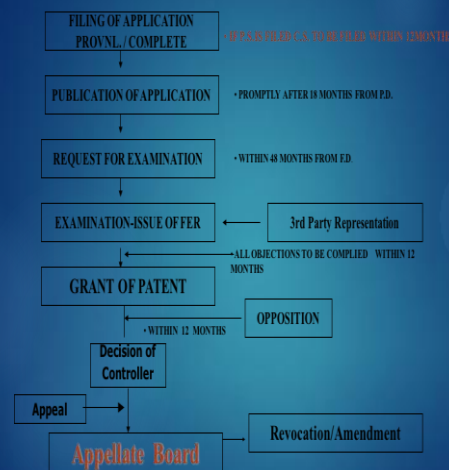
- ▶ A Bucket fitted with torch,
- ▶ An Umbrella with fan
- ▶ A Clock and radio in a single cabinet
- ▶ A flour-mill provided with sieving

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.



International Patent Law

SOFTWARE & BUSINESS METHOD PATENT

Software Patent Law Worldwide

- ▶ Art. 27.1 TRIPS Agreement: "patents shall be available for any inventions, whether products or processes, in all fields of technology".
- ▶ Reluctance to apply indiscriminate patentability in most regions.
- ▶ Overlap with Business Method Patent
 - ▶ State Street Bank was an example of a 'business method' patent.
 - ▶ The invention in State Street Bank was only possible because of computerisation – it wouldn't work without a program.
 - ▶ Many 'software patents' are actually 'business method patents' where the business method is stated in program terms.
 - ▶ Amazon.com's "one click" patent application is an example.

EP Patent Law

- ▶ EPC precludes support for business methods:
 - ▶ 52(2)(c) "schemes, rules and methods for performing mental acts, playing games or doing business, and programs for computers"
 - ▶ Patents were designed for industrial protection, hence this exemption.



Thank you

Umesh Sharma

Patent Consultant | Patent Expert Reviewer | Indian Patent Agent

INTRODUCTION TO PATENT SEARCHING: ACADEMICS & ISSUES AND CHALLENGES: IPR

14 March, 2017

Ritika Kanwar
HP Patent Information Centre

Contents

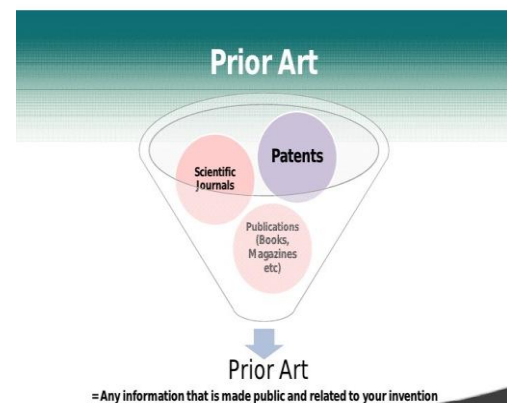
- Patent Searching
- Copyright-moral rights
- Copyright-fair Use
- Trademark Issues in Digital Era
- Patents-software and pharmaceutical

Overview-Patent Search

- What is prior art?
- Why do you need patent search?
- Types of Patent Search

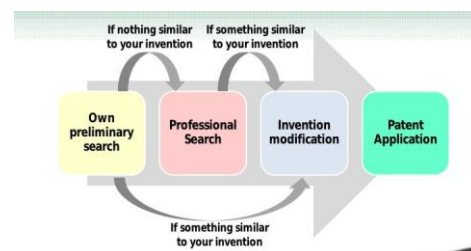


Prior Art



Importance of Patent Search

- Save Time
- Cost Saving
- area of strength of the invention strength or weakness of the present invention.
- It would also help to decide whether one should proceed with the filing of the application or forsake it.



Types of Patent Search

- Patentability or Novelty Search
- Prior Art Search
- Validity Search
- FTO or Clearance Search
- Infringement search
- Landscape Search
- Other types- number search, name search, legal status

Free available Database

- **US Patent and TradeMark Office (USPTO)**
URL: www.uspto.gov
- **Espacenet**
URL: www.ep.espacenet.com
- **WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organization)**
URL: <http://patentscope.wipo.int/search/en/search.jsf>
- **Freepatents online**
URL: www.freepatentsonline.com
- **Ipindia**
URL: www.ipindia.nic.in



Creating and refining search queries

- Truncation or wildcard operators

wildcard	meaning	example
?(Question Mark)	Represent to exactly one character	T?re will pick up "tire" or "tyre"
(Asterik)	Represent to unlimited number of characters	File will pick up "files" or "file"

- Proximity Operators- SAME,ADJ,NEAR
- Boolean Operators- AND, OR , NOT

Issues and Challenges: IPR

Copyright



- The copyright protection commences as soon as the work is created and it does not require any registration formalities.
- "related rights" or "neighbouring rights". These rights protect persons, other than the creators, who are involved in the dissemination of copyrighted work. These rights are confined to three specific categories of persons: performers, producers of phonograms and broadcasting organizations.

USPTO PATENT FULL-TEXT AND IMAGE DATABASE



Data current through June 2, 2015..

Query [\[Help\]](#)

Term 1: in Field 1:

Term 2: in Field 2:

Select years [\[Help\]](#)

Patents from 1790 through 1975 are searchable only by Issue Date, Patent Number, and Current US Classification.
When searching for specific numbers in the Patent Number field, patent numbers must be seven characters in length, excluding commas, which are optional.

- The Copyright Act, 1957 provides copyright protection in India. It confers copyright protection in the following two forms:
 - (A) Economic rights of the author, and
 - (B) Moral Rights of the author.
- The author has a right to preserve, protect and nurture his creations through his moral rights

- India is a member of Berne Convention of 1886, Universal Copyright Convention 1951. Therefore work created in other member states is accorded protection in India also.

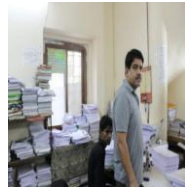
Moral Rights

- Amar Nath Sehgal v. Union of India, Delhi High Court 2005 PTC (30) 253
- first time upheld the moral right of an author under the Indian Copyright Act and awarded damages.
- In 1957, he was approached by the Government of India, to design murals to be installed on the walls of Vigyan Bhavan. The mural was a symbol of India's cultural heritage and was themed on 'science of rural and modern India' and stayed installed till 1979 when it was pulled down and kept in a Government store room
- it was held that if the treatment of any work is prejudicial to the honour or reputation of its author, he is well within his rights to object.
- Plaintiff. Damages of Rs. 5 lakhs were awarded to the Plaintiff towards the loss to his reputation



DU Photocopy Case

- In 2012, publishers Oxford University Press, filed a lawsuit against the Rameshwari Photocopy Service and Delhi University accused the defendants of "infringing the copyrights of the plaintiffs in their publications by photocopying, reproduction and distribution of copies of plaintiffs' publication on a large scale and circulating the same
- infringing their copyright by unauthorized making of course packs, compiling photocopies of relevant excerpts from their books prescribed in the syllabus, and their distribution to students.
- making and distribution of course packs to students does not amount to copyright infringement as long as it is for the purpose of educational instruction-fair dealing



<https://thewire.in/75786/du-photocopy-case>

Trademark Issues in Cyberspace

Cyberspace

Trademark Squatting

Other Issues



Domain Names

- **Domain names** are used to identify one or more IP Address. Domain Names are used in URLs to identify particular webpage.
- .com top level domain name is .com (commercial enterprise) and acer is second level domain name(source of goods)
- **Yahoo.Inc v. Akash Arora-** plaintiff (Yahoo) is a registered owner of domain name yahoo.com succeeds in obtaining an interim order restraining the defendants and agents from dealing in services and goods on internet under the domain name yahooindia.com
- .com- commercial business
- .edu- educational institutes
- .gov-governmental agencies
- .org-organizations(non profit)





➤ **Cybersquatting** is the use of domain name to make a profit off a Trademark belonging to someone else or registering the domain name that are similar or identical of famous company or celebrity and then selling it at inflated price.

➤ **Typosquatting**-

1. Facebook.com - Facebok.com
2. Bsnl.co.in - Bsnl.com
3. Sony.com - soni.com

Rediff's Case- Daniyal Waseem of Pakistan was using domain name rediffpk.com. WIPO panel concluded that it is confusingly similar to Indian Rediff Trademark rediff.com

Linking, deep linking, metatagging

- Metatagging is a technique whereby a word(e.g Virat Kohli) is inserted in the keywords field (visible/invisible) of the site in order to increase the chances of search engine returning to the site, although the site may have nothing to do with the word
- Link may lead to a particular point within the same website or allow the user to leap from one site to a completely different, unrelated site.



Remedies Available

- Bringing a law suit in court
- WIPO mediation and arbitration centre's online dispute resolution
- With most of the countries providing for specific legislations for combating and curbing cyber squatting, India also needs to address the issue and formulate legal provisions against cyber squatting. For settlement of Disputes, WIPO has introduced a new mechanism called ICANN (Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers) for settlement of disputes relating to domain names.
- Legal system silent on punishment to be given.

Patent

Computer Related Inventions

Pharmaceutical Industry

Computer Related Inventions

- trademarks/domain name used as 'DR.REDDY'S' drreddyslab.com by defendant
- The domain name serve same function as the trademark and is not a mere address or like finding number of the Internet and, Therefore, plaintiff is entitled to equal protection as trade mark. The domain name is more than a mere Internet address for it also identifies the Internet site to those who reach it. (*Dr Reddy's Laboratories Limited Vs Manu Kosuri and Anr 2001 (58) DRJ241*)

- Section 3 (k):
A mathematical or business method or a computer programme per se or algorithms
- Claims which are directed towards computer programs per se are excluded from patentability such as
 - (i) Claims directed at computer programmes/ set of instructions/ Routines and/or Sub-routines.
 - (ii) Claims directed at "computer programme products" / "Storage Medium having instructions" / "Database" / "Computer Memory with instruction" i.e. computer programmes per se stored in a computer readable medium.

Novel/modified hardware + software programme + technical advance+ Patentability test = **Patentable**

- Accenture Global Services Ltd. Vs. The Asstt. Controller of Patents & Designs & Ors.

US, EU

- Under 35 USC 101, software is patentable in the United States provided that it is unique, is tied to a machine (hardware) and facilitates a set of functionalities.
- In Europe, a computer program claimed “as such” is not a patentable invention. Any new invention, which solves a “technical problem” or makes a non-obvious “technical contribution” is patentable even if that technical problem is solved by running a computer program. (Article 52(2) (c) and (3), EPC)

Thank You

Pharma Industry

- Specifically disallows patent protection for mere discovery of known substance unless such substance express substantial **efficacy** in known substance.
- Evergreening
- Novartis AG v. Union of India AIR 2013 SC1311
- Glivec- 30% increase in bioavailability of beta crystalline form of *imatinib mesylate*
- Supreme court rejected Novartis plea on its blood cancer drug Glivec and denied patent to it under S. 3(d). Indian Patents Act, 1970 as they had no record of test trial on animals related to therapeutic efficacy.
- Bioavailability can qualify as patent eligible if evidence supporting increased **therapeutic efficiency** is provided.

- Discovery of any new entity or substance may not involve any inventive step
- A new chemical entity that is structurally dissimilar but but functionally similar to an existing chemical entity is thus merely a substance under Section 3(d)(Roche v Cipla)

IPRs: An overview and related facts

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Kinds of Property

- Movable Property
 - Car, Pen, Furniture, Dress
- Immovable Property
 - Land, Building
- Intellectual Property
 - Literary works, inventions

2

Definition of Intellectual Property

“Intellectual Property shall include the rights relating to

- literary, artistic and scientific works,
- performances of performing artists, phonograms, and broadcasts,
- inventions in all fields of human endeavour
- scientific discoveries
- Industrial designs
- trademarks, service marks and commercial names and designations
- protection against unfair competition

and all other rights resulting from intellectual activity in the industrial, scientific, literary or artistic fields.”
(WIPO Convention)

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Major Intellectual Properties

- Copyright and Related Rights
- Industrial Property
 - Patents
 - Industrial Designs
 - Trade Marks
 - Geographical Indications
 - Layout Designs/Topographies Integrated Circuits
 - Trade Secrets
 - Protection of New Plant Varieties

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Intellectual Property?

I have an innovation ... How do I protect it in the market ???

❖ Intangible, time bound and territorial

Generate Ideas.....
And Own Them.....IPR !

Think Away From The Box

IP Evolution

Property → Right

INTELLECT - PROPERTY - RIGHT

Idea → Expression → COPYRIGHT

Idea → Innovation → Invention → PATENT

Idea → Quality + Identity → TRADEMARK

Idea → Appearance → DESIGN

**Idea → Keep Confidential
No Disclosure } → TRADE SECRETS**



Copyright and related rights



CC BY-SA 4.0 International

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Economic Rights

- Right of Reproduction
 - Making copies e.g. an edition of a novel
 - Storage in computer memory
- Right of Distribution/Issuing Copies
 - Digital Distribution
- Right of Communication to the Public
 - Public Performance
 - Internet Communication
- Adaptation Rights
 - Conversion into another form e.g. literary to drama
 - Abridgement
 - Picturizations, comic formats
- Right to make a cinematograph film or sound recording
- Translation Rights
- Rental Rights
- Resale Rights for original artistic works.

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Scope of Copyright

- Original Literary, Dramatic, Musical and Artistic Works
 - Work: Ideas expressed in material form
 - No copyright in ideas or facts
- Cinematograph Films
- Sound Recordings

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Ownership of Rights

- Literary – author
- Drama – Dramatist
- Music – Composer
- Artistic work – Artist e.g. Painter, sculptor, architect
- Photograph – Photographer
- Author of Computer Programme – Person who causes the work to be created
- Cinematograph film – producer
- Sound Recording – producer

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Rights

- Two Kinds of Rights
 - Moral Rights
 - ❖ To protect personality of author
 - ❖ Right of Authorship
 - ❖ Right of Integrity
 - ❖ Digital Manipulation
 - ❖ No Right for Display
 - Economic Rights
 - ❖ To bring economic benefits

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Author as Owner of Rights: Exceptions

- In the course of employment – employer
- Employment by newspaper, magazine – employer has publishing right; other rights with author
- Photograph, painting, cinema for valuable consideration – person who pays money
- Lecture delivered in public – Person delivering
- Government Work – Government
- Public Undertaking Work – public undertaking
- Work of International Organization – International Organization
- Work of apprentice – to Teacher
- If teacher writes a book then teacher because he is employed to teach and not write
- Question Papers – Paper setter
- Encyclopedia, dictionary – editor for collection
- Music under contract by film producer – film producer

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Securing Copyright

- Formality free protection
- Voluntary Registration
- Registration does not as a matter of law establish that what is registered is in fact and in law copyrightable subject matter

Duration of Copyright

- Literary, dramatic, Musical and Artistic Works published during life time of author: **Life + 60 years**
- All Other Works: 60 years from date of publication
 - Posthumous, Anonymous Works
 - Works of Government and Organizations
 - Cinema and Sound Recording
 - Photograph

RELATED RIGHTS

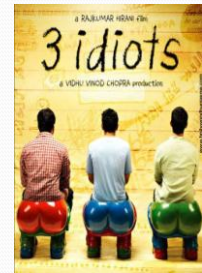
- Rights granted by law to communicators of works to the public
 - Performers
 - Broadcasting Organizations

➤Recording, broadcasting and communicating to the public of a live performance
➤Presumption of transfer of performer's right to cinematographic film producer
➤Duration: 50 years

- Broadcast Reproduction Right
- Re-broadcasting, Recording and Communicating to the Public of a Broadcast
- Duration: 25 Years

RECENT COPYRIGHT CASES

Chetan Bhagat Vs 3 Idiots



- Oct, 2010 - Kolkata HC declares that Sa Re Ga Ma has the right to grant License.
- April 2010 - Kolkata HC restrains the use of the song 'Apni Toh Jaise Taise' from 'Laawaris' in the movie 'Houseful'.

Copyright in India

- First Act in 1914, followed by the Copyright Act 1957.
 - 1957 Act: adopted many English provisions, introduced new ideas and concepts.
 - Amended in 1983, 1984, 1992, 2012



COPYRIGHTS

- India has a very strong and comprehensive copyright law based on Indian Copyright Act, 1957 which was amended in 1981, 1984, 1992, 1994 and 1999 (w.e.f. January 15, 2000). The amendment in 1994 were a response to technological changes in the means of Communications like broadcasting and telecasting and the emergence of new technology like computer software.
- The 1999 amendments have made the Copyright Act fully compatible with Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement, & fully reflects Berne Convention. The amended law has made provisions for the first time, to protect performers' rights as envisaged in the Rome Convention. With these amendments the Indian Copyright law has become one of the most modern copyright laws in the world.

Trade marks



Trademark
or not to
Trademark

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TRADE MARK

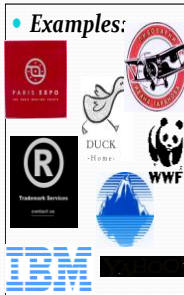


- **A name of an enterprise or a Mark** capable of being represented **graphically, distinguishing the goods or services** of one person from those of others e. g., LUX, Godrej, TVS, Telco, 555, APPLE

Trade Mark can be -

- sign, words, letters, numbers,
 - drawings, pictures, emblem,
 - colours or combination of colours,
 - shape of goods,
 - graphic representation or packaging or
 - any combination of the above
- as applied to an article or a product.

Examples:



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Less traditional forms of trademarks

- Single colors (Louis Vuitton)



- Three-dimensional signs (shapes of products or packaging)



- Audible signs (sounds)



- Olfactory signs (smells)



Registration of Trade Mark

- Trade Marks are registered by national trade mark registries and are valid in that country
- Registration is made after examination and publication
- Period of registration is for **10 years** but can be renewed indefinitely

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Types of Trademarks?

- **Service marks:** to distinguish services (banking, education, finance, insurance etc.)



- **Collective marks:** to distinguish goods or services by members of an association (manufacturers, producers, suppliers, traders or other profession bodies)



- **Certification Trade marks:** Certified by the Proprietor as having characteristics like geographical origin, ingredients, quality e.g. AGMARK, WOOLMARK (Certification mark cannot be used as a trade mark)



Certifies that the goods on which it is applied are made of 100% wool. It is registered in 140 countries and licensed to the companies which assure that they will comply with the strict standards set out by the Woolmark company, the owner of the mark.

WELL KNOWN MARKS

- Coca Cola for soft drink



- Toblerone (Triangular-shaped chocolates)



Disney

Trade Names

- Godrej- Furniture, Refrigerators, Storewell, Compactor etc



- GE- Bulbs

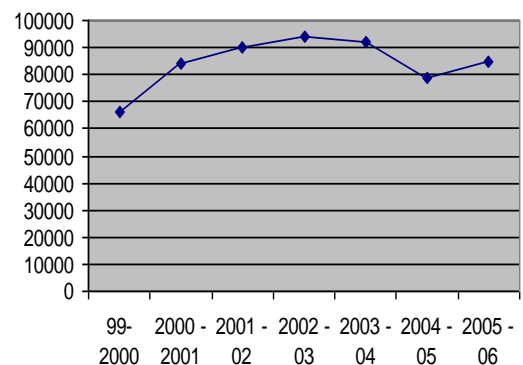


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The function of a Trademark

- Allows companies to mark A TERRITORY, EXPRESSING specific functions among similar products in the market.
- Ensures that consumers can identify a line of products.
- Ensures extension of the mark through licensing or franchising process.

Trademark applications filed in India



The Value of Trademarks

A marketing tool
A source of revenue through licensing
A crucial component of franchising agreements
Useful for obtaining banks or third part finance
A valuable business asset

- Global Brand Scoreboard

1.	Coca-cola	67.52\$ billion
2.	Microsoft	59.95\$ billion
3.	IBM	53.37\$ billion
4.	GE	46.99\$ billion
5.	Intel	35.58\$ billion
- (German survey January 17, 2006)

Trade secrets

- No registration required; can possess a trade secret even if never used
- Uniform Trade Secrets Act enacted by most states
- Trade secret must be subject of reasonable efforts to preserve secrecy, and have independent economic value from secrecy
- Often difficult to enforce; difficult to adequately define trade secret and prove it has stayed secret

CONFIDENTIAL

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TRADEMARKS

- India affords full protection to trade marks under the Trade Marks and Merchandise Act. The Indian law of trademarks is protected by the Trade & Merchandise Marks Act, 1958. A new statute i.e. the Trade Mark Act, 1999 has been enacted in India to bring it in conformity with the TRIPs Agreement, to which India is a signatory. Indian Trademarks Act, 1999, came into force on September 15, 2003.
- India has made a step towards fulfilling its international obligations. Consequently, the Indian trademark law has now become fully compatible with the International standards laid down in the TRIPs Agreement. The New Act primarily consolidates and amends the old Trade & Merchandise Marks Act, 1958 and provides for better protection of goods and services

TRIPS

- The TRIPS (Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights) Agreement came into being with the establishment of the WTO (World Trade Organization) effective from 1st January, 1995.
- Intellectual Property Rights itself is defined, in the context of the TRIPS as a **Right** given to people over the **Creations Of Their Minds**.
- It usually gives the **Creator** an Exclusive **Right** over the **Use** of his Creations for a **Certain Period Of Time**.

WIPO

- UN organization dedicated to promoting the use and protection of works of the human spirit.
- Headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.
- 184 nations as member states.
- Manages all IPs.
- Training through Academy and Seminars.

International Treaties

- Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property 1883
- Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works 1886
- International Union for New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) 1961, 1972, 1978 and 1991
- Convention on Biodiversity, 1992
- Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights 1994
- Internet Treaties 1996

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IPRs: An Indian Overview

- India is a signatory of TRIPs in the Uruguay Round agreement of 1995. It is now bound to amend her existing laws in order to make it TRIPs-compliant.
- The government has initiated action to bring in the requisite changes. In the last few years, India has enacted fully TRIPs-compliant Trademarks Act, Copyright Act, Designs Registration Act, Geographical Indications Act and Protection of Layouts for Integrated Circuits Act. A novel Plant Varieties Protection and Farmers Rights Act 2001 and the Bio-diversity Act 2002 are also in Place.

IP Laws of India

Act	Ministry/Department
The Copyright Act, 1957	Higher Education
The Patents Act, 1970	Industrial Policy & Promotion
The Designs Act, 2000	Industrial Policy & Promotion
The Trade Marks Act, 1999	Industrial Policy & Promotion
The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999	Industrial Policy & Promotion
The Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design Act, 2000	Information Technology
The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act, 2001	Agriculture and Cooperation

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Useful Links

<http://www.patentoffice.nic.in>

<http://www.wipo.int>

<http://ep.espacenet.com>

<http://ipindia.nic.in/girindia/>

<http://copyright.gov.in/>

"The test of an innovation, after all, lies not in its novelty, its scientific content or its cleverness. It lies in its success in the market place"

Peter F. Drucker

"Innovation now is more of a relay race than a marathon.....The baton of an idea might start at a university and move to multiple companies before being commercialized."

"Of course, batons can be dropped along the way".

Henry Chesbrough, University of California, Berkeley