To establish an Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) regime which maximizes the incentives for the generation and protection of intellectual property by all types of inventors.

- The regime would also provide a strong, supportive and comprehensive policy environment for speedy and effective domestic commercialization of such inventions so as to be maximal in the public interest.”
Economy Transition In India

Agricultural Economy
- Land
- Labour
- Natural Resources

Industrial Economy
- Capital
- Machinery
- Management

Knowledge based Economy
- Technology
- Innovation and IP
- Entrepreneurship
Indian Scenario

• Pre-independence Industrial scenario:
  • Agricultural based economy
  • Low industrial growth
  • R & D on low key
  • Major emphasis on fulfilling local needs

• Post independence industrial Scenario:
  • Challenges faced successfully to build up the Nation that has maximum diversities
  • Emphasis on Social, cultural and industrial development
  • Remarkable Growth achieved in Academic and Research
  • SME achieved significant growth
  • Developed as one of the major economy

New Knowledge Era

India opening to Global economy:
  • High on joint collaborations in all major fields
  • Strong initiatives for SMEs & local talents
  • A major partner in Global IPR scenario
  • IP-legislations made TRIPS compliant

Re-engineering of IP procedures:
  • Computerization of IPO processing; they are user friendly and speedy
  • Acquisition of all major databases for prior art search
  • A major partner in international trade and commerce
  • Speedy IP Information Dissemination
India’s Potential

One of the largest economies in the world, Big emergent Market, Vibrant capital market and financial sector.

Rich in natural & biological resources, Hub for diversified socio-cultural heritage and creative arts, TK & IK

One of the best brain pool in the world, largest storehouse of scientists, engineers, technicians, artisans and managers

Leading developing country, best parliamentary democracy and sophisticated legal accounting system

Low IPR Activities

• Key Stakeholders: Universities, SME, PRO and PSU still lagging behind in contributing substantially to IPR

Major reasons:
• Lack of awareness
• Less motivation for enterprising into IPRs
• Lack of inter-linkages among the creators & exploiters
• Lack of IP market
Important Measures

- Campaign to convert research results into IP assets particularly from PRO & Universities
- To realize Publish and Peril and Protect and Prosper
- Awareness Campaign for all stakeholders
- To strengthen linkages between Knowledge asset creators and Industry
- To market IP successfully
- Capacity building for SMEs
- Streamlining dissemination of IP information

Patent Grant Procedure

1. Filing of patent application
2. Early Publication
3. Publication after 18 months
4. Opposition By Third Party Representation (Pre Grant Opposition)
5. Request for examination
6. Examination: Grant or Refusal
7. Publication of Grant of patent
8. Opposition to the patent (Post Grant Opposition)
9. Decision By Controller of Patents
IPO Statistics - Patents

Statistics of Patents in India

Number of Patents


Applications Filed 4824 8503 10,592 11,466 12,613 17,466 24,415 28,882 35218

Applications Examined 2824 4264 5104 9538 14,813 11,569 14,119 22146

Patents Granted 1881 1318 1591 1379 2469 1911 4320 7359 15261

IPO-Statistics- Trademarks

Statistics of Trademark in India

Number of Trademarks


Registered 8010 14202 6204 11190 39762 45015 109361 100857

Examined 42500 70115 159735 249003 89958 72091 79200 85185 63605

Filed 66378 84275 90236 94120 92251 78996 85698 103419 123514
**IPO-Statistics- Designs**

Statistics of Designs in India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Applications filed</th>
<th>Applications examined</th>
<th>Designs registered</th>
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<td>1999-2000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>6402</td>
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**IPO Statistics-Geographical Indications**

Regional Variation of the G.I Products in India

Statewide variation in the GI Products:
- West Bengal
- Tamil Nadu
- Rajasthan
- Orissa
- Maharashtra
- Madhya Pradesh
- Kerala
- Karnataka
- Himachal Pradesh
- Andhra Pradesh

**GI Products**
- Tea
- Textile carpets
- Incense sticks
- Metal Mirror
- Horticulture Product
- Essential Oil
- Soap
- Handicrafts
- Wet Gender
- Embroidery (Fussik)
- Paintings
AGRICULTURAL GOODS

DARJEELING / ASSAM TEA

KANGRA TEA

TEXTILES

MYSORE SILKS

Chanderi Saree
Patent Filing Trend (Industry Sector-wise)

![Graph showing patent filing trend across different industry sectors with data points for 2007-08.]

National Institute of Intellectual Property Management [NIIPM]

- Set up at Nagpur as a Nodal IP- Institute of Excellence

- Goals:
  - Develop Structured Repository of IP- Experts
  - Training, Awareness and Education in IPRs
  - IP-Research
  - Act as Think tank
  - Policy Advice to the Government
Spectrum of Training

Induction Course for Examiners

Skill-upgrade and Training Programmes for IP Officials

Training for Stakeholders

Legal and management Training Programmes

PUBLIC OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Conducted by IPO</th>
<th>In Association with WIPO, EPO etc</th>
<th>In Association with other organizations</th>
<th>At NIIPM</th>
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<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>2007-08</td>
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<td>2008-09</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>83</td>
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</table>
R & D Institutions in India

1. Central Govt. R& D institutions 707
2. Public Sector 115
3. State Govt. institutions 834
4. Universities & other institutions 284
5. Private Sector 2020
6. Total 3960

(R&D statistics by DST- 2007-08)

R & D Expenditure in India

(National R&D expenditure and its percentage to GNP)

(R&D statistics by DST- 2007-08)
Major Agencies in Technology Transfer Promotion in India

- Dept. of Science & Technology (DST)
- CSIR & National Laboratories
- Department of Bio-Technology
- Directorate of MSME
- National Innovation Foundation
- TIFAC
- National Research & Development Corporation
- Science & Technology Departments of different States
- Indian Institutes of Technology
- Various Universities & Technical Institutes in India
Thank You!