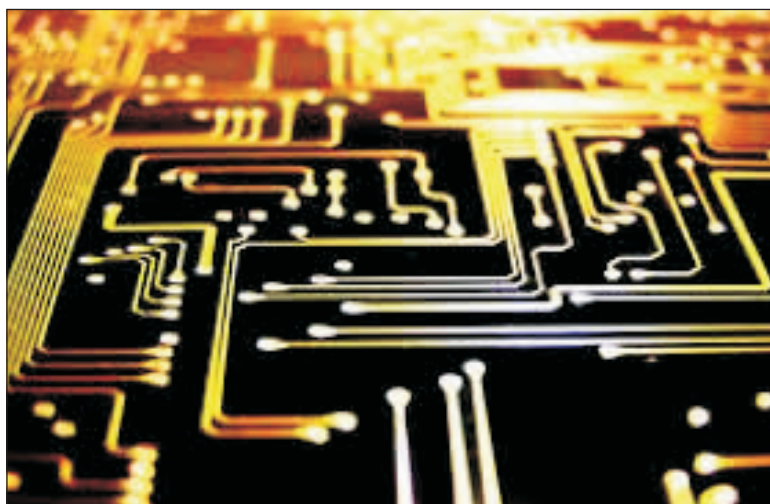


Layout Design of Integrated Circuits

Semiconductor integrated circuit means a product having transistors and other circuitry elements which are inseparably formed on a semiconductor material or an insulating material or inside the semiconductor material and designed to perform an electronic circuitry function. Criteria for registration of a layout design is originality, distinctiveness and difference from any other lay-out design. The term is ten years from the date of filing.



Facilities available at HPPIC

- ★ Computerized patent search facility.
- ★ International database for patent search.
- ★ Analysis of Patent Information.
- ★ Manual of Geographical Indications, practice & procedure.
- ★ Manual of Indian patent office practice and procedure.



Procedure for Patent Search

- ★ Inventor to submit title, abstract and keywords by registered post/by hand only. Submission through ordinary post, e-mail and courier will not be accepted.
- ★ HPPIC to prepare a search report.
- ★ Search report is provided to inventor to ascertain novelty and submit documents to HPPIC.
- ★ HPPIC to forward Patent Application to Patent Facilitating Centre, TIFAC, DST, Govt. of India.
- ★ Patent Facilitating Centre, TIFAC to review the patent applications and facilitate patent filing.



For details please contact
JOINT MEMBER SECRETARY

State Council for Science, Technology & Environment, H.P
B-34 SDA Complex Kasumpti, Shimla-171009, H.P

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HIMACHAL PRADESH PATENT INFORMATION CENTRE

**INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY
RIGHTS**

**STATE COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE,
TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT, H.P**

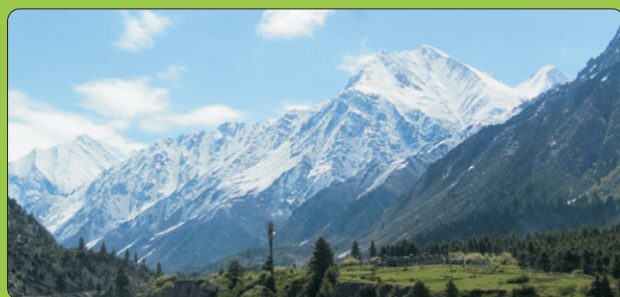
B-34 SDA Complex Kasumpti, Shimla-171009, H.P

Himachal Pradesh Patent Information Centre (HPPIC)

Intellectual property is vital for modern economy and is a catalyst for social and technological growth. In recent times, intellectual property protection has acquired increased prominence at both National and International level. The effectiveness of a country's Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) protection regime is critical for countries to explore their creative potential and stimulate the dissemination of new technologies. The National IPR policy of India promotes a holistic and conducive ecosystem to catalyse the full potential of Intellectual property for India's economic growth and socio-cultural development. In order to increase awareness about Intellectual Property Rights in the State, State Council for Science, Technology & Environment, Himachal Pradesh with support of Technology Information Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC), Department of Science & Technology (DST), Govt. of India, New Delhi established Himachal Pradesh Patent Information Centre, (HPPIC) in the year 1998.

Objectives of HPPIC

- To create awareness about IPRs especially patents in Himachal Pradesh.
- To facilitate Universities, Research & Development Institutions, Government Departments and Industries of the State in patent filing and IPR protection.
- To carry out patent searches using National and International patent search databases.
- To guide inventors in respect of patenting their inventions.
- To organize IPR workshops/seminars in the State.
- To setup IPR cells in different Universities/Institutes of Higher Education in the State.
- To register possible Geographical Indications (GI's) of the State.



Activity Profile

- HPPIC has organised 35 IPR awareness workshop and seminars in different parts of the State.
- HPPIC is the Nodal Agency for filing Geographical Indications of the State.
- The centre has obtained Geographical Indications for Kullu Shawl, Logo for Kullu Shawls, Kangra Tea, Chamba Rumal, Kangra paintings and Kinnauri Shawl.
- The GI registration of Kinnauri Kala Jeera and Chulli Oil are in pipe line.
- Establishing a common platform for researchers from academia, R & D Institutions and Industries.
- The centre has opened eight IPR cells in different Universities/ Institutions of Higher Education of the State.



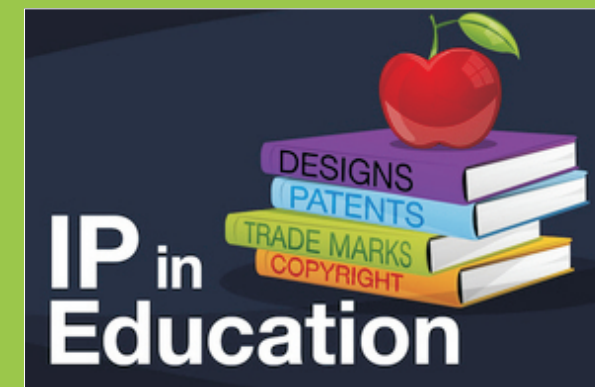
What are Intellectual Property Rights ?

Intellectual property refers to creations of the mind such as inventions, literary and artistic works, designs etc. Intellectual property rights are the legal rights given to the creator to protect his creation for a specific period of time. In contrast to physical property, intellectual property is an intangible asset and like any other form of conventional property, intellectual property can be bought, sold, licensed or exchanged. Although IPRs can be held simultaneously in many countries, but all IPRs are territorial rights and thus can be enforced only in the geographical area of the country granting the right.

Forms of Intellectual Property Rights

Patents

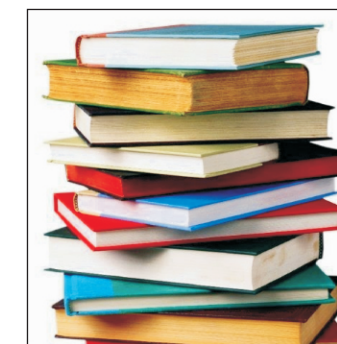
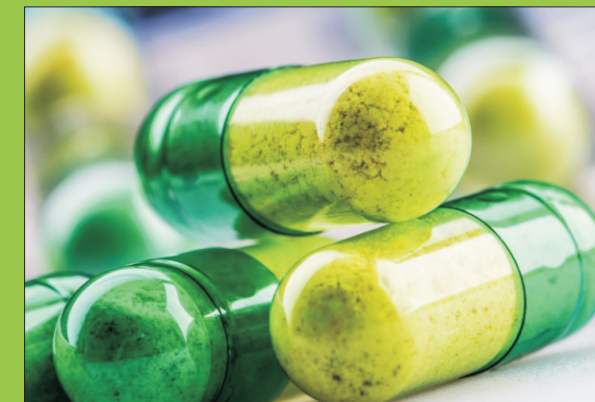
A patent is an exclusive right granted by a country to the inventor for a limited period of time after sufficient disclosure of the invention. The criteria for patentability includes novelty, inventiveness and industrial applicability. The term of a patent is twenty years from the date of filing.



Why protect intellectual Property ?

Intellectual property protection provides:

- Due recognition to the creators and inventors.
- Diminished risks of infringement.
- Additional income from licensing.
- A powerful tool to take action against imitators.
- Strong market position and competitive edge.
- Higher profit or returns on investment.

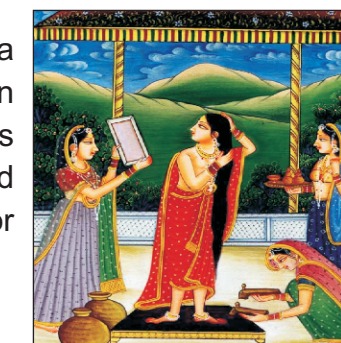


Copyrights

Copyrights are the legal rights given by the law to creators of original literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works and producers of cinematographic films and sound recordings. Copyrights are the bundle of rights, including rights of reproduction, communication to the public, adaptation and translation of the work. Copyrights protects the expression and not the idea. The criteria for copyrights is the originality of the work and it should not be a part of any adaptation. The term for literary or artistic work is creator's life plus sixty years and for cinematographic films, records & photographs is sixty years.

Geographical Indications

A geographical Indication is a distinctive sign used on a product that have a specific geographical origin and possess special characteristics or reputation due to the place of origin. The natural, manufacturing or human factors contribute towards gaining the characteristics or reputation which is associated with the Geographical indications. A Geographical Indication is registered for ten years but can be renewed for a further period of ten years from time to time.



Kangra Painting



Trade Marks

A trade is a visual symbol which may be a word, group of words, name phrase, symbols, numerals, label, device, signature, combination of colours, sound or shape, used on goods or services to indicate the source to distinguish it from other similar goods or services originating from another source. The mark should be distinctive, non-descriptive and non-generic. The term of a trademark is ten years and is renewable every ten years.



Designs

Design is a visual or aesthetic appearance of a product and is a feature of shape, configuration, pattern, ornament or composition of lines or colors of combinations thereof applied to any article whether two or three dimensional or both. The criteria for design is novelty and distinctiveness. The term of the design is ten years and can be further renewed for five years.