

Annual Report

2021-22



Tezpur University Intellectual Property Rights Cell

Tezpur University

(A Central University)

Napaam, Tezpur-784028

Assam, India

1. Academic Activities:

A. IPR is offered as Choice Based Credit Transfer (CBCT) course in Ph.D level as IP 750 (4 credits) in both Autumn (2021) and Spring (2022) semesters. Designed especially for the Ph.D students, 32 students in total enrolled for the course from the Schools of Science, and Engineering. With a team of two Research Officer and the DPIIT-IPR Chair Professor, the course has been conducted in the conventional class room mode. The students were assigned to undertake group studies on special topics that required in depth understanding. Before the end term, all the students delivered seminars to their peer groups as part of their group learning exercise. Evaluation of the students was done as per the university guidelines. The feedback of the students has been very encouraging.

B. IP Filings: Facilitating assessment and IPR filings has been one of the mandates of the Cell. This year the TUIPR Cell received 8 invention disclosures forms from various departments. These were evaluated by the Cell in consultation with the inventors. Contextual prior art searches in addition to those done by the researchers were conducted and the novelty and inventive steps were assessed. Also, three patent application namely; Nanocatalyst for bio oil production by Prof. Pritam Deb and Kashmiri Deka, Dept. of Physics with grant no. 365565, A process for manufacture of turmeric powder from raw turmeric rhizomes by Prof. Brijesh Srivastava, Baby Z. Hmar and Dipsikha Kalita, Dept. of FET with grant no. 366731 and Mesoporous secondary nanostructures as multifunctional heavy metal scavenger by Prof. Pritam Deb, Kakoli Bhattacharya and Devaborniny Parasar, Dept. of Physics with grant no. 370787.

2. Seminars/Outreach Programmes:

- a) **World IP Day 2021:** Human endeavour to struggle and survive unfavourable situations makes our race superior and stronger. Thus, Intellectual Property Day-2021 was organized amidst the second wave of Covid-19 pandemic to celebrate the spirit of innovation for survival of human beings on 26th April, 2021. This time the entire programme was organized on online mode. Even with limitations, the Cell organized the IP Day lectures, IP Quiz and Innovative Idea competition with a good number of participants from Tezpur University and nearby institutions. The IP Day lectures were delivered by two eminent experts of the field Dr. A. K. Garg, Senior Director, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Govt. of India and Shri Sanjay Bhattacharya, Deputy Controller of Patent and Design, Indian Patent Office, Kolkata, whose lectures on the event had inspired the participants of the program. The theme of this year's celebration was IP & SMEs: Taking your ideas to market. This year entire discussion was oriented on the critical role of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the economy and how they can use intellectual property (IP) rights to build stronger, more competitive and resilient businesses. 50 participants from within and outside the university participated in the same.
- b) **National Webinar on Intellectual Property as a Strategic Tool for Regional Development at Dhakuakhana College, Assam:** 'I have an Innovation... How do I Protect it in the market???' , on this note, Department of Political Science & IQAC Dhakuakhana College in collaboration with the DPIIT IPR Chair, Intellectual Property Right Cell, Tezpur University, organized a National Level Webinar on a contemporary issue, 'Intellectual Property as A Strategic Tool for Regional

Development’. ‘Why is IP important to us?’ on this note the Keynote Speaker of the Webinar, Prof. Pritam Deb, DPIIT Chair Professor, IPR Cell, Tezpur University, highlighted how in today’s globally competitive environment, Intellectual Property (IP) has placed itself on a pedestal in the context of economic growth and is becoming increasingly important. It is also tinted how the increasing significance of intangible assets in the global economy is forcing business organizations to actively manage their IPR as a key driver for building and sustaining their competitive advantage and achieving superior performance and development. Citing many instances from local to global, the Speaker also focused on how Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) can become the fuel that powers the engine of prosperity, fostering invention and innovation not only in Assam but also in the entire North-eastern region. 156 participants from within and outside the university participated in the same.

- c) **State Level Webinar on Intellectual Property Right in the context of sustainable development at Mangaldai College, Assam:** On 5th July 2021, a state level webinar was organized by IQAC, Mangaldai College in collaboration with the DPIIT IPR Chair, Intellectual Property Right Cell, Tezpur University through the Google Meet Platform. The topic of the webinar was ‘Intellectual Property Rights in the context of sustainable development’. The main aim of this webinar was to sensitize the students, faculties, academicians and scholars about IPRs, especially patent and copyrights and to guide in respect of patenting their inventions. The Resource Person, Prof. Pritam Deb, gives a detailed account of the issues related to IPR, such as industrial property related and copyright related aspects including patents, designs, trademarks and GIs. He highlighted on the need of IP protection by saying that it is important for new and exciting inventions to strengthen the economy, rewards for someone's work's etc. The resource person also highlighted on the debate of IPR in Covid-19 treatment regarding inventions of vaccines like Covishield by Bharat Biotech and Serum Institute of India. In his view IP rights are generally for the benefit of the larger society but there is a debate regarding parenting and its applicability for elite and poor sections of society. 56 participants from within and outside the university participated in the same.
- d) **National Webinar on Intellectual Property Rights in Contemporary World, C.K.B. College, Teok, Assam:** The Dept. of Commerce and Dept. of Economics, C.K.B. College jointly organised a National Webinar in collaboration with Intellectual Property Rights Cell, Tezpur University & IQAC, C.K.B. College, Teok on “INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS IN CONTEMPORARY WORLD” on 5th July, 2021. The Resource Person for the webinar was Dr. Juri Borbora Saikia, Research Assistant, IPR Cell, Tezpur University. The webinar was specially targeted to the students, scholars, academicians and others. The aim was to impart knowledge about intellectual property rights (IPR) and what role do they play in the contemporary world. 37 participants from within and outside the university participated in the same.
- e) **National Level Webinar on Need of Intellectual Property Rights for sustainable development at LOKD College, Dhekiajuli, Assam:** A National Level Webinar on the topic “Need of Intellectual Property Rights for sustainable development” was organized on 2nd August, 2021 by LOKD College, Dhekiajuli, Assam in collaboration with the DPIIT IPR Chair, Intellectual Property Right Cell, Tezpur University through

the Google Meet Platform. The Resource Person, Prof. P. Deb, delivered lecture on this emergent contemporary topic. He elaborated almost all the horizon of Intellectual Property in the contemporary world for a sustainable societal development. The participants of the program were mostly Faculty members, who are expected to become the ambassador of IP knowledge for disseminating among their students and fellow colleagues.

- f) **National Level Webinar on Importance of IP Management for Academic Institution at Khagarijan College, Nagaon, Assam:** The Internal Quality Assessment Cell (IQAC) of Khagarijan College along with Dept of Political Science, Khagarijan College, Nagaon, had organized a webinar on the ‘Importance of IP Management for Academic Institutions’ in collaboration with the Intellectual Property Rights Cell, Tezpur University through the Google Meet Platform, on 21st of September. This webinar was aimed at understanding IPR in context of Academic Institutions and the way this concept becomes an integral part of educational sphere and activity. The webinar had a total of more than 200 registrations which were divided between the online platform and the YouTube Live streaming
- g) **Intellectual Property Rights: Awareness and Celebration of Innovation in collaboration with CIPAM:** Department of Physics PDUAM, Eraligool in collaboration with DPIIT Chair, IPR Cell Tezpur University and Cell for IPR promotion and Management (CIPAM), Delhi has organized a one-day online workshop on Intellectual property Rights: Awareness and Celebration of Innovation on 12th of January, 2022 from 11:30 AM onwards on virtual platform (Zoom). There were more than 100 participants who have registered for the workshop from different parts of the Country.
- h) **Entrepreneurship Development Programme for Young Innovators, Nowgong College, Assam:** On account of National Science Day and as part of the celebration of Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav, DPIIT IPR Chair at the Intellectual Property Right Cell, Tezpur University and Institution’s Innovation Cell of Nowgong College organized an “Entrepreneurship development Programme for Young Innovators” on 28th February 2022 at Nowgong College (Autonomous). After the inauguration of the main event, an exhibition on local entrepreneurship by students and local craftsmen was inaugurated. The stalls set up for the exhibition contained handlooms and handicrafts from nearby areas as well as entrepreneurial ventures by students at the college. The programme had more than 100 participants.
- i) **Webinar on Intellectual Property Rights & Technology Transfer and Their Role in Promotion of Innovations:** In order to celebrate the 75 years of Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav, an initiative of the Government of India, a National Workshop entitled “Intellectual Property Rights & Technology Transfer and Their Role in Promotion of Innovations” was conducted on 4th March, 2022. Creation of awareness about the Intellectual property and related rights amongst the young innovators and researchers was the prime objective of this daylong programme. Along with the lectures of the IPR experts, an innovative idea competition was also organized to encourage the students.

The second technical session of the programme was an Innovative Idea competition, where total 12 students and researchers from the Assam Kaziranga University, Tezpur University and neighbouring Institutes have participated and presented their Innovations. The innovations were assessed on the basis of novelty, ingenuity in the innovation, scientific and technical achievements, Improvements over existing Innovation, patentability and their social applicability in the present scenario by the eminent experts, Prof. P. Deb, DPIIT IPR Chair Professor, Tezpur University and Dr. A. K. Srivasatva, Manager, NRDC, New Delhi.

- j) **Brain Storming on prospects of protecting indigenous Ginger varieties of Assam using tools of IPR, Tezpur University:** A brain storming session on “Prospects of protecting indigenous Ginger varieties of Assam using tools of IPR” was organized on 11 March, 2022 at Tezpur University under the aegis of DPIIT-IPR Chair to discuss various scopes for protecting regional bioresources from facing unfair competition in the market and find out ways to give visibility and authentication in the national and international market through tools of IPR. Farmer groups practicing Ginger cultivation in various parts of the state participated in the programme. The workshop had a total of 20 participants across the state.
- k) **Certificate course on prior art search and patent specification drafting in collaboration with GNLU, Gujarat:** DPIIT IPR Chair, Tezpur University, Assam in collaboration with DPIIT IPR Chair Gujarat National Law University, Gujarat organized an online certificate course on prior art search and drafting of patent specifications. The 5-day long course is designed with a view to imparting essential knowledge about relevant patent laws, teaching how to search for prior art before filing a patent application, and giving practical training on how to effectively draft patent specifications. The course is open to participants from all fields. More than 35 students enrolled their names for the certificate course.
- l) **National workshop on Capacity building for Enforcement and Adjudication of IPR, Police Training Centre, Dergaon, Assam:** In account of creating awareness about Intellectual Property Rights amongst the police personnel DPIIT IPR Chair, Tezpur University has taken out a capacity building campaign at Police Training College Assam, Dergaon by organizing a national level daylong workshop entitled “Capacity building for Enforcement and Adjudication of IPR” on 25th March, 2022. The programme was cordially organized by the instituted DPIIT IPR Chair at Tezpur University in association with the Cell for IPR Promotion and Management (CIPAM), New Delhi and Police Training College Assam, Dergaon. This daylong programme was organized as a part of the celebration of “Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav” where ninety-seven (97) police personnel from four Training schools of the state participated to enrich themselves with various shades of IPRs.



WORLD IP DAY 2021

Celebrating Innovations Amidst Pandemics

A report



Human endeavour to struggle and survive unfavourable situations makes our race superior and stronger. Thus, International Intellectual Property Day-2021 was organised amidst the second wave of Covid-19 pandemic to celebrate the spirit of **innovation for survival** of human beings on 26th April 2021. This time the entire programme was organised on online mode. Even with limitations, the Cell organized the IP Day lectures, IP Quiz and Innovative Idea competition with a good number of participants from Tezpur University and nearby institutions. The IP Day lectures were delivered by two eminent experts of the field **Dr. A. K. Garg, Senior Director, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology**, Govt. of India and **Shri Sanjay Bhattacharya, Deputy Controller of Patent and Design, Indian Patent Office**, Kolkata, whose lectures on the event have inspired the participants of the program. The theme of this year's celebration was **IP & SMEs: Taking your ideas to market**. This year entire discussion was oriented on the critical role of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the economy and how they can use intellectual property (IP) rights to build stronger, more competitive and resilient businesses.

Inaugurating the programme, IPR Chair Professor, Prof. P. Deb reiterated the importance of IPR for SMEs to advance their business. IPRs encourage innovation and creativity. He further expressed that this day needs to be celebrated to highlight the importance of IPRs among the general masses, besides the researchers, artists, and innovators. He apprised the participants about the achievements of the Cell in past 10 years and contributions made at various levels of society. He also informed about the various events that were organised as part of the IP Day celebrations in 2021.

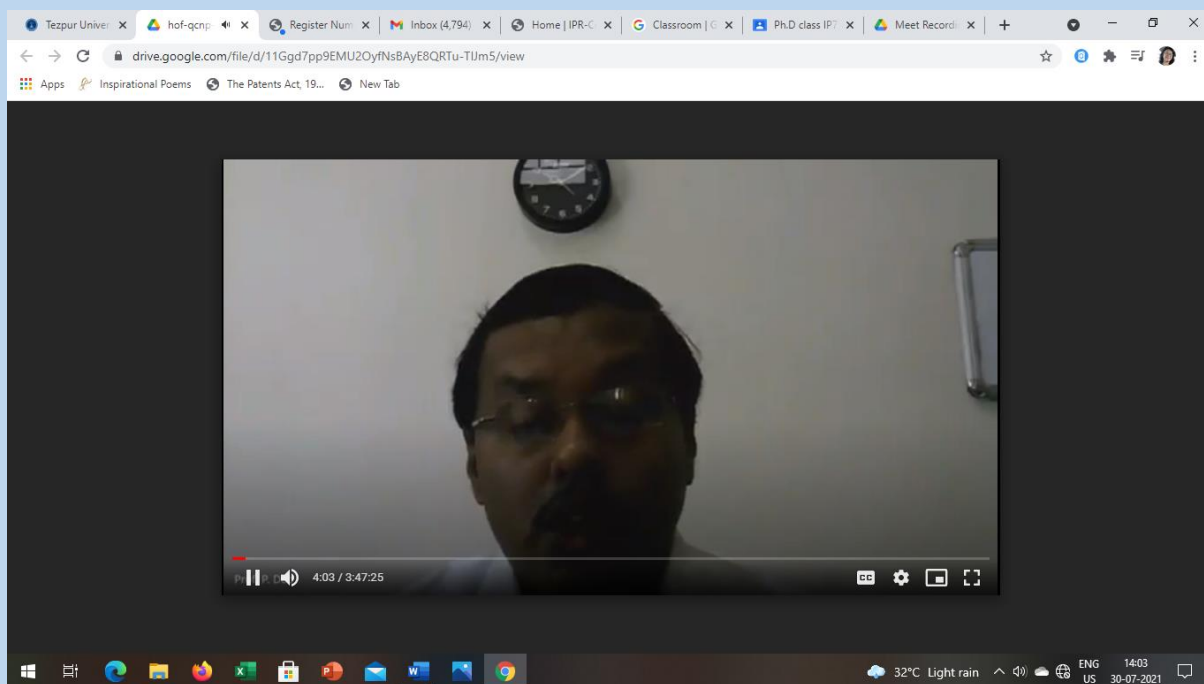
In the first technical session Sri Bhattacharya, Deputy Controller of Patent and Design, Indian Patent Office, Kolkata, apprised briefly about the history behind celebration of IP Day every year. Later coming back to the theme of the celebration **IP & SMEs**, he discussed how every business started with an idea and took shape in someone's mind and made way to market. He expressed how the contributions of the creative people in the form of various Intellectual Property are making a difference in our lives and how these are so important for growth of the society. So, on IP Day one can pay tribute to the numerous creative people who have made and still making our lives more convenient. Describing the role played by the IP Offices in making the journey of innovations from Start-Ups to market easier and safer, he described the assistance provided by Government of India. He informed that IPR assistance from 'filing till disposal' is now made available free of cost through an empanelled board of IPR agents and attorneys, who can advise on and execute the formalities in the Indian Patent Office for the start-Ups. The young entrepreneurs can get benefitted from the IPR protection like Patents, Design and Trademarks etc. as they commercialise their product/ process and face various market forces. Regarding MSMEs and university, he apprised that the fee structure has been restructured at the Indian Patent Office which has been brought down from 'institution' to the 'individual' level. He also apprised about the online filing processes which was very fruitful in the pandemic situation. It was extended to the Trademark and the Design filing also. Filing he encouraged all the students to file for the IPs they create.

During the second technical session, Dr. A. K. Garg, Senior Director, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Govt. of India stressed on the need to have technologies for rebuilding human-to-human trust that got hugely affected due to the contagious nature of the pandemic. He described the world scenario which was prevalent prior to the pandemic. It was divided into three distinct blocks: (i) Technology Evolution from west or Silicon Valleys, (ii) Technology Manufacture in China and (iii) Technology Services catered by India. The services economy largely represented by IT Services Industry was in the tune of 190 to 200 billion dollars, employing more than 4 million people. In the process of creating these service sector jobs, India missed out its presence across the world in the manufacturing of the technologies. This caused increased dependence on technology, especially electronics, from outside world. If we continue at the same pace, it is anticipated that by 2025, India will be importing electronics in the tune of 400 billion dollar, which is much more than the total oil imports of the country. Discussing the scenario of trade associated with electronics and associated technologies, he stated how the trend of imports of electronic gadgets in India is basically indicates our over dependence on one country i.e., China. It is believed that such unsustainable dependence on one country, with which shares our borders, does not depict a very secured situation of existing in the global environment. To balance this dependence in such geography, we need to develop our 'internal self-reliance' or "Atmanirvar Bharat" with the help of trusted partners of trade. This shall help us to minimize the dependence on outside world by creating our own IP that provide alternate technical solutions so far provided by Silicon Valley. These should be according to the Indian ethos and requirements, low cost, robust and according to the need of local people. At the same time as part of the WTO system, we cannot be dissociated with global market, where India does not have any import as well as any export, a scenario prevalent in 1990s. Ideally, if we have imports, we should have equitable exports in global market. This can be possible if Indian companies are innovative, state-of the-art, where they have technical solutions at price points, quality and features comparable to the global leaders. This is where innovations become part of the economic system. Speaking on Pharma sector post Trips agreement in 1995, he spoke about the restrictions Indian Drug companies had to face due to introduction of the Product Patent that protected the end product irrespective of the process applied. This caused the Indian pharma companies to migrate from as standalone companies to contract manufactures. This scenario, though challenging initially, became an advantage in due course as India became a Global Bowl for manufacture in due course. So most of the vaccines for handling Covid -19 pandemic in the world has a manufacture base in India today. In terms of SMEs, Indian enterprises do not merely comprise the services industry today, but is ready to move into the global product ecosystem, to create their own intellectual property and become large MNCs. Giving example of the global leaders Apple, Google, and Tesla, he reiterated the need of Indian companies like TCS and Infosys to graduate from services to product sector and use its own IPR. This is realised by Govt of India with the Software Policy in 2019. It is anticipated that these industries shall grow in the rate of 10X as IT industry itself has evolved in the last 2 years and that evolution has been accelerated in the Pandemic. He gave various examples

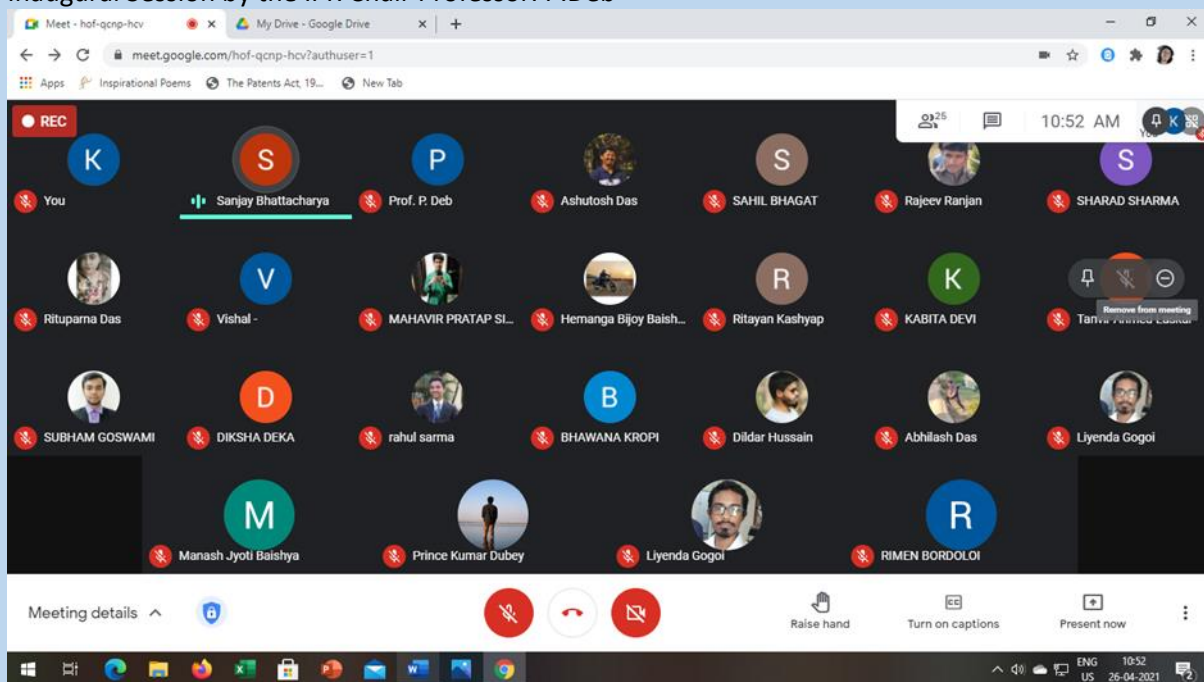
from other examples sectors where digitalization and incorporation of Artificial Intelligence has helped accelerate growth. According to him, the 'digital solutions' has moved from enhancing 'consumer experience' to 'solving problems' in various sectors. In his concluding remarks, he expressed hope that India, being a store house of problems, together with the necessary talent to provide solutions to these problems, we can create new opportunities of growth. He reiterated his faith on the young generation of India, owing to a very strong educational system. Combining the talents of Indian youth and the technological necessities, economic opportunities can be created in India around value added manufacture section.

The programme concluded with the vote of thanks. Later, virtual open house quiz was conducted by the renowned Quiz Mater, Mr. Ashutosh Das. 50 participants participated in the entire programme.

Screen sorts of virtual celebration of the IP Day 2021



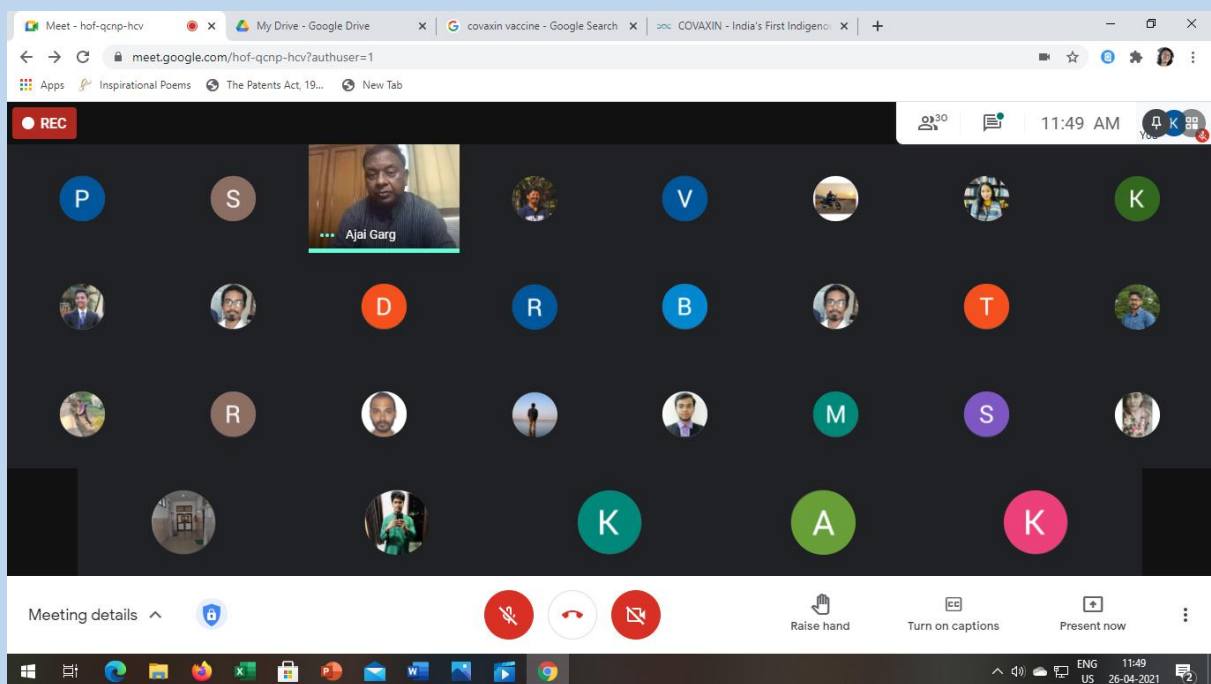
Inaugural Session by the IPR Chair Professor. P. Deb



Technical Session-I by Mr. Sanjay Bhattacharya, Deputy controller of Patent & Design, Patent office, Kolkata



Technical Session II by Dr. A.K. Garg



IP Day Quiz 2021

Meet - hof-qcnp-hcv

meet.google.com/hof-qcnp-hcv?authuser=1

REC Ashutosh Das is presenting

MAHAVIR PRATAP S... and 3 more

12:51 PM

Which company has moved court against Parle for trademark/ design infringement?

Fabio

Tanvir Ahmed Laskar has left the meeting

Meeting details

Raise hand Turn on captions Ashutosh Das is presenting

ENG US 12:51 26-04-2021

IP Day Open Quiz Session

Meet - hof-qcnp-hcv

meet.google.com/hof-qcnp-hcv?authuser=1

REC

1:21 PM

Ashutosh Das

Rajeev Ranjan

Prof. P. Deb

Koushik Saikia

SHARAD SHARMA

Hemanga Bijoy Baishya

rahul sarma

Ritayan Kashyap

Vishal -

MAHAVIR PRATAP SINGH

SUBHAM GOSWAMI

SAHIL BHAGAT

Nyumpi Bagra

RIMEN BORDOLOI

Meeting details

Raise hand Turn on captions Present now

ENG US 1:21 26-04-2021

Quiz Participants

National Webinar On
**Intellectual Property as a Strategic Tool for Regional
Development**

Organized by

**Department of Political Science & IQAC Dhakuakhana College
In Collaboration With
DPIIT IPR Chair, Intellectual Property Right Cell, Tezpur
University**

Date: 18 June, 2021

‘I have an Innovation... How do I Protect it in the market???’, on this note, **Department of Political Science & IQAC Dhakuakhana College, Dhakuakhana** in collaboration with the **Tezpur University Intellectual Property Rights Cell, Tezpur**, organized a National Level Webinar on a very important and relevant issue, **‘Intellectual Property As A Strategic Tool For Regional Development’**. The Webinar started with a Inaugural Speech by the Chairperson of the organizing committee and Principal of Dhakuakhana College, **Dr. Jugananda Sut**, who gave importance on promotion, creation, protection & enforcement of the Intellectual Property Rights amongst various stakeholders. Dr. Sut also focused on establishing a holistic atmosphere, conducive to exploiting the full potential of IP for social, economic and cultural development, and to strengthen IP Chairs in educational institutions of higher learning to provide quality teaching and research, develop teaching capacity and curriculum and evaluate the work on performance-based criteria.

‘Why is IP important to US?’ on this note the **Key Note Speaker** of the Webinar, **Prof. Pritam Deb, DPIIT Chair Professor, IPR Cell, Tezpur University**, highlighted how in today’s globally competitive environment, Intellectual Property (IP) has placed itself on a pedestal in the context of economic growth and is becoming increasingly important. Prof. Deb also tinted how the increasing significance of intangible assets in the global economy is forcing business organizations to actively manage their IPR as a key driver for building and sustaining their competitive advantage and achieving superior performance and development. Citing many instances from local to global, the Speaker also focused on how Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) can become the fuel that powers the engine of prosperity, fostering invention and innovation not only in Assam but also in the entire North Eastern region.

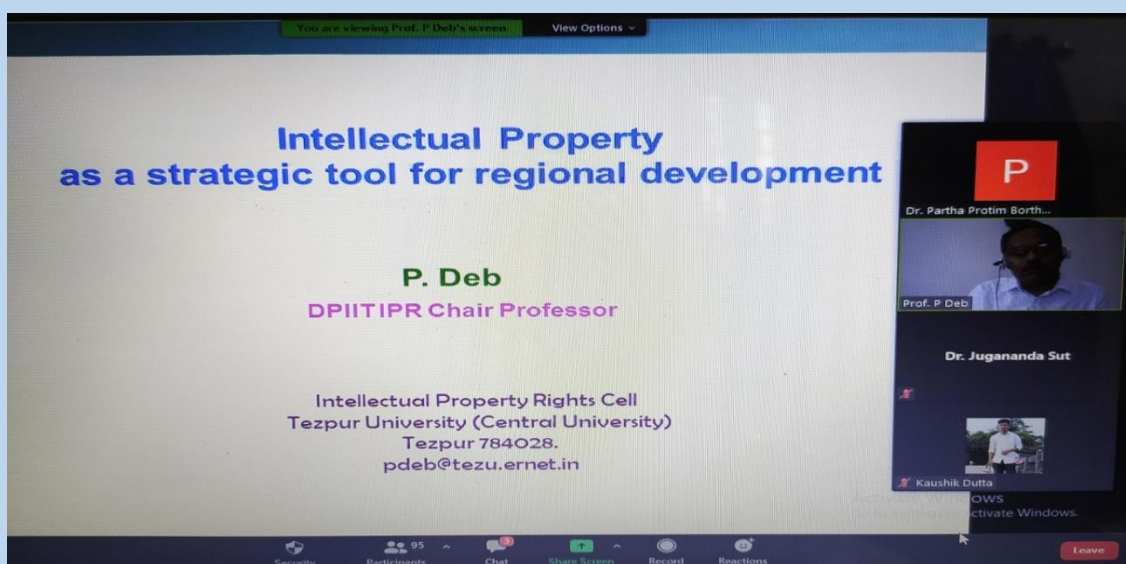


Photo: Screenshot of the Webinar just before the lecture of Prof. P. Deb.

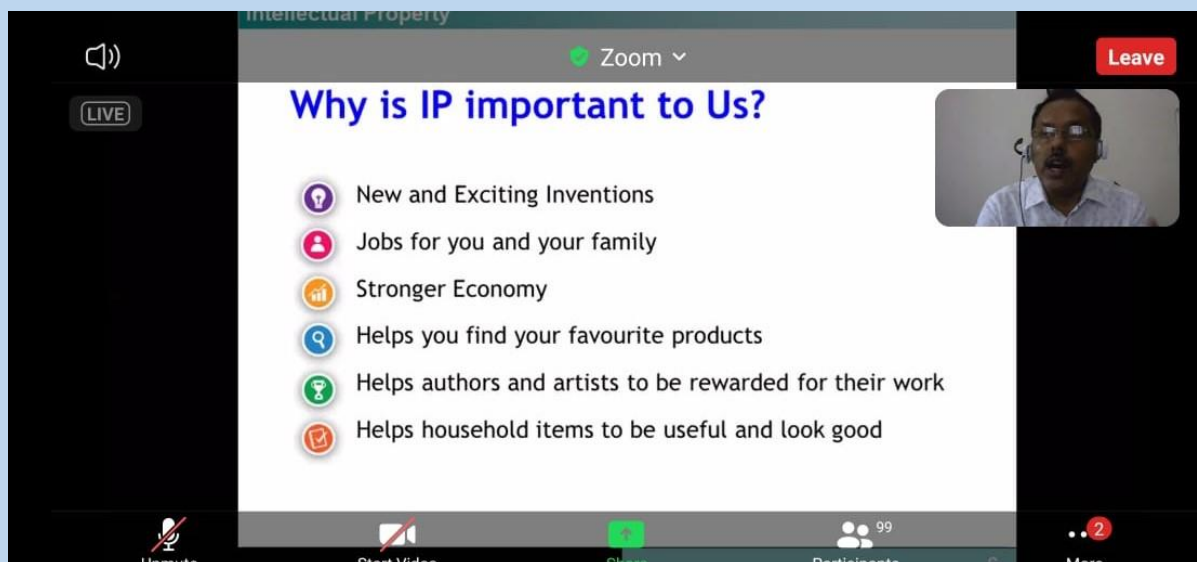


Photo: Prof. P. Deb, DPIIT Chair Professor while delivering his lecture on online mode.

The Webinar was also very fruitful, where interactive session with the Speaker became very motivating and exiting with a series of queries and comments received from more than 156 participants joining from different fields and different parts of Assam, which were further moderated by **Dr. Partha Protim Borthakur**, Coordinator of the programme and Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Dhakuakhana College, Dhakuakhana. The session ended with the vote of thanks by **Dr. Pankaj Bora**, HOD, Department of Political Science, Dhakuakhana College, Dhakuakhana. As, due to the pandemic the Webinar was held online on **Zoom Platform**, which was also made live on **Face book and You Tube** simultaneously, encompassing a larger audience within its ambit.



DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE & IQAC DHAKUAKHANA COLLEGE



In Collaboration With

**Tezpur University Intellectual Property Rights Cell
Organizes a National Level Webinar**

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AS A STRATEGIC TOOL FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

**Date- 18th June, 2021
Time: 11 AM**

Resource Person:



Prof. Pritam Deb

DPIIT Chair Professor, IPR Cell
Tezpur University, Tezpur

Platform : Zoom

Advisers:

Dr. Jugananda Sut
Principal
Dhakuakhana College

Dr. Pankaj Borah
HoD
Department of Political Science
Dhakuakhana College

Coordinator:

Dr. Partha Protim Borthakur
Assistant Professor
Department of Political Science

Assistant Coordinator:

Mr. Dhruba Jyoti Gogoi
Assistant Professor
Department of Political Science
Dhakuakhana College



For Further Details call: +91-9101092199, +91-7002209863, +91-8011441071, +91-7002274245

WhatsApp Joining link: <https://tinyurl.com/ppbwrhjb>

Program details

11:00 AM	Welcome Address by the Coordinator	11:03 AM
11:04 AM	Inaugural Speech by the Chairperson of the Organizing Committee and Principal of Dhakuakhana College, Dr. Jugananda Sut.	11:10 AM
11:11 AM	A Brief Introduction of the Key Note Speaker.	11: 14 AM
11:15 AM	Keynote Address by Prof. Pritam Deb, DPIIT Chair Professor, IPR Cell, Tezpur University.	11:50 AM
11: 51 AM	Q & A with the participants	11:56 AM
11:57 AM	Vote of Thanks by HOD Department of Political Science, Dhakuakhana College.	12:00 NOON

About the Speaker

Professor Pritam Deb is a nationally recognized scholar and teacher in the fields of IPR, Patent, PCT and Trade secrets. He is the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry Chair on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) at Tezpur University (Central University). Prior to becoming the Chair Professor, Professor Deb, who has graduate training in physics, worked as Coordinator of IPR Cell that patenting University innovations.



He became the liaison between the scientists and patent lawyers, an experience that piqued his interest in the links among the scientific, legal, and regulatory communities. His work takes him from TU's classrooms, where he's taught IPR since 2012, to conferences and other campuses throughout the region. Professor Deb has held a number of visiting or honorary positions, including the Max Planck Fellow of Max-Planck-Institut für Eisenforschung, Germany, APS-IUSSTF Professor at Rice University, USA. He wrote and filed number of patents and software copyrights to the Patent and Copyright Office. He has instituted many innovative IPR activities in the campus – Best Innovative Idea competition, IPR quiz, IP Day talks etc. He has also been working for initiating many industry-academia collaborations as part of the effort initiated for creating a ProIndustry translational research platform in the University. Professor Deb has provided effective and inspiring leadership by preparing and implementing strategies of IPR Policy objectives (Creating IPR Awareness, Administration and Management of IPR, Human Capital Development) of Tezpur University.



State Level Webinar on

Intellectual Property Rights in the context of Sustainable Development

Organized by
the IQAC, Mangaldai College, Assam

in association with
DPIIT IPR Chair, Tezpur University, Assam

On
5th July, 2021

On 5th July 2021, a state level webinar is organized by IQAC, Mangaldai College in collaboration with the Intellectual Property Rights Cell, Tezpur University through the Google Meet Platform. The topic of the webinar was '**Intellectual Property Rights in the context of Sustainable Development**'. The main aim of this webinar was to sensitize the students, faculties, academicians, and scholars about IPRs, especially patent and copyrights and to guide all in respect of patenting their inventions. The webinar was initiated by Dr. Kamala Kt. Bora, Point convenor & Assistant Coordinator of IQAC, Mangaldai College, with his introductory speech on IPR. Dr. K.K. Bora introduced the Resource Person Prof. Pritam Deb, DPIIT Chair Professor, IPR Cell from Tezpur. University. Dr. Bora was followed by Dr. Khagendra Kr. Nath, Principal, Mangaldai College through his welcome address speaking about the need of awareness on the IPR & issues among the scholars and academicians. In his welcome address Dr. Nath made an overview encompassing different areas of debate on IPR issues specifically in the North - Eastern Region of India.

In his speech, Resource Person Prof. Pritam Deb, gave a detailed account of the issues related to IPR. He began with two types of properties → Tangible and Intangible and elaborately explained the concept of IPR, its industrial property related and copyright related aspects including patents, designs, trademarks and GIs. Moving on Prof. Deb explained the role of IP as intangible property in terms of economic rights, commercial exploitation of the owner, capital expenditure. In his speech, Prof. Deb highlighted on the need of IP protection by stating how new and exciting inventions are important for strengthening the economy and rewarding the creator. Tracing the history of patents, Prof. Deb also mentioned different international

conventions for IP, applicable all over the world. In his presentation Prof. Deb also encompassed contemporary areas like IP infringements - primary and secondary, validity of IPRs, copyrights, organizational structure of IPs, patents, designs and trademarks of Govt. of India. Information regarding Geographical Indication on Assam like Tea, Muga, debates regarding GI of 'Gamocha' has also been highlighted by the resource person. In the last part of his lecture, the resource person highlighted on the debate of IPR in Covid-19 treatment regarding inventions of vaccines like Covishield by Bharat Biotech and Serum Institute of India. In his view IP rights are generally for the benefit of the larger society, but there is a debate regarding access to the technology and balancing the interest of company in one side and the need for society on the other side.

The lecture was followed by discussions and interactions. Dr. Prativa Deka, Dr. K.K. Borah and students had interacted enthusiastically with the resource person and clarified several concepts. Altogether 56 participants attended the webinar. At the end, Dr. K.K. Bora offered vote of thanks to the Resource Person for his informative lecture on IPR issues and also thanked all the participants for their valuable presence and interaction.

Glimpses of the webinar

The screenshot shows a Google Meet interface. The main window displays a PowerPoint presentation titled "Role of IPR in Covid 19 treatment". The slide content includes:

- IP waiver sought**
- Compulsory licensing for Covid vaccines not an attractive option**
- Affordable access to Covid-19 drugs: Are voluntary patent licences here to stay?**
- India likely to oppose EU's vaccine proposal at WTO**
- Government in no rush to grant 'compulsory' licences**
- Why Patent Waiver Must Be Considered Over Compulsory Licensing**

The presentation is being shared by Pritham Deb. On the right, a grid of participants is visible, including Dr. Kamala Kanta Borah, Midumita Kalita, Issa Ram Nath, and Pritham Deb. The bottom status bar shows the time as 11:13 AM and the date as 05-07-2021.

This screenshot shows a larger grid of participants in the Google Meet session. The participants are arranged in a grid, with some names visible, such as Dr. Kamala Kanta Borah, K.K. Nath, Pritham Deb, Dimpance Saharia, Pranab Sarma, Shrestha Kishor, Riddeep Das, Rishita Seha, Jyoti Das, Kunjanta Boruah, Rituraj Saha, Lakshya Jyoti Oogal, Ashim Nath, Dr. Swah Mohd. Naveed ul Islam, Parash sarma, Trishna Jyoti Das, Jari borbor, mridul deka, Barani Deka, Tinku Mandal, Alul SIKDAR, J.A. Boruah, Anubhab Bhattacharya, Asor Uddin, Dr. Seema Jyoti, Minati Sharma, Partha Pratim Nath, Sumoni Begum, Dr. Sahasuddin Ahmed, Dr. Pratiba Deka, harman deka, Palitra Kumar Nath, Bhobash Sarma, Mausumi Sharma, Pranab Das, Barani deka, Hritikesh, Midumita Kalita, Nilatpal Thakuria, Leona Saha, 9 others, and You. The bottom status bar shows the time as 10:16 AM and the date as 05-07-2021.



*State Level Webinar
On*



Intellectual Property Rights in the context of sustainable development

*On
Monday, July 5th, 2021
Time: 10:00 am onwards
Platform: Google Meet*

Meeting Link : <https://meet.google.com/cyp-jzsd-swf>

Resource Person



Prof. Pritam Deb
DPIIT Chair Professor, IPR Cell
Tezpur University, Tezpur

Organized By
IQAC, Mangaldai College

In Collaboration with
Intellectual Property Rights Cell, Tezpur University

Organizing Members

Chairperson

*Dr. K. K. Nath
Principal, Mangaldai College*

Convener

*Mr. P. K. Sarma
Coordinator
IQAC, Mangaldai College*

Joint Convener

*Dr. K. K. Borah
Assistant Coordinator
IQAC, Mangaldai College*

Joint Convener

*Dr. A. Thakuria
Assistant Coordinator
IQAC, Mangaldai College*



**NATIONAL WEBINAR
ON
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS
IN CONTEMPORARY WORLD**

5th July, 2021

Organised by

**Department of Commerce and Department of Economics,
CKB College Teok, Assam**

in Collaboration with
**IPR Cell Tezpur University, Assam and
IQAC, CKB College Teok, Assam**

The Dept. of Commerce and Dept. of Economics, C.K.B. College jointly organised a National Webinar in collaboration with Intellectual Property Rights Cell, Tezpur University & IQAC, C.K.B. College, Teok on “**INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS IN CONTEMPORARY WORLD**” on 5th July, 2021. The Resource Person for the webinar was Dr. Juri Borbora Saikia, Research Officer, IPR Cell, Tezpur University. The webinar was specially targeted to the students, scholars, academicians and others. The aim was to impart knowledge about intellectual property rights (IPR) and what role do they play in the contemporary world.

In brief, the webinar included the areas mentioned below-

- Meaning of IPR
- Examples of IPR
- Creators of IP
- Types of IPR
- Impact of IPRs on contemporary world.
- A brief talk on Geographical Indications.
- How one can contribute to IP.

The webinar started with the introduction of the session by Dr. Debananda Baruah, Asso. Professor, Dept. of Commerce; he highlighted the importance of IPR and its legal horizon in India. He also added the contribution of IPR to the industry, scientists, consumers, academicians and society as a whole. He then invited Mr. Sunil Kumar Bhattacharyya, Rector, C.K.B. College, Teok to deliver the inaugural lecture.

Mr. Sunil Kumar Bhattacharyya in his speech welcomed all the dignitaries, resource person, college fraternity, students and participants. He threw light on the meaning and importance of IPR and terms and conditions of using IPR. He also made a point that consumers must be aware while using different products and services involving IPR.

Followed by inaugural lecture, the resource person Dr. Juri Borbora Saikia started her talk on IPR. She initiated the session showing a video related to products having IPR to the participants and by asking them if they are aware of or know the meaning of IPR. She then spoke on the meaning of IPR and its relevance in our daily lives and how we consumers come across IPR and use it consciously or unconsciously. Further she discussed the various types of IPR- Trademark, Patent, Copyright and Design.

She focused on how all the four variants differ from each other in meaning and use, but also possess some similar traits as they belong to the same umbrella. Patent is provided to technical products or to a solution that enables protection; Antivirus such as Kaspersky can be used as an instance. Trademark being name, sign or any symbol that represent company with the product, most importantly trademark helps in creating clientele. Bata shoes could be used as an instance here. Copyright is associated with anything that is a creation of human mind or any creative work. This right can be exercised in a book, novel, poetry, movie, songs etc. Lastly, design associates with the outer structure of a product that relates with the company such as a mobile phone and its features, a watch and its price range etc.

She also spoke on the use of these IPRs in contemporary world, how an advanced technology in today's time help a person do his ECG using a watch or how in future we

would be able to charge our gadgets using laptop charge. She also mentioned the validity of the IPRs on products or services- Trademark for 10years which can be renewed thereafter, Copyright protection for 60 years and in case of literary work lifetime protection until death and for another 60 years after death, Geographical Indications for 10 years which can be renewed thereafter.

A brief discussion on Geographical Indications (GI) was done by the resource person. She stated its meaning and other inputs associated with it such as the list of products that has GI in Assam, the three different types of categories- Manufactured, Agricultural and Handloom/Handicraft where GI is allotted.

Lastly, she highlighted few points on how one can help in creation of IPs- by being innovative, by thinking outside of the box, by buying products that are real as consumers, and producing original work. If all these points are fulfilled, one can certainly apply for their rights.

At the end, she spoke on the activities undertaken by the IPR Cell, Tezpur University. They perform extension activities across villages or nearby areas; they also conduct innovative workshops in schools and provide platform for innovators with an aim to create awareness among people about IPRs.

To conclude the session, Mr. Robin Saikia, Asst. Professor, Dept. of Economics delivered the vote of thanks on behalf of the organising committee. He thanked Dr. B.K.Pachani, Principal, IQAC, and Resource Person, HODs of Dept. of Commerce and Dept. of Economics and participants to help in conducting the webinar successfully.

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juri barbora is presenting

What is a Geographical Indications (GI)?

A geographical indication is an indication or name used on goods that have a specific geographical origin and possess qualities, reputation or characteristics that are essentially attributable to that place of origin.

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National Webinar on IPRs in Contemporary World 7/5/2021

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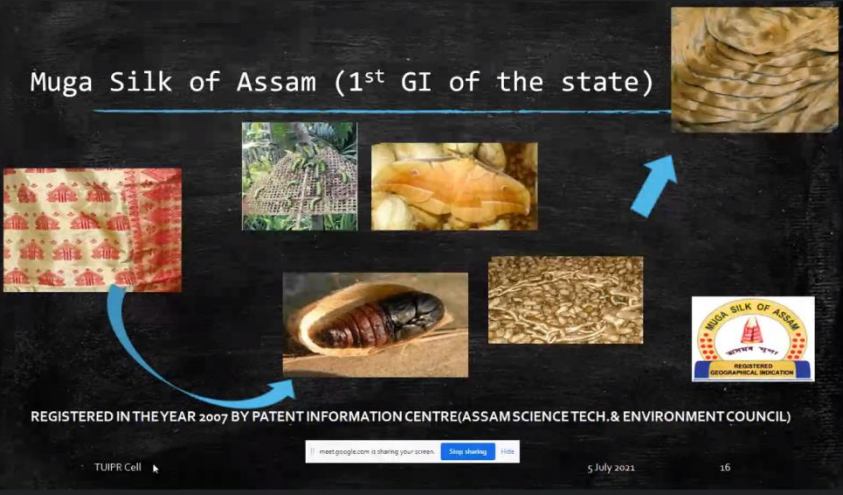
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meet.google.com/ybu-nhmm-hrx

Apps Google Office 365 Login J... Tezpur University Te... Patent ppt What Are the Parts... orthogonality - Wh... Micro-/Nano-Optic... CN102331419A - H... Reading list

juri barbora is presenting

Muga Silk of Assam (1st GI of the state)



REGISTERED IN THE YEAR 2007 BY PATENT INFORMATION CENTRE (ASSAM SCIENCE TECH. & ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL)

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5 July 2021 16

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Oita Sarma Juri Borbora Ujjwita Phukan

D A 21 others

Debananda Boruah You

Speakers (Realtek High Definition Audio)

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Oita Sarma Juri Borbora Ujjwita Phukan Debananda Boruah Abhijit Bhuyan Rupayoti Bhuyan pathshrik sharma

b B A R C

bobad phukan Bhayabrot Rajhona Barnali Phukan Minakshi Mili Ananta Hazarika Robin Sekha Chitra Durnah

A S N D H

Anee Vaugulira Sewali Pachari Simadri Borchetia FLABIKA NEOG Nayan Baruwati Diganta Ota Himadree Sekha

atul Rajwar oti handique Ritwajali Sekha Rupamoni Hazarika Sunil Bhattacha You

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NATIONAL WEBINAR

ON

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS IN CONTEMPORARY WORLD



Chief Advisor
Dr. Bijoy Krishna Pachan
Principal, CXB College, Teok



Resource Person
Dr. Juri Borbora Saikia
Research Officer
Intellectual Property Rights Cell
Tezpur University



Inaugurator
Prof. Sunil K. Bhattacharyya
Rector, CXB College,
Teok



Advisor
Prof. Nayan Baruah
HOD, Commerce



Advisor
Dr. Binoy Brat Rajikhowa
Coordinator, IQAC, CXB College, Teok



Joint Coordinator
Dr. Debananda Boruah
Associate Professor
Dept. of Commerce



Joint Coordinator
Prof. Rabin Saikia
Assistant Professor
Dept. of Economics



Assistant Coordinator
Dr. Abhijit Bhuyan
Assistant Professor
Dept. of Commerce

Jointly Organized by
Department of Commerce & Department of Economics
CXB College, Teok
In Collaboration with
Intellectual Property Rights Cell, Tezpur University & IQAC, CXB College, Teok

Date: 5th July, 2021

Time: 11.15 A.M. to 12.15 P.M.

Registration link: <https://forms.gle/TmuYHNrTV4AaDybe7>

Contact us: 6001599954

Registration Fee: Free for all

debanandaboruah02@gmail.com

- ✓ Registration will be through Google form link on first come first serve basis (Limited Capacity).
- ✓ Google Meet link will be shared to the registered participants.
- ✓ E-Certificate will be issued to all the registered participants after attending the Webinar.



NATIONAL WEBINAR
ON
‘NEED OF IPR FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT’

3rd AUGUST 2021

ORGANIZED BY
IQAC, LOKD COLLEGE, DHEKIAJULI

IN COLLABORATION WITH
IPR CELL TEZPUR UNIVERSITY, ASSAM

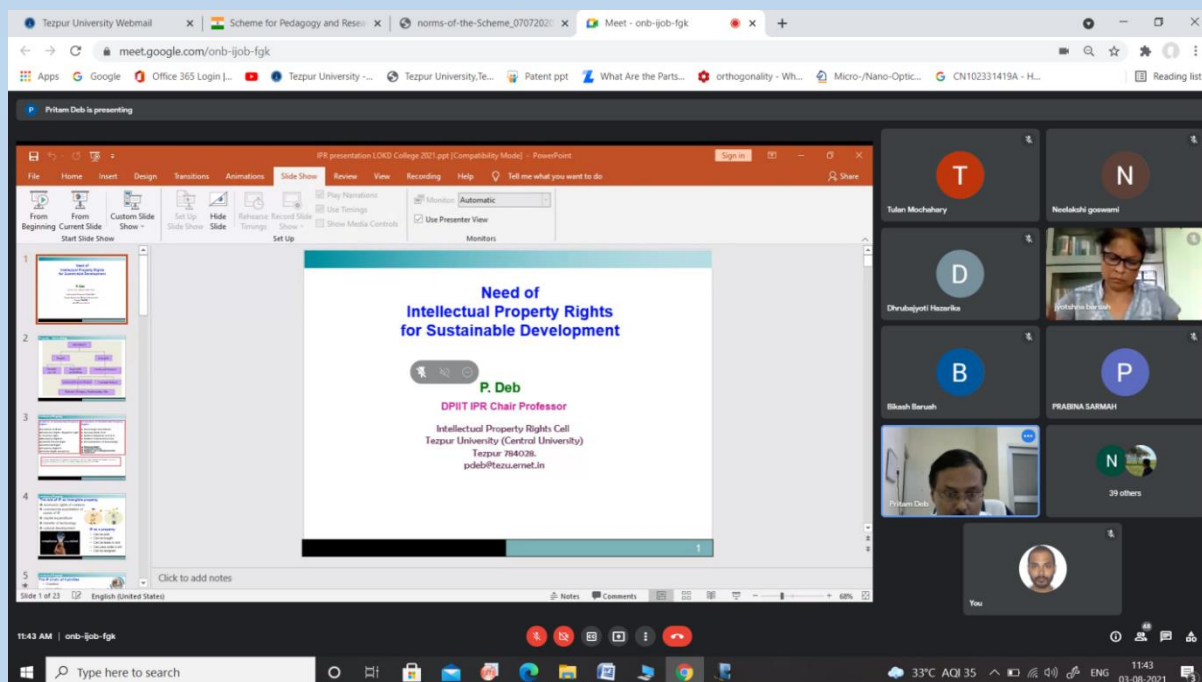
IQAC LOKD College organized a national level webinar entitled “Need of Intellectual Property Rights” on 3rd of August 2021. The objective of this webinar was to acquaint the members of the teaching faculty and others with the importance of IPR for sustainable development. In the present context it is of utmost importance to understand IPR and its functionality in every sphere of developmental works as well as academics.

At the very outset of the webinar Dr. Sukdev Adhikari, Principal LOKD College offered welcome address and spoke a few words wishing success of the program. Coordinator of the webinar, Dr. Pitambar Sedai explained the objective of the program. The webinar was formally inaugurated by Dr. Ranjit Kumar Barman, former Head, Science & Technology Division, ASTEC, Department of Science & Technology, Govt. of Assam. In his brief inaugural speech Dr. Barman emphasized on the utilization of IPR and its necessity for ensuring sustainable development.

Resource person of the webinar, Prof. Pritam Deb, DPIIT Chair Professor, IPR Cell, Tezpur University made a very informative and elaborate presentation on IPR, touching on every aspect of it. He also highlighted the working of IPR at international level and how this right helps protect someone’s inventions, creation or specific product of a place. In a very interesting manner he spoke on trade mark, copyright, GI and the options offered by IPR.

This was followed by a lively interactive session. At the end Coordinator, IQAC, LOKD College Dr. Jyotshna Baruah offered vote of thanks. Altogether 35 teachers participated in the webinar conducted on Zoom platform. All the participants were issued e-certificates after submission of feedback.

Some Glimpses of the day



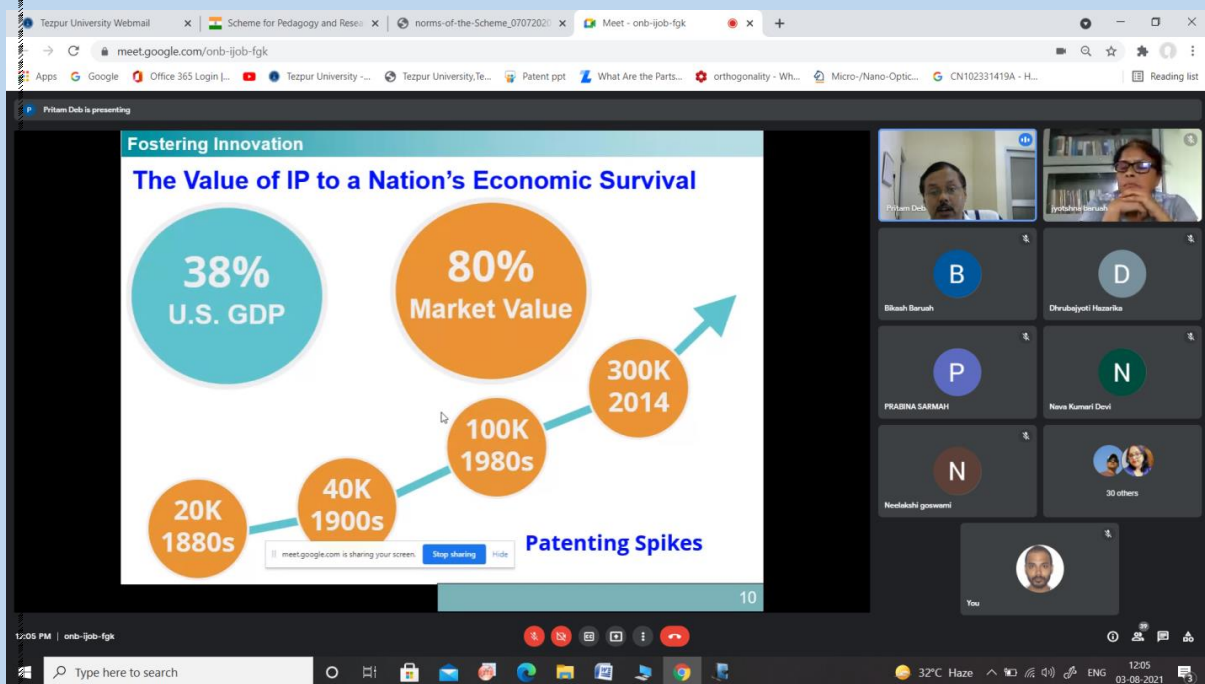


Photo: Prof. P. Deb while delivering his lecture

Intellectual Property Rights

Exclusive rights

- To control the whole or a substantial part of the work.
- The reproduction in any material form.
- The communication to the public.
- The public performance, showing or playing
- Distribution by sale or other transfer
- Commercial rental to the public.

The exception to the exclusive right

- Fair dealing exception
- Statutory exception under section 13(2)
- Temporal (duration)
- Geographic
- Non-material works
- Compulsory licenses

Pritham Deb is presenting

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Photo: Prof. P. Deb while delivering his lecture

NATIONAL LEVEL WEBINAR



ON

NEED OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Organized by :

IQAC, Lokanayak Omeo Kumar Das College, Dhekiajuli

Date: 03/08/2021

Time: 11 A.M. onwards

PLATFORM: GOOGLE MEET



DR. SUKDEV ADHIKARI
Principal
LOKD College, Dhekiajuli



INAUGURATOR
DR. RANJIT KUMAR BARMAN
Former Head, Science & Technology
Division
Assam Science Technology and
Environment Council (ASTEC)
Dept. of Science & Technology
Govt. of Assam



RESOURCE PERSON
PROF. PRITAM DEB
DPST CHAIR PROFESSOR, IPR CELL
TEZPUR UNIVERSITY, TEZPUR



DR. JYOTSHNA BARIUAH
Co-ordinator
IQAC, LOKD College, Dhekiajuli



PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATOR
DR. PYAMBAR BEDIA
HoD, Department of Chemistry
LOKD College, Dhekiajuli

TECHNICAL SUPPORT

DR. HARI PRASAD BARIUAH
Assistant Professor
Department of Assamese

NAYAN JYOTI BHARALI
Office Staff



Join with WhatsApp

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<http://fkl>



GOLDEN JUBILEE YEAR 2021-2022

National Webinar on

IMPORTANCE OF IP MANAGEMENT FOR ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS

Organized by

**Internal Quality Assurance Cell and Department of Political Science,
Khagarijan College, Nagaon, Assam**

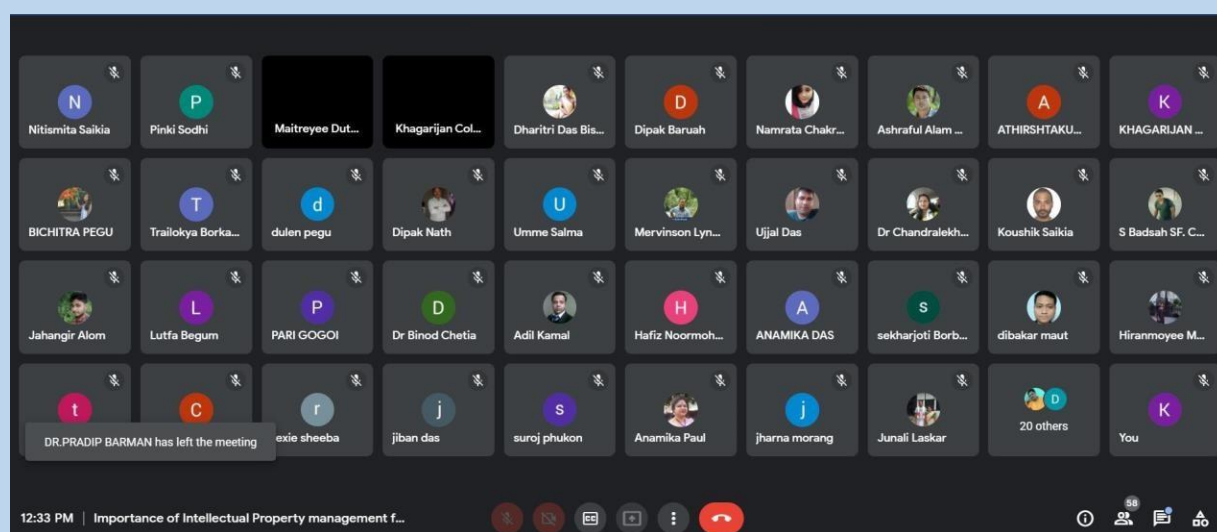
In Collaboration with

DPIIT IPR Chair, Intellectual Property Right Cell, Tezpur University

Date - 21.09.2021

REPORT on the Webinar ‘Importance of IP Management for Academic Institutions’

The Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) of Khagarijan College along with Dept of Political Science, Khagarijan College, Nagaon, had taken up a venture to step into the pan-academic sphere by organizing a webinar on the ‘Importance of IP Management for Academic Institutions’ in collaboration with the Intellectual Property Rights Cell, Tezpur University through the Google Meet Platform, on 21st of September, 2021 from 11:am onwards. This webinar was aimed at understanding IPR in context of Academic Institutions and the manner in which this concept becomes an integral part of educational sphere and activity.



Dr Ramesh Nath, Principal, Khagarijan College delivered the Welcome Address and stated a brief bio about the college while inaugurating the session. He focused on the necessity of having awareness regarding IPR and the situations that an academic institution may face regarding this aspect; defending the need for discussion of this topic.

Prof. Pritam Deb, the Resource Person of the session, began his talk by highlighting the challenges that academic institutions confront in cases of Intellectual property Management. He shared an informative presentation as he introduced the concept and took the participants thorough a journey of the various types of IP managements and emphasized on patents, copyright, trade secret etc. His talk was followed by an interactive session where the participants engaged in a Question Answer Session with the Resource Person touching on various topics like IPR as a career

option, IPR in case of Teaching/Research and IP authorship disputes. Prof Deb answered all the queries and ended his session by encouraging the college to take an active part in IPmanagement by reaching to the grass-root level.

The HoD of Dept of Political Science, Prof Mainul Hoque Akanda delivered the Vote of thanks after which the session was suitably concluded. This complete session had a total of more than 200 registrations which were properly divided between the Online Platform and the Youtube Live Platform, as per feasibility.

Timeline

Time	Activity/Description	Facilitator
10:50 am	Log in to the Platform	
11:00 am	Address by the Host	Maitreyee Dutta
11:02 am	Welcome Address	Dr. Ramesh Nath
11:07 am	Introduction of Resource Person	Maitreyee Dutta
11:10 am	Keynote Address	Prof. Pritam Deb
12:00 pm	Interactive Session	OPEN
12:38 pm	Vote of Thanks	Mainul Hoque Akanda
12:40 pm	Conclusion of Webinar	Maitreyee Dutta

About the Resource Person:

The Resource person of the webinar, Professor Pritam Deb is an Indian physicist, nanoscientist and a professor of physics in Tezpur University. The recipient of several prestigious national and international awards, Prof Deb, completed his M. Sc degree from University of Calcutta and earned his Ph.D. degree from Jadavpur University. His research endeavors in wide range of fields are endorsed by large number of publications, patents, software copyrights, books etc.

Focused on creating and securing an IPR conscious ecosystem, he is well known in the fields of IPR, Patent, PCT and Trade secrets. He worked as the Coordinator of IPR Cell that was patenting University innovations in Tezpur University. He became the liaison between the scientists and patent lawyers; an experience that piqued his interest in the links among the scientific, legal, and regulatory communities.

He has been teaching IPR courses to students and research scholars of Tezpur University for last ten years

Apart from this, Professor Deb has also been spearheading the initiative of Tezpur University to empower the rural Muga Weavers to use the GI Tag by registering as an Authorized User. Under his mentorship, the number of Authorized Users in Assam for GI Muga has become one of the highest in the country. He is also presently advising the initiative that has been working to revive the heritage of the Gamosa in Assam.



GOLDEN JUBILEE YEAR 2021-2022



National Webinar on
IMPORTANCE OF IP MANAGEMENT
FOR ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS

**Organize by Internal Quality Assurance Cell in Collaboration with
Department of Political Science, Khagarijan College, Nagaon, Assam**

Date: 21/09/2021

Time: 11.00 A.M.

WELCOME ADDRESS



Dr. Ramesh Nath
Principal
Khagarijan College

SPEAKER



Prof. Pritam Deb
Chair Professor
IPR Cell, Tezpur University

CONVENOR



Dr. Rameswar Kurmi
Coordinator, IQAC
Khagarijan College

CO-CONVENOR



Mainul Hoque Akanda
HoD
Department of Political Science
Khagarijan College

ANCHOR



Ms. Maitreyee Dutta
Assistant Prof.
Department of English

Registration Link : <https://forms.gle/4S2KqcgYf7pJaSiVA>
E-Certificate will be issued to Participant.

Contact Details

Webinar Convenor : Dr. Rameswar Kurmi (7002874081)
Co-Convenor : Mainul Hoque Akanda (8876788016)

Platform :



Google Meet

Full Report: IPR Workshop

Title of the Programme: Intellectual Property Rights: Awareness and Celebration of Innovation

Flyer/Brochure/Banner:

The flyer is for a one-day online workshop titled "Intellectual Property Rights: Awareness And Celebration of Innovation". It is organized by the Department of Physics at Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Adarsha Mahavidyalaya, Eraligool, on January 12, 2022 (Wednesday), starting at 11:30 am onwards. The workshop is in collaboration with DPIIT IPR Chair, Tezpur University & Cell for IPR Promotion and Management (CIPAM). The platform used is Zoom. The flyer features portraits of the Patron, Shri Mridul Yadav, IAS, Hon'ble Deputy Commissioner Karimganj cum President Governing Body, PDUAM Eraligool; the Chairperson, Dr. Jayasree Chakrabarty, Principal PDUAM Eraligool; and the Resource persons, Prof. Pritam Deb, DPIIT Chair Professor IPR Cell, Tezpur University, and Ms. Moumita Gorai, Asst. Manager CIPAM, New Delhi, Delhi. The Organizing Committee includes Dr. Sibasish Dutta, Asst. Prof., Dept. of Physics, PDUAM, Eraligool (Coordinator & Convenor), Dr. Pritibhajan Byakti, Asst. Prof. & Head, Dept. of Physics, PDUAM, Eraligool (Joint Coordinator), and Dr. Gayatri Ghosh, Asst. Prof., Dept. of Physics, PDUAM, Eraligool (Joint Coordinator). The registration link is <https://forms.gle/8VvqTTe7tEicTgVs7> and the Telegram group link is <https://t.me/+HdmrvMYMtUowOTE1>. Certificates will be issued to all participants.

75 Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

A One Day Online Workshop on

Intellectual Property Rights: Awareness And Celebration of Innovation

January 12, 2022 (Wednesday), Time: 11.30 am onwards

Organised by
Department of Physics
Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Adarsha Mahavidyalaya, Eraligool

In Collaboration with
DPIIT IPR Chair, Tezpur University &
Cell for IPR Promotion and Management (CIPAM)

Platform: Zoom

Resource persons

Patron
Shri Mridul Yadav, IAS
Hon'ble Deputy
Commissioner
Karimganj cum
President Governing Body,
PDUAM
Eraligool

Chairperson
Dr. Jayasree Chakrabarty
Principal
PDUAM, Eraligool

Prof. Pritam Deb
DPIIT Chair Professor
IPR Cell, Tezpur University

Ms. Moumita Gorai
Asst. Manager
CIPAM, New Delhi, Delhi

Organizing Committee

Dr. Sibasish Dutta
Asst. Prof., Dept. of Physics
PDUAM, Eraligool
(Coordinator & Convenor)
Contact no. 8133074297

Dr. Pritibhajan Byakti
Asst. Prof. & Head, Dept.
of Physics, PDUAM,
Eraligool
(Joint Coordinator)

Dr. Gayatri Ghosh
Asst. Prof., Dept.
of Physics, PDUAM,
Eraligool
(Joint Coordinator)

Registration link: <https://forms.gle/8VvqTTe7tEicTgVs7>
Telegram group link: <https://t.me/+HdmrvMYMtUowOTE1>
**Certificates will be issued to all the participants*

Registration List, if available (please enclose copy):

Participant Attendance (please enclose copy):

Organizing Committee (in details): (i) Dr. Jayasree Chakrabarty (Chairperson), Principal PDUAM Eraligool (ii) Shri Mridul Yadav (Patron), Hon'ble Deputy Commissioner cum President GB, PDUAM Eraligool (iii) Dr. Sibasish Dutta (Coordinator & Convener), (iv) Dr. Pritibhajan Byakti (Joint Coordinator), Asst. Prof. & Head PDUAM Eraligool, (v) Dr. Gayatri Ghosh (Joint Coordinator), Asst. Prof. Dept. of Physics, PDUAM Eraligool.

Collaboration, if any: DPIIT Chair, IPR Cell, Tezpur University & CIPAM

Funding Agency, if any: NIL

Mode (Online/Offline): Online

Venue: PDUAM Eraligool and DC Office (hosting)

Date & Time: 12th of January, 2022 & 11:30 AM

Guest(s): Nil

Resource Person(s): Prof. P. Deb (DPIIT Chair Prof. IPR Cell Tezpur University & Ms. M. Gorai, Asst Manager, CIPAM)

Title of the Talk: Prof. P. Deb- Innovation lifecycle of Intellectual property
Ms. M. Gorai- IPR Registration

Summary of the Programme: Department of Physics PDUAM, Eraligool in collaboration with DPIIT Chair, IPR Cell Tezpur University and Cell for IPR promotion and Management (CIPAM), Delhi has organized a one day online workshop on Intellectual property Rights: Awareness and Celebration of Innovation on 12th of January, 2022 from 11:30 AM onwards on virtual platform (Zoom). There were more than 100 participants who have registered for the workshop via Google form and joined the telegram link for communication with Dr. Jayasree Chakrabarty, Principal PDUAM Eraligool as chairperson and Shri Mridul Yadav, IAS, Hon'ble Deputy Commissioner cum president PDUAM Eraligool as patron of the program.

The program was hosted by Dr. Sibasish Dutta, Asst. Prof, Dept. of Physics PDUAM Eraligool as coordinator and convener, jointly coordinated by Dr. Pritibhajan Byakti, Asst. Prof & Head Dept. of Physics PDUAM Eraligool and Dr. Gayatri Ghosh, Asst. Prof. Dept. of Physics, PDUAM Eraligool. The inaugural speech was delivered by the chairperson Dr. Jayasree Chakrabarty, Principal PDUAM Eraligool where she emphasized on the importance of organizing such workshops at higher education level. The principal also anticipated the need of researchers & students to know about patents and confidentiality for successful technology transfer.

Two resource persons Prof. Pritam Deb, DPIIT Chair Professor, IPR cell, Tezpur University and Ms. Moumita Gorai were part of the technical sessions followed by exhibition of a student, Mr. Monjurul Hassan Talukadar, BSc 3rd sem, Zoology Hons. PDUAM Eraligool.

Prof. Deb delivered his lecture on the need of IP protection and value of IP to a Nation's Economic survival. He also highlighted on brief idea of filing IP, its protection and duration.

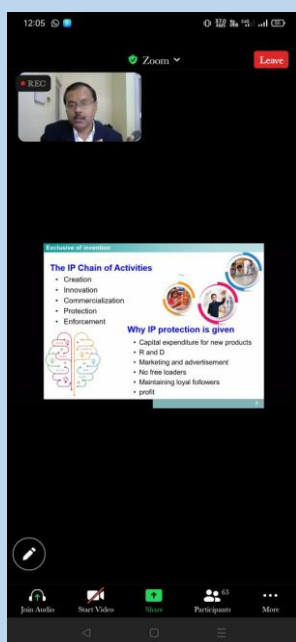
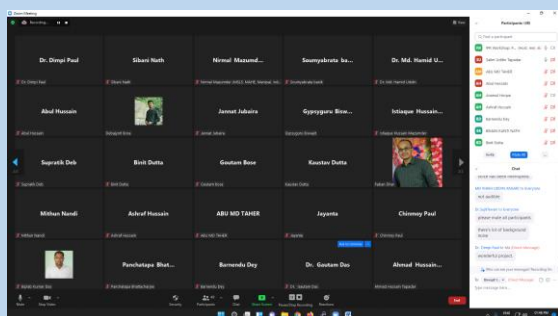
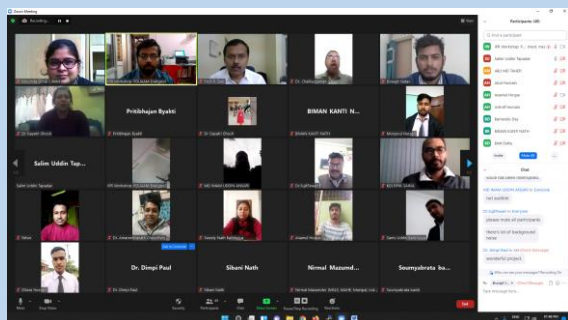
Ms. Gorai delivered her lecture on the process of filing patents and understanding the criteria for a patentable idea. She also highlighted the difference between trademarks, copyrights, Geographical Indication (GI) tags and trade secrets. Ms Gorai has demonstrated searching various sites related to Intellectual property rights protection for different domains. Further Mr. Monjurul Hassan Talukdar has demonstrated a set of compiled videos comprising of six

numbers of his self-made projects. Finally vote of thanks was delivered by Dr. pritibhajan Byakti, Asst. Prof. Dept. of Physics, PDUAM Eraligool.

Copy of Certificate issued to Participants if Issued:



Documentary/Photographic evidence:



১৩৯৪৪৪৩১৩৬ বা সংশ্লিষ্ট মেডিকেল এন ৯৫ মাস্ক ব্যবহার করা বাধ্যতামূলক। রোগীকে এ পাওয়া

দীনদয়াল কলেজে মেধাস্বত্ব সংরক্ষণ ও সৃজনশীলতার একদিবসীয় কর্মশালা



নববর্তা প্রতিবেদন, করিমগঞ্জ, ১৮ জানুয়ারি : অতি সম্প্রতি জানুয়ারি এরালিগুলস্থিত পণ্ডিত দীনদয়াল কলেজের পদার্থবিদ্যা বিভাগ ও তেজপুর বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের যৌথ উদ্যোগে ভারুয়াল মুডে মেধাস্বত্বের উপর একদিবসীয় কর্মশালার আয়োজন করা হয়েছে। স্বাগত ভাষণে কলেজের অধ্যাপক ড. জয়শ্রী চক্রবর্তী বলেন, বর্তমানে গবেষক এবং উদ্ভাবকদের মেধাস্বত্ব সুরক্ষা নিয়ে সুস্পষ্ট জ্ঞান থাকা জরুরি। তাই এই কর্মশালাটি সমরোপযোগী। প্রধান বক্তা অধ্যাপক প্রীতম দেব (তেজপুর বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়) থিমের খুঁটিনাটি দিক বিশ্লেষণ করে বলেন, দেশের অর্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নের জন্যও মেধাস্বত্ব সংরক্ষণ খুবই জরুরি। দ্বিতীয় বক্তা মৌমিতা গড়াই (ম্যানেজার সিআইপিএএম, নতুন দিল্লি) কী করে পঞ্জিয়ন করতে হয় তা বিশদে আলোচনা করেন। কলেজের দ্বিতীয় বর্ষের ছাত্র এবং তরুণ উদ্ভাবক মনজুরুল হাসান তালুকদার তার কিছু সাম্প্রতিক প্রজেক্ট প্রদর্শন করেন। অনুষ্ঠানটি পরিচালনা করেন ড. শিবাশিস দত্ত। অনুষ্ঠান শেষে ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন করেন পদার্থবিদ্যা বিভাগের প্রধান ড. প্রীতিভাজন ব্যক্তি।

হয়েছে রেপিড করোন ঘণ্টায় করোন সংক্রম ১৪.৮ পরীক্ষ সংক্রম

এনওয়াইকের অসহায়দের পাশে

HONOR 9X TRIPLE CAMERA



Entrepreneurship Development Programme For Young Innovators

on 28th February, 2022

organized by

DPIIT IPR Chair, Tezpur University

&

Institutional Innovation Council, Nowgong College (Autonomous)

in association with

IQAC, Nowgong College (Autonomous), Nagaon

**& Kolongpar Branch of Assam Science Society "XAKU"-An initiative from
Campus to Community (NGO)**

catalyzed and supported by

Patent Information Centre, ASTE Council, Govt. of Assam



Photo: Welcome speech by Dr. Sarat Borkataki, principal, Nowgong College (A)



Photo: Inauguration of the book on Entrepreneurship and IPR for young Innovators

On account of National Science Day and as part of the celebration of Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav, DPIIT IPR Chair at the Intellectual Property Right Cell, Tezpur University and Institution's Innovation Cell of Nowgong College organized an Entrepreneurship development Programme for Young Innovators on 28th February 2022 at Nowgong College (Autonomous). The day long programme began with the welcome speech by Dr. Sarat Borkataki, principal, Nowgong College (A) and this was followed by opening of an Exhibition inaugurated by local TV scribe Mr. Tapan Kumar Bora. Dr. Bhuban Chandra Chutia, co-ordinator of Internal Quality Assurance Cell explained the objectives of holding such exhibition and the theme was appreciated by the invited speakers from Tezpur University IPR Cell. Prof. Pritam Deb, DPIIT-IPR Chair Professor and Head, TUIPR, graced the occasion as chief guest along with Dr. Juri Borbora Saikia, from TUIPR Cell, and Mr. Debasish Dutta, from Assam Science Technology and Environmental Council, young innovator Dr. Kasturi Sarma from Panchoi AgroTech as special invitees.



Photo: Prof Pritam Deb giving the inaugural speech



Dr. Bhuban Chandra Chutia, co-ordinator of Internal Quality Assurance Cell explaining the theme of the programme.

Giving his inaugural speech Prof Pritam Deb spoke on Innovations and the NEP imperatives. He explained about what prevents institutions from innovating and what possible spectrum of innovations exists and is available for institutions. He emphasised that thrust areas should be green technology, robotics, nanotechnology etc. He discussed about the barriers for innovation like lack of space for failure and experimentation, strategies and funding etc. Then another invitee, Mr. Debasish Dutta of Assam Science Technology and Environmental Council (ASTEC), spoke on Geographical Indication with emphasis on Assamese Jewellery. He discussed about various unique features of the Assamese Jewellery and its historical and cultural importance. He also talked about infringement and remedies related to GI and informed students about some important GI registered products from Assam like Muga, Tezpur Litchi, Joha rice, Karbi Anglong Ginger etc.



Photo: Dr. Juri B Saikia in one of the technical sessions

The next session was taken up by Dr. Juri Borbora Saikia from the TUIPR Cell at Tezpur University where she spoke about value addition to regional bioresources. She also shed light on the scope of value addition to assamese traditional products. She explained how ginger, turmeric and large cardamon can be exported to world because they are valued by customers due to their special characteristics and organic nature. She stressed on the issues that surplus production in any product should be diverted to other products having value and low volume. She discussed about such activities in the neighbouring states and showed the marketing strategies of various GI tagged products through online platforms. Some successful case studies were also discussed. The programme ended with a lively interactive session with Dr. Kasturi Sarma, young innovator from Tezpur,

Owner and Founder at Panchoi Agri-Consultancy Services. She shared her experiences in her field and motivated students to take steps in the field of entrepreneurship. The programme ended with the vote of thanks by Dr. Pallabi Goswami, Department of Chemistry, Nowgong College (A).



Photo: Dr. Kasturi Sarma, young innovator, owner and founder of Panchoi Agri-Consultancy Services.



Photo: Participants of the programme



Photo: Mr. Debasish Dutta felicitated before technical session

After the inauguration of the main event, an exhibition on local enterprenureship by students and local craftsmnts was inaugurated by local award wining TV scribe Mr. Tapan Kumar Bora. The stalls set up for the exhibition contained handlooms and handicrafts from nearby areas as well as entreprenural ventures by students of the college.



Photo: Prof. P. Deb in one of the technical sessions



Photo: Various stalls in display during the exhibition



Photo: Exhibition inaugurated by local TV scribe Mr. Tapan Kumar Bora

Natural Dyed Eri Silk Handlooms were displayed that had elaborate and intricate traditional motif. The weavers were identified and selected from Monoha, Mayong and then locally trained in Nagaon Collage to rear, weave and dye the eri silk to produce beautiful handloom products. Similarly weavers from Jajori came to display and sell their products. Students group from Nawgong College displayed the neem wood based products like comb, plantable pen and pencil etc that was meant to encourage biodegradable products in daily lives in place of plastic products. Similarly, another student group displayed the E-bikes or the electric bikes that they had acquired franchise. They showed the visitors various variants and the associated features.



Photo: Handloom products from Monoha, Mayong, Morigaon



Photo: Handloom Products from Jajori, Nagoan



Photo: natural dyed Eri silk products in display



Photo: interaction with student enterprenuers dealing with electric bikes

The print media coverage of the event in Assamese:

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কলংপাৰ

নগাঁৱত এৰিবন্ধৰ উদ্যমিতা মেলা

আগবঢ়োৱা পদক্ষেপ নিতাতই প্ৰশংসনীয় আৰু এই পদক্ষেপে বাঙালী শিক্ষা নীতি ২০২০ বৰ্ষৰ উদ্দেশ্য আৰু লক্ষ্যৰ লগত এই কাৰ্যসূচীয়ে ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী সকল আগবাঢ়ি যোৱাত সহায়ক হ'ব লগতে থলুৱা সম্পদৰ যথাযথ ব্যৱহাৰ আৰু সংৰক্ষণৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ ভূমিকা পালন কৰিব। এই কাৰ্যসূচীৰ লগত সংগতি ৰাখি অনুষ্ঠিত কৰা উদ্যমিতা মেলা উদ্বোধন কৰে এন.কে. চি.টি. ৰ নগাঁৱৰ জ্যেষ্ঠ সাৰ্বজনিক আৰু অসম সাহিত্য সভাৰ পৰাগ দাস সাংবাদিকতা বীটা সভাক তপন কুমাৰ বৰাই। আজিৰ এই কাৰ্যসূচীত বৌদ্ধিক সম্পত্তিৰ অধিকাৰ শীৰ্ষক তিনিটা স্তৰৰ আলোচনা চক্ৰত তেজপুৰ কেন্দ্ৰীয় বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ বৌদ্ধিক সম্পত্তিৰ অধিকাৰ (IPR) কোষৰ পদক্ষেপৰ ভূমিকা উল্লেখ কৰে যে এই পদক্ষেপে কলেজৰ উদ্যমিতা উদ্ভাৱক ছাত্ৰক উৎসাহিত কৰাৰ লগতে থলুৱা সম্পদ সমূহৰ যোগেদি উদ্যমিতা গজ দিয়াত সহায়ক হ'ব। ড° ভূদন চক্ৰ চুতীয়াই আঁত ধৰা এই আদৰ্শী অনুষ্ঠানত মুখ্য অতিথি হিচাপে উপস্থিত থাকে তেজপুৰ কেন্দ্ৰীয় বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ বৌদ্ধিক সম্পত্তিৰ অধিকাৰ (IPR) কোষৰ মুৰব্বী অধ্যাপক শ্ৰীতম দেৱ। অধ্যাপক দেৱ এ নগাওঁ কলেজ অনুষ্ঠানত কলেজৰ অধ্যক্ষ ড° শৰৎ নৱৰূপ জাতীয় বিদ্যাপীঠত নতুন শিক্ষা নীতি সম্পৰ্কে আলোচনা আৰু বিজ্ঞানাগাৰ মুকলি

নগাওঁ ১ নগাওঁ কলেজ (অট'নমাচ)ৰ প্ৰতিষ্ঠানীয় উদ্ভাৱনা পৰিষদ আৰু তেজপুৰ কেন্দ্ৰীয় বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ ডি পি আই আই টি -আই পি আৰ (বৌদ্ধিক সম্পত্তিৰ অধিকাৰ) (DPIIT-IPR) কোষৰ যৌথ উদ্যোগত আৰু নগাওঁ কলেজ আভ্যন্তৰীণ মানদণ্ড আশ্বাসন কোষ আৰু অসম বিজ্ঞান সমিতিৰ নগাওঁ কলং পাল শাখাৰ সহযোগত নিউ ইনিচিয়ে ৭৭৪ 'আজাদী' কা অমৃত মহোৎসৱ কাৰ্যসূচীৰ লগত সংগতি ৰাখি ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় বিজ্ঞান দিবস উপলক্ষে 'যুৱ উদ্ভাৱকৰ বাবে উদ্যমিতা উন্নয়ন' শীৰ্ষক উদ্যমিতা মেলা অনুষ্ঠিত কৰা হয়। দিনবোৰা কাৰ্যসূচীয়ে অনুষ্ঠিত কৰা এই বিজ্ঞান দিবসৰ আৰম্ভণি অনুষ্ঠানত কলেজৰ অধ্যক্ষ ড° শৰৎ নৱৰূপ জাতীয় বিদ্যাপীঠত নতুন শিক্ষা নীতি সম্পৰ্কে আলোচনা আৰু বিজ্ঞানাগাৰ মুকলি

The Kolongpar , Assamese daily dated 1st March, 2022

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নগাঁও কলেজত 'যুৱ উদ্ভাৱকৰ বাবে উদ্যমিতা উন্নয়ন' শীৰ্ষক অনুষ্ঠান

আগবঢ়োৱা পদক্ষেপ নিতাতই প্ৰশংসনীয় আৰু এই পদক্ষেপে বাঙালী শিক্ষা নীতি ২০২০ বৰ্ষৰ উদ্দেশ্য আৰু লক্ষ্যৰ লগত এই কাৰ্যসূচীয়ে ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী সকল আগবাঢ়ি যোৱাত সহায়ক হ'ব লগতে থলুৱা সম্পদৰ যথাযথ ব্যৱহাৰ আৰু সংৰক্ষণৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ ভূমিকা পালন কৰিব। এই কাৰ্যসূচীৰ লগত সংগতি ৰাখি অনুষ্ঠিত কৰা উদ্যমিতা মেলা উদ্বোধন কৰে এন.কে. চি.টি. ৰ নগাঁৱৰ জ্যেষ্ঠ সাৰ্বজনিক আৰু অসম সাহিত্য সভাৰ পৰাগ দাস সাংবাদিকতা বীটা সভাক তপন কুমাৰ বৰাই। আজিৰ এই কাৰ্যসূচীত বৌদ্ধিক সম্পত্তিৰ অধিকাৰ শীৰ্ষক তিনিটা স্তৰৰ আলোচনা চক্ৰত তেজপুৰ কেন্দ্ৰীয় বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ বৌদ্ধিক সম্পত্তিৰ অধিকাৰ (IPR) কোষৰ পদক্ষেপৰ ভূমিকা উল্লেখ কৰে যে এই পদক্ষেপে কলেজৰ উদ্যমিতা উদ্ভাৱক ছাত্ৰক উৎসাহিত কৰাৰ লগতে থলুৱা সম্পদ সমূহৰ যোগেদি উদ্যমিতা গজ দিয়াত সহায়ক হ'ব। ড° ভূদন চক্ৰ চুতীয়াই আঁত ধৰা এই আদৰ্শী অনুষ্ঠানত মুখ্য অতিথি হিচাপে উপস্থিত থাকে তেজপুৰ কেন্দ্ৰীয় বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ বৌদ্ধিক সম্পত্তিৰ অধিকাৰ (IPR) কোষৰ মুৰব্বী অধ্যাপক শ্ৰীতম দেৱ। অধ্যাপক দেৱ এ নগাওঁ কলেজ অনুষ্ঠানত কলেজৰ অধ্যক্ষ ড° শৰৎ নৱৰূপ জাতীয় বিদ্যাপীঠত নতুন শিক্ষা নীতি সম্পৰ্কে আলোচনা আৰু বিজ্ঞানাগাৰ মুকলি

Aamar Asom, Assamese daily, dated 2nd March, 2022

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বৰখলীৰ কেঁচা সোণৰ গহণা-মায়ং প্ৰাকৃতিক ৰঙেৰে প্ৰস্তুত কৰা এৰি বন্ধৰ উদ্যমিতা মেলা

বিশেষ সংবাদদাতা
নগাঁও, ১ মাৰ্চ ১ অমৃত মহোৎসৱ কলেজ (অট'নমাচ)ৰ প্ৰতিষ্ঠানীয় উদ্ভাৱনা পৰিষদ আৰু তেজপুৰ কেন্দ্ৰীয় বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ ডি পি আই আই টি -আই পি আৰ (বৌদ্ধিক সম্পত্তিৰ অধিকাৰ) (DPIIT-IPR) কোষৰ যৌথ উদ্যোগত আৰু নগাওঁ কলেজ আভ্যন্তৰীণ মানদণ্ড আশ্বাসন কোষ আৰু অসম বিজ্ঞান সমিতিৰ নগাওঁ কলং পাল শাখাৰ সহযোগত নিউ ইনিচিয়ে ৭৭৪ 'আজাদী' কা অমৃত মহোৎসৱ কাৰ্যসূচীৰ লগত সংগতি ৰাখি ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় বিজ্ঞান দিবস উপলক্ষে 'যুৱ উদ্ভাৱকৰ বাবে উদ্যমিতা উন্নয়ন' শীৰ্ষক উদ্যমিতা মেলা অনুষ্ঠিত কৰা হয়। দিনবোৰা কাৰ্যসূচীয়ে অনুষ্ঠিত কৰা এই বিজ্ঞান দিবসৰ আৰম্ভণি অনুষ্ঠানত কলেজৰ অধ্যক্ষ ড° শৰৎ নৱৰূপ জাতীয় বিদ্যাপীঠত নতুন শিক্ষা নীতি সম্পৰ্কে আলোচনা আৰু বিজ্ঞানাগাৰ মুকলি

১

বৰখলীৰ কেঁচা সোণৰ গহণা-মায়ং

১২ পূৰ্ণৰ পৰা 'আইনিগাৰ' কোষৰ পদক্ষেপৰ ভূমিকা প্ৰদৰ্শন কৰি উল্লেখ কৰে যে এই পদক্ষেপে কলেজৰ উদ্যমিতা উদ্ভাৱক ছাত্ৰক উৎসাহিত কৰাৰ লগতে থলুৱা সম্পদ সমূহৰ যোগেদি উদ্যমিতা গজ দিয়াত সহায়ক হ'ব। ড° ভূদন চক্ৰ চুতীয়াই আঁত ধৰা অনুষ্ঠানত মুখ্য অতিথিৰূপে উপস্থিত থাকে তেজপুৰ কেন্দ্ৰীয় বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ বৌদ্ধিক সম্পত্তিৰ অধিকাৰ (আইনিগাৰ) কোষৰ মুৰব্বী অধ্যাপক শ্ৰীতম দেৱ। অধ্যাপক দেৱ এ নগাওঁ কলেজ উদ্যমিতা মেলা উদ্বোধন কৰে। সাৰ্বজনিক তপন কুমাৰ বৰাই। কাৰ্যসূচীত বৌদ্ধিক সম্পত্তিৰ অধিকাৰ শীৰ্ষক তিনিটা স্তৰৰ আলোচনা চক্ৰত তেজপুৰ কেন্দ্ৰীয় বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ বৌদ্ধিক সম্পত্তিৰ অধিকাৰ (আইনিগাৰ) কোষৰ মুৰব্বী অধ্যাপক শ্ৰীতম দেৱ, গবেষক সহায়িকা ড° জুৰি বৰবৰা শইকীয়া, অসম চৰকাৰৰ অসম বিজ্ঞান, প্ৰযুক্তি পৰিষদৰ দেৱানীশ দত্ত, যুৱ উদ্ভাৱক কৰ্ভাৰী শৰ্মাই উপস্থিত অংশগ্ৰহণ কৰা থলুৱা মায়ং মনোৰ প্ৰাকৃতিক ৰঙেৰে প্ৰস্তুত কৰা এৰিবন্ধ, বৰখলীৰ কেঁচা সোণৰ গহণা আৰু আজিৰিৰ থলুৱা শিৰণীয়ে প্ৰস্তুত কৰা বস্ত্ৰ আৰু নগাওঁ কলেজ (অট'নমাচ)ৰ উদ্ভাৱক ছাত্ৰই প্ৰস্তুত কৰা পৰিবেশ বন্ধুত্ব লক্ষ্যকৈ উকাৰ সামগ্ৰী বিক্ৰী হয়। ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় বিজ্ঞান দিবসৰ লগত সংগতি ৰাখি অনুষ্ঠিত কৰা দিনবোৰা কাৰ্যসূচীত মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ অধ্যাপক-অধ্যাপিকা প্ৰতিষ্ঠানীয় উদ্ভাৱনা পৰিষদৰ সদস্য আৰু শতাধিক ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীয়ে অংশগ্ৰহণ কৰে।

Dainik Agradoot, Assamese daily, dated 2nd March, 2022

Print media coverage in English

Exhibition on entrepreneurship development held

Assam Rising
Nagaon, March 2: On occasion of National Science Day and as part of the celebration of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, Intellectual Property Right Cell, Tezpur University and Institution's Innovation Council of Nowgong College (autonomous) in association with Nagaon - Kolongpar branch of Assam Science Society organized an exhibition on entrepreneurship development programme for young innovators at Nowgong College on Monday last. The exhibition was inaugurated by local TV scribe Tapan Kumar Bora. Dr Sarat Borkatoki delivered the welcome address while



Dr Bhuban Chandra Chutia, co-ordinator of Internal Quality Assurance Cell anchored the entire programme. Professor Pritam Dev, Head of Intellectual Property Right Cell, Tezpur University graced the occasion as the chief guest. Besides, Dr Juri

Borbor Saikia, Debasish Dutta of Assam Science, Technology and Environment Council, Government of Assam and youth innovator Kasturi Sarma were present in the programme as special invitees. During the exhibition, ornaments

of Assamese gold especially designed by the artisans of Ranthali village in the district, clothes of Eri silk and others prepared by local weavers with natural colour were being displayed, a release added.

The Assam Rising, English daily, dated 3rd March, 2022

Exhibition on entrepreneurship development held

HT Correspondent

NAGAON, March 2: On occasion of National Science Day and as part of the celebration of 'Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav', Intellectual Property Right Cell, Tezpur University and Institution's Innovation Council of Nowgong College (autonomous) in association with Nagaon - Kolongpar branch of Assam Science Society organised an exhibition on entrepreneurship development programme for young innovators at Nowgong College on Monday. The exhibition was inaugurated by local TV scribe Tapan Kumar Bora. Dr Sarat Borkatoki delivered the welcome address while Dr Bhuban Chandra Chutia, co-ordinator of Internal Quality Assurance Cell anchored the entire programme. Professor Pritam Dev, head of Intellectual Property Right Cell, Tezpur University graced the occasion as the chief guest. Besides, Dr Juri Borbor Saikia, Debasish Dutta of Assam Science, Technology and Environment Council, government of Assam and youth innovator Kasturi Sarma were present in the programme as special invitees.

The Hills Times, English daily, dated 3rd March, 2022

Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) for Young Innovators

Organized by

DPIIT IPR Chair at Tezpur University and Institution Innovation Cell, Nowgong College

Catalysed and Supported by

Patent Information Centre, ASTEC Council, Government of Assam

Detailed Programme

Date: 28.02.2022		Venue: Nowgong College	
TIME	PROGRAMME		
9.30 AM —10.00 AM	REGISTRATION		
10.00 AM—10.30 AM	INAUGURATION		
10.30 AM —11.15 AM	INAUGURATION OF EXHIBITION (Exhibition by the young innovators and enterprenures)		
	High Tea		
11.15 AM—1.15 PM	TECHNICAL SESSION -I		
	Session A: Innovation, Adoption and Diffusion through IPRs by Prof. P. Deb, DPIIT-IPR Chair Professor, TUIPR Cell, Tezpur University		
	Session B: GI protection to Traditional Assamese Jewellary by Mr. Debasish Dutta, Scientist B, PIC, S&T Division, ASTE Council, Govt. of Assam		
	Session C: Value addition of Traditional Products and IPR protection by Dr. Juri B. Saikia, Research Assistant,TUIPR Cell, Tezpur University		
1.15 PM to 1.30 PM	Interaction		
1.30 PM —2.30 PM	LUNCH		
2.30 PM —3.30 PM	Session D:Interactive Session with Dr. Kasturi Sharma,GYTI awardee - 2018, Young Innovator/ Entrepreneur, who has established her own start up ‘Panchoi AgroTech’.		
3.30 PM – 4.30 PM	Valedictory Session and giving away of the certificates to the participants		
4.30 PM	Tea		

About the Speakers:

Pritam Deb

Prof. Pritam Deb is DPIIT-IPR Chair Professor in Tezpur University and holds position of Professor in the Department of Physics, Tezpur University (Central University). He was a Max Planck Fellow of Max Planck Institute of Iron Research, Dusseldorf, Germany. He did his Ph.D. in Nanoscience from Jadavpur University and his research achievements include five applied patents and two granted software copyrights, besides numerous research papers in reputed journals. During his tenure as Coordinator of the IPR Cell, he has spearheaded many innovative IPR activities in the campus -- Best Innovative Idea Competition, IPR Quiz, IP Day Talk etc as part of World IP Day Celebration.



Besides teaching technical nuances to the students enrolled for the courses on IPR, he has also been working for initiating many industry academia research collaborations as part of the efforts initiated for creating a Pro- Industry research platform in the University. He envisions and has been working towards transforming TUIPR Cell into a prime facilitating center for IPR related issues for the entire North East region. Prof. Deb has received the prestigious Visitor's Award for Technology Development for the year 2020

Juri Borbora Saikia

Dr. Juri Borbora Saikia graduated in science and obtained her postgraduate and Ph.D degrees from Tezpur University. She is trained at Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Intellectual Property Management, Nagpur. She also holds a Post-Graduate Diploma in IPR Laws from the National Law School of India University, Bangalore. After working in IIT Guwahati as Senior Research Fellow from 2009 to 2011, she joined the prestigious MHRD Chair on IPR in Tezpur University as Research Officer in 2011. Since then she is actively involved in various IPR related activities that include organizing various in-house and outreach programmes.



She is also associated with conducting interdisciplinary course on IPR for the Undergraduate, Post-graduate and Ph.D students of Tezpur University. Besides these, she along with her team at the TUIPR Cell works for providing IPR assistance to the TU fraternity as well as the grassroot innovators. Facilitating good innovations towards protectable IPs is one of the important jobs she loves working for.

Debasish Saikia

Mr. Debasish Dutta is the Scientist-B of Patent Information Centre (PIC) - a State Science Technology Programme under the Department of Science & Technology, Govt. of India, which functions under the Science & Technology Division of Assam Science Technology & Environment Council (ASTEC). He has completed his M.Tech. degree in Polymer Science & Technology from Tezpur University. Before doing his M.Tech., he completed his M.Sc. degree in Chemistry from University of Burdwan.



During his M.Tech., he obtained his formal education in 'Intellectual Property Rights'(IPR) at post-graduate level from Tezpur University IPR Cell. He is also trained at Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Intellectual Property Management, Nagpur. His primary job responsibilities at the centre include IPR consultation, Patent searches, analysis of patentability, Geographical Indications (GI) filing and Authorised Users registration, awareness creation on Intellectual Property Rights, motivation of young innovators etc. As a part of PIC's objectives, he has been actively participating as a resource person in various workshops, seminars, IPR camps etc. along with other science & technology related works of the Council.

Kasturi Sarmah has received the degree of PhD in Chemical Science from the Department of Chemical Sciences, Tezpur University. Till now she has published 8 journals in international publications and 1 patent. She has had received Gandhian Young Technological Innovation Award in 2018 from the President of India at Rashtrapati Bhawan for Nano Based Soil Conditioner for Agricultural Applications. She along with her team developed one iron oxalate chain which



reduces the utilization of chemical fertilizer 10 times with 3 times increase in productivity. She is also associated with contract farming of red rice and mustard for last two years. She has also completed ACABC course by MANAGE-Hyderabad.



One Day National Workshop

**Intellectual Property Rights & Technology Transfer
and Their Role in Promotion of Innovations**



Organized by

DPIIT IPR Chair, Tezpur University

In association with

**School of Basic Sciences,
The Assam Kaziranga
University, Jorhat &
Innovation Facilitation Centre,
NRDC, New Delhi**

Date: 4th March, 2022

In order to celebrate the 75 years of Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav, an initiative of the Government of India, a National Workshop *entitled “Intellectual Property Rights & Technology Transfer and Their Role in Promotion of Innovations”* was conducted on 4th March, 2022. Creation of awareness about the Intellectual property and related rights amongst the young innovators and researchers was the prime objective of this daylong programme. Along with the lectures of the IPR experts an innovative idea competition was also organized to encourage the students.

The workshop was inaugurated by the Hon’ble Vice Chancellor of Assam Kaziranga University where, Dr. P.K. Mishra. Dr. Srihari Krishna, Registrar of Assam Kaziranga University, Prof. P Deb, DPIIT IPR Chair Tezpur University, Dr A. K. Srivastava, Manager & Coordinator, Innovation Facilitation Centre, NRDC, New Delhi and Dr. Jaynata K Sarmah, Dean School of Basic Sciences, addressed the participants in the inaugural programme. In addition to the senior members from both the institutes, 135 participants participated in the programme.

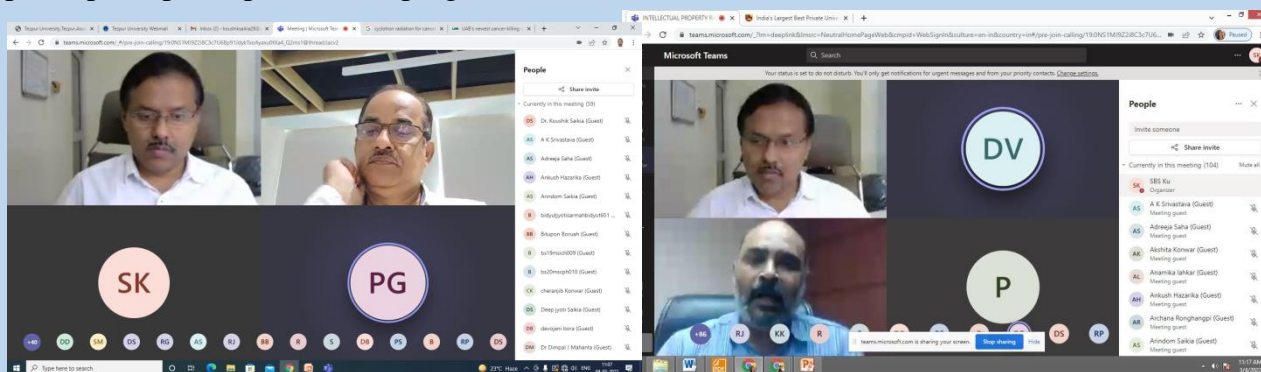


Photo: Screenshots of the inaugural sessions

The first technical session of the programme was composed of two invited lectures. The first lecture was delivered by Prof. Pritam Deb, DPIIT Chair Professor IPR Cell, Tezpur University. The title of his lecture was *“Innovation: Analyzing its position in the IP landscape”*. In his hour long talk he gave a brief introduction about “What is IPR?” and then entered to the subject by explaining different types of Intellectual Properties in details. He also emphasized on the role of a higher education institution for the development of a self-sustainable IP ecosystem.

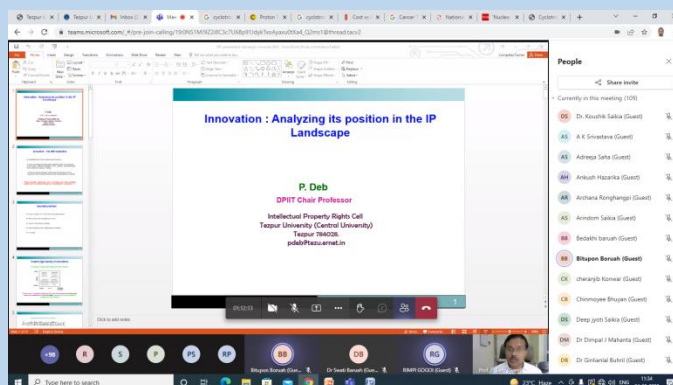


Photo: Deliberation of Prof. P. Deb, DPIIT- IPR Chair Professor

The second lecture of the session was delivered by Dr. A. K. Srivasatva, Manager & Coordinator, Innovation Facilitation Centre, NRDC, New Delhi. The title of his lecture was ***“Promoting Innovations-Transforming Lives”***. Dr. Srivasatva particularly focused on the topic innovation and mentioned how innovation can lead to the formation of different Intellectual Properties (IPs). He also mentioned the role of NRDC in providing supports to the innovators for getting their deserving IP rights.

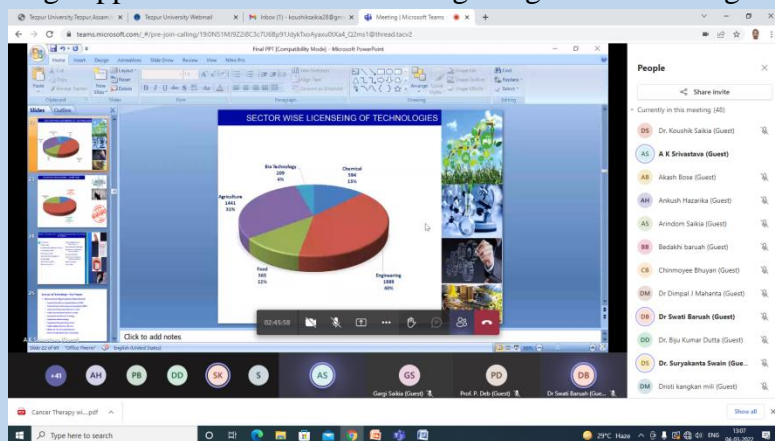


Photo: Deliberation of Dr. A. K. Srivasatva, Manager, NRDC, New Delhi

The second technical session of the programme was an Innovative Idea competition, where total 12 students and researchers from the Assam Kaziranga University, Tezpur University and neighboring Institutes have participated and presented their Innovations. The innovations were assessed on the basis of novelty, ingenuity in the innovation, scientific and technical achievements, Improvements over existing Innovation, patentability and their social applicability in the present scenario by the committee comprising of Prof. P. Deb, DPIIT IPR Chair Professor, Tezpur University and Dr. A. K. Srivasatva, Manager, NRDC, NewDelhi. After going through all the innovative idea presentations, three Innovators were selected by the committee and recommended for the awards. INR 4000.00, INR 3000.00 and INR 2000.00 from Tezpur University have been given to the winners as the prize moneys against the first, second and third prize respectively.

KAZIRANGA UNIVERSITY
KNOWLEDGE & BEYOND

DPIIT

NRDC

National Workshop on
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS & TECHNOLOGY
TRANSFER AND THEIR ROLE IN PROMOTION OF
INNOVATIONS

Organized by
School of Basic Sciences, The Assam Kaziranga University, Jorhat,
In association with DPIIT IPR Chair, Tezpur University
Innovation Facilitation Centre, NRDC, New Delhi

(Date: 4th March, 2022, Time: 11.00 am onwards)
Celebrating
75 Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

(Resource Persons)
Prof. P. Deb
DPIIT IPR Chair Professor IPR Cell
Tezpur University
Dr. Ashish Kumar Srivastava
Manager & Coordinator IFC Programme
NRDC, New Delhi

Innovation Exhibition Competition
(Prizes for the Winners)

LINK FOR REGISTRATION:
Contact Persons:

<p align="center">One Day Workshop on "Intellectual Property Rights & Technology Transfer and their Role in promotion of Innovations"</p> <p align="center">Organized by School of Basic Sciences, The Assam Kaziranga University, Jorhat, Assam <i>In Collaboration with</i> DPIIT IPR Chair, Tezpur University and NRDC, Delhi</p>			
Date: 4th March, 2022		PROGRAMSCHEDULE	Time: 11am
Program	Speaker		Tentative Duration
Overall Sessions will be hosted by Dr. Munu Borah and Dr. Swati Baruah, Asst. Prof., Dept. of Physics, KU			
Inauguration of the program	Welcome Speech by Chairperson	Dr. P K Mishra Vice Chancellor, The Assam Kaziranga University & President, NEKF	11-11.10 am
	Speech by Advisor	Dr. Jayanta K. Sarmah Dean School of Basic Sciences, KU	
TECHNICAL SESSION			
Technical session I	Talk1	Prof. Pritam Deb DPIIT Chair Professor IPR Cell, Tezpur University	11.10-12.10 pm
	Talk2	Dr. A.K. Srivastava NRDC, Delhi	12.10-1.10 pm
Lunch Break (1.10-1.45 pm)			
Technical session II	Online presentation of innovative ideas by the student	15-20 students approx.	1.45-3.30 pm
Vote of Thanks	Dr. Madhuryya Deka Asst. Prof. & Head, Dept. of Physics, KU		3.30-4 pm

Photo: Brochure and schedule of the programme

List of the participants who participated in the Innovative Idea competition

<i>SL No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Institute</i>	<i>Topic</i>
1	Meenakshi Talukdar	Physics (Tezpur University)	Biodegradable flexible packaging material -Onestep towards better environment
2	Ishani Dutta	CHEMISTRY (KU)	Automatic blade swinging ceiling fan for easy cleaning

3	Dr. Koushik Saikia	IPR cell (Tezpur University)	Dense assembly formation of iron oxide NPs for developing high efficient MRI contrast agent
4	Kishor Kalita	Phy (KU)	Highly Effective Transparent Conducting Substrate
5	Monika Sharma	Dept of Physics (Tezpur University)	Smart phone based Remote Controlled Device for Collection of Oil from the Oil spill on land
6	Abhinav Borah	B. Tech CSE (KU)	Smartphone Assist Identification and recognition of orchids available in NE using Deep Learning Techniques.
7	Angshuman Barpujari	B. Tech CSE (KU)	Indoor navigation system
8	Roktim Kamal (Group)	B. Tech CSE (KU)	Identification of Assam Monuments with its historical details using DL
9	Madhulekha Gogoi	MSTD (CSIR NEIST JORHAT)	Xeuj as MRI contrast agent for clinical veterinary application
10	Akshoy Gogoi	SCHOOL OF BUSINESS (KU)	Wagging Tails
11	Nipan Saharia	MSc. Mathematics (KU)	Predicting stock market direction with 'FutureTrade'
12	Biplob Porashar, Mridushri Borah, Kousik Bharali and Urbie Konwar	Chem (KU)	Preparation of Magnetic concrete (Magment Technology) from iron based waste material

About the Speakers

Prof. Pritam Deb

Prof. Pritam Deb holds position of DPIIT-IPR Chair Professor in Tezpur University (Central University). He is a nationally recognized scholar and teacher in the fields of IPR, Patent, PCT and Trade secrets. He has been constantly providing technical supports guiding the innovators and creators for creating and securing an IPR conscious ecosystem. Besides teaching technical nuances to the students enrolled for the courses on IPR, he has also been working for initiating many industry academia research collaborations as part of the efforts initiated for creating a Pro-Industry research platform in the University. He did his Ph.D. in Nanoscience from Jadavpur University and post doctorate from TU Delft. His research achievements include nine patents and two software copyrights, besides 125 research papers in reputed journals. He spearheaded many innovative IPR activities in Tezpur University campus --Best Innovative Idea Competition, IPR Quiz, IP Day Talk etc. He has provided effective and inspiring leadership by preparing and implementing strategies of IPR Policy objectives e.g. Creating IPR Awareness, Administration and Management of IPR, Human Capital Development. He has received many international and national awards and recognitions in his career. Recently, in recognition to significant contribution in innovation and technology development, he has been adjudged for the prestigious Visitor's Award conferred by the President of India for Technology Development for the year 2020. He also held a number of visiting and honorary positions, including the Max Planck Fellow of Max-Planck-Institut für Eisenforschung, Germany, APS-IUSSTF Professor at Rice University, USA etc.



Dr. A. K. Srivasatva

Dr. Ashish Kumar Srivastava is presently working as Manager at National Research Development Corporation, New Delhi, which is an enterprise of Department of Scientific & Industrial Research under the Ministry of Science & Technology, Government of India. Dr. Srivastava is co-ordinating the prestigious NRDC National Meritorious Invention Awards Programme and setting-up of NRDC-Innovation Facilitation Centres. He is member of several Committees of NRDC, constituted to run various Programmes of the Corporation. He has more than 10 Years of valuable experience in the field of Technology Transfer, Sourcing & assessing of various Technologies and dealt technologies emanated from premier research institutes of the country in Agribiotech, Biotechnology, Medical Science, Biopesticides & Biofertilizers. He is instrumental in commercialization of some of the important technologies through NRDC. He is also associated with two programmes of NRDC for Start-ups that is, NRDC SEED FUNDING and Technology Development, Validation and Commercialisation Program (TDVC).



Report on

Celebrating Azadi ka Amrit Mahaotsav

as

**Brain Storming on prospects of protecting
indigenous Ginger varieties of Assam using tools of
IPR**

on 11th March 2022

Organized by

DPIIT-IPR Chair at TUIPR Cell, Tezpur University



Photo: DPIIT-IPR Chair Professor, Dr. P. Deb during welcome address

A brainstorming session on “**prospects of protecting indigenous Ginger varieties of Assam using tools of IPR**” was organised on 11 March, 2022 at Tezpur University under the aegis of DPIIT-IPR Chair to discuss various scopes for protecting regional bioresources from facing unfair competition in the market and find out ways to give visibility and authentication in the national and international market through tools of IPR. Farmers groups practicing Ginger cultivation in various parts of the state participated in the programme.

The welcome address was delivered by the DPIIT-IPR Chair Professor, Dr. Pritam Deb where he informed the participants about the genesis of the initiatives designed by the TUIPR Cell to protect indigenous bioresources. Through various examples he asserted the importance of the present programme. Dr. Juri B. Saikia, Research Assistant in the TUIPR Cell briefly introduced the theme and concluded by giving the



Photo: **Mr. P.K. Bhairappanavar**, from GI Registry, Chennai during technical session -I

Vote of thanks to the invited participants and the Experts. She also acknowledged support from the Tezpur University Administration and the DPIIT for organizing the programme. This was followed by a brief introduction of the farmers and the invited experts. A brief discussion was also held on the challenges faced by the farmers during cultivation and marketing of the ginger crop in their local markets. The discussion continued informally during the Tea Break. It was followed by a group



Photo: Shri Dharmendra Das during the technical session -II



Photo: Felicitation of Shri Dharmendra Das by Prof. P. Deb



Photo: Dr. Ranjan Kumar Bhagobaty during the technical session -III

photography session outside the venue. The technical session was initiated with the presentation from Shri. Prashanth Kumar Bhairappanavar, Senior Examiner at Geographical Indications Registry, Chennai (India). He deliberated on **Geographical Indication Systems in India**. Starting with the definition, he stated how GI is a common man's IPR right having collective ownership that connects products with its place of origin. It's a community's right. He discussed the scope of products that can be protected through GI.

He discussed five parameters for ascertaining qualification of a product as GI. These are **geographical origin, linkage between the geography and the product, product's reputation** (local, national or international), **historical origin/proof** for establishing the product's origin with the place, **uniqueness and characteristics** of the products. The presentation apprised the participants about the practice and procedures for applying Geographical Indications status for any product or good in India. Through various examples, he stressed upon the importance of having



Photo: Felicitation of Dr. Ranjan Kumar Bhagobaty by Prof. P. Deb

correct documents/historical records supporting the origin and continuous existence of the product in the given geographical area for a long time. He also discussed about the irreplicable characteristics and qualities in a product leading to the established reputation as a unique product originating from a particular locality or area. The concept of 'Applicant' and 'Authorised User' was also elaborately discussed under the provisions of the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999. Various formal requirements were also discussed for filing the GI application. The supporting documents required for filing GI application for agricultural and non-agricultural goods were also discussed. Finally, the entire registration process was discussed.

The second technical session was on "**present status and future prospects of Indian Spices**" presented by **Shri Dharmendra Das**, Deputy Director, Spices Board of India-Regional Office, Guwahati. In this session, the speaker started with brief history and functions of the Spices Board. While discussing about various spices cultivated in the North East region, he stressed upon the need to have a quality evaluation lab with ISO standards in Assam to cater to needs of local farmers. He informed that there are 52 scheduled spices in India which are under the Spices Board. Other than Cardamom, rest of the 51 spices are under state departments and universities for issues related to development, post harvest improvement and exportation of domestic market. There are around 109 spices in the world. Therefore, the farmers of NE region have lots



Photo: Participants of the Brain Storming Session



Photo: Presentation by Dr.Subarna Hajong, scientist, NBPGR, Shillong Station during technical session-IV

of scope for cultivating other spices. He discussed about various schemes for financially supporting the farmers who cultivate spices. The speaker expressed concern on the dismal number of registered exporters from NE region and urged the farmers from Assam to get themselves registered as exporters. He informed that India is a

global leader in terms of spice production. Export of Spices contribute about 10% of the total foreign revenue earned by the country. He stated that value addition of the spices may help the farmers get better price for their produce. Also, he stated that being organic is itself a value addition and spices from NE region are organic by default as these are not grown as commercial crop like tea. Mostly are part of the homestead garden, jhum cultivation or collected from wild as forest products. The farmers may concentrate on cultivating low volume high value spices for getting better financial output. Oil and oleoregins can be major consideration as these are value added products that have high export demand. He apprised the gathered farmers that they may focus more on certain spice crops which have high demand like Chilli, Cumin, Mint, Spice Oils, Turmeric, Ginger etc. Finally, the speaker expressed optimism on the upward surge of the spice exports during pandemic due to increased demand from the foreign consumers. He also stated that there is increased demand of spices from Pharmaceutical and Ayurvedic sectors, besides the regular demands from Nutraceuticals and Cosmetic industries. Thus, there is a huge demand for the spices from the region. He felt that farmers need to be more organised for cultivation and marketing. Finally, he urged the farmers to put more efforts on post harvest improvements as it increases the value of the spices considerably. He also requested them to take part in the export oriented quality improvement training programmes conducted by the Spices Board to make their produce more suitable for exports. He mentioned about the market linkages created by the online and offline domestic Buyer-Seller Meets (BSM) and International Buyer-Seller Meets (IBSM). He informed the

gathered farmers about the unique initiative from Spice Board for Young Entrepreneurs where Study Tour Training Programme are organised to provide the farmers with first hand exposure on the latest technical knowledge, technologies, post harvest processing etc. through the elite traders and entrepreneurs identified from southern states which are considered the Spice Hub.

This discussion was followed by the presentation on “**Need for GI Registration of Indigenous Ginger varieties of Assam**” by Dr Ranjan Kumar Bhagobaty, Ex-Scientist, Quality Evaluation Laboratory, Spices Board, Kochi and presently Chief Research Scientist at Oil India Limited, Duliajan.

Dr Bhagobaty started with a historical perspective on nomenclature of commercial Ginger (*Zingiber officinale* Roscoe) by English botanist William Roscoe who named the plant Zingiber after the Sanskrit word ‘Singabera’ which meant ‘horn-shaped’ due to the protrusions on the typical ginger rhizome. The Greek name for Ginger is Zingiber which in similar sounding to the Tamil name ‘Inchiver’, clearly indicate that Greek merchants conveyed these articles and their names to Europe from India. The usage of the Assamese name for fresh ginger ‘Aada’ can be related to the ancient Indian name of ginger ‘aardrakam’. He explained that based on the usage there is a subtle difference between a ‘Spice’ and a ‘Condiment’ and generally, spices are food ingredients mainly used to season a food dish during its preparation. In contrast, condiments are mainly used at the dining table to enhance the dish. Ginger is used both as a ‘Spice’ and a ‘Condiment’ in the world. He informed the august gathering that it is a matter of great pride that India is one of the largest producer of Ginger in the world and India’s North-Eastern region accounts for more than 50% of India’s total ginger production. Assam in particular has a unique agroclimatic character that imparts high commercial value to ginger varieties originating in the region. These characters are high Ginger oil and Ginger Oleoresin which fetch premium price in domestic as well as global spice processed products markets. Stressing upon the need for having GI registration for indigenous ginger cultivars from Assam Dr Bhagobaty provided a chronology of scientific research carried out by various organizations in India for popular and important ginger varieties of Assam. Dr Bhagobaty concluded by urging TUIPR to take the lead for GI registration of indigenous ginger cultivars of Assam specifically Moran/ Maran Ginger in association with stakeholders i.e the indigenous ginger variety farmers / growers of Assam.

The forth and final technical session was on “**Protecting Indigenous Bio-Resources**” by Dr. Subarna Hajong, Scientist, Economic Botany & Plant Genetic Resources, ICAR-National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, Regional Station-Shillong. In her presentation, she talked about the existence of rich genetic resources in the North Eastern states, but also expressed concern on the genetic erosion of the traditional crop varieties due to the development of less diverse but improved varieties. She discussed various scientific approaches to conserve the plant genetic diversity. While discussing various factors causing plant genetic erosion, she mentioned the adverse impacts of jhum cultivation and unmindful collection of forest produce on the genetic diversity. She discussed the importance of conserving plant genetic resources. Finally, she concluded by stating the role of NBPGR for conserving the plant genetic resources. She further elaborated on the importance of “Community Seed Banks”. To give encouragement to the farmers for conserving genetic diversity, she gave reference of a successful community seed bank in the Chizami Village in Nagaland.

The forth technical session was followed by an interaction session with the farmers where the farmers were encouraged to share their concerns and problems while cultivating and marketing of traditional ginger variety. The programme finally concluded with reading out of the conclusions drawn from the deliberations made by the speakers and the participants.

Glimpses of Expert- Participant interaction



Dr Ranjan Kumar Bhagobaty :

Dr Ranjan Kumar Bhagobaty, Chief Research Scientist, R&D Department, Oil India Limited (OIL), Duliajan a post-graduate in Microbiology from Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, did his Doctoral studies in the field of Microbial Biotechnology from North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong. Prior to joining OIL, he was working as Scientist-B (Microbiology) in the Quality Evaluation Laboratory of Spices Board of India (Ministry of Industries & Commerce, Govt. of India) in Kochi (Cochin). He



has authored many research articles in peer reviewed, SCI indexed, scientific journals and is a recognised Reviewer for journals like Journal of Microscopy & Ultrastructure and Fungal Biology (Elsevier). His research Interests include Applied Industrial Microbiology, Biodegradation of Xenobiotics/Hydrocarbons, Bio-prospection of microbes for novel molecules and biofuels.

Dr. Subarna Hajong:

Dr. Subarna Hajong received her Ph.D degree in Botany (Plant Biotechnology Laboratory) from North Eastern Hill University, Shillong, Meghalaya in 2013. She worked on “Biochemical Studies and Effects of Photon Flux Densities on In Vitro Establishment of Mycorrhizal Association in Dendrobium chrysanthum Wall. ex Lindl.” under the supervision of Prof. Pramod Tandon and Prof. Suman Kumaria during her Ph.D. In July 2013, she joined Applied Mycology Laboratory, Dept. of Botany, University



of Delhi and worked under the DBT-RA program of the Department of Biotechnology, Government of India, under the supervision of Prof. Rupam Kapoor. She is currently working as Scientist at ICAR-National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, Regional Station, Shillong. Her current research interest includes genetic diversity of *Coix lacryma-jobi* and other potential and underutilized crops of NE India and management and conservation of plant genetic resources of NE India. She has published several research papers in both national and international peer reviewed journals.

Shri Prashanth Kumar S. Bhairappanavar:

Prashanth Kumar Bhairappanavar is presently working as Senior Examiner of Geographical Indications at Geographical indications Registry, Chennai (India), he got selected as an Examiner of GI through UPSC and has been with the department from 2008. He has examined more than 750 GI Applications and 11000 GI Authorised User Applications. He has a Degree of Bachelor of Arts and Law from Karnataka University, India. He enrolled as an advocate on the Roll of Bar Council of



Karnataka in 2005 and worked as a senior consultant with the Law firm WinLexis, Legal Consultants (Corporate), in Bangalore from 2005 to 2008, in the IPR wing relating to trademarks and geographical indications.

Shri Dharmendra Das

Presently working in the capacity of Deputy Director in the Board and taking responsibilities and accountabilities for development and export promotion of Spices Industry of NE region. A dynamic professional with more than 19 years of experiences in Spices Industry of India and has contributed immensely towards the development of Spices sectors in NE region as well as Socio-Economic Development of the region.



Celebrating Azadi ka Amrit Mahaotsav

as

Brain Storming on prospects of protecting indigenous Ginger varieties of Assam using tools of IPR

Organized by

DPIIT-IPR Chair at TUIPR Cell, Tezpur University

Detailed Programme

Date: 11.03.2022 (Friday)

Venue: Video Conference Room, Deans' Building, School of Engineering

TIME	PROGRAMME
9.30 AM —10.00 AM	Registration
10.00 AM—10.30 AM	Welcome Address by Prof. P.Deb , DPIIT-IPR Chair Professor, TUIPR Cell, Tezpur University Vote of thanks by Dr Juri B. Saikia, Research Assistant, TUIPR Cell, Tezpur University
10.30 AM —11.00 AM	High Tea and Group Photo session
11.00 AM—1.30 PM	TECHNICAL SESSION
11.00 AM—11.40 PM	Session A: Presentation on “ Geographical Indication Systems in India ” by Mr. Prasanta Kumar Bhairappanavar , Senior Examiner, GI Registry, Chennai.
11.40 PM—12.20 Noon	Session B: Presentation on “ Present status and future prospects of Indian Spices ” by Shri Dharmendra Das , Deputy Director, Spices Board of India-Regional Office, Guwahati.
12.20 Noon—1.00 PM	Session C: Presentation on “ Need for GI Registration of Indigenous Ginger varieties of Assam ” by Dr. Ranjan Kumar Bhagobaty , ExScientist-B (Microbiology), Quality Evaluation Laboratory, Spices Board, Head Office, Kochi and presently Chief Research Scientist at Oil India Limited, Duliajan
1.00 PM—1.30 PM	Session D: Presentation on “ protecting indigenous bio resources ” by Dr. Subarna Hajong , Scientist, Economic Botany & Plant Genetic Resources, ICAR-National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, Regional Station- Shillong
1.30 PM -2.00 PM	Interaction with the participants and way forward.
2.00 PM - 3.00 PM	LUNCH

ONLINE CERTIFICATE COURSE ON PRIOR ART SEARCH AND PATENT SPECIFICATION DRAFTING

MARCH 21-25, 2022

Gujarat National Law University in collaboration with Tezpur University, Assam inaugurated an online certificate course on prior art search and drafting of patent specifications. The 5-day long course is designed with a view to imparting essential knowledge about relevant patent laws, teaching how to search for prior art before filing a patent application, and giving practical training on how to effectively draft patent specifications. The course is open to participants from all fields.

Day 1: Inaugural Session and Briefing

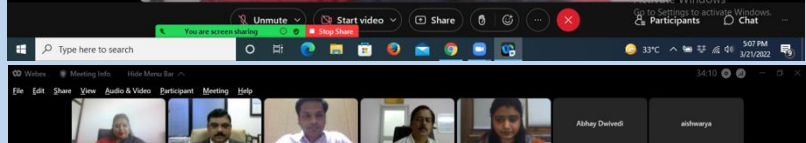
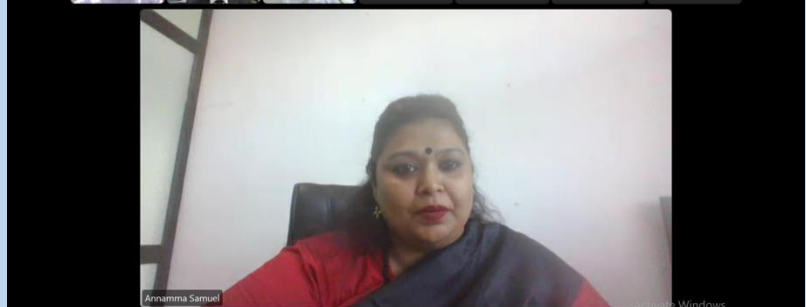
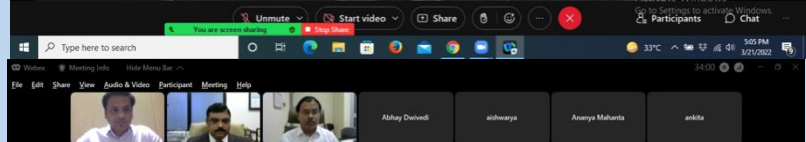
The online certificate course began with an inaugural session. In the welcome address Professor Dr. Pritam Deb, DPIIT IPR Chair of Tezpur University, underscored the importance of patents, the strongest form of IP rights, in the protection and promotion of commercially scalable, sustainable innovative efforts that seek to offer solutions to technical problems.

Professor Dr. S. Shanthakumar, Director of Gujarat National Law University, briefly commented on the pros and cons of prior art search, highlighting that it is a strategic decision that is taken by companies before filing their patent applications.

Professor Dr. Dhruva Kumar Bhattacharyya, Pro-Vice Chancellor of Tezpur University, emphasized that drafting patent specifications requires special training and the online certificate course is designed to enable the participants acquire those skills.

The orientation session was conducted by Mr. Krishnam Goyal, (EQE Candidate, LL.M., Engineer, Registered Indian Patent Agent) and Vidushi Goyal who mentioned the various non-academic and academic career prospects related to patents.

Lastly, Mrs. Ilanangai, IPR Consultant, a registered patent agent, provided an overview of what topics will be covered during the course. She also highlighted that the course will provide hands-on experience on the drafting of patent specifications.



Day 2:

Resource Person: Prof. Dr Tapas Bandyopadhyay Metallurgical and Materials Engineering, IIT Kharagpur

Brief Bio-note:

Highlights of the Session: The resource person explained the concept of patent

· The first day of the five-day session started with Mr T.K Bandyopadhyay. The speaker of the first session started the session, “Introduction to Patents and Patent Filling Process”, to understand the jurisdiction and legal basics of patents. He mentioned that there is no definition of property. In India, we have the TTA(transfer of property act), which deals with tangible property, just as countries like the UK have a personal property act for in-tangible entities. In the technological and science domain, a patent can be considered the exclusive right, right and liability discourse. A patent is an **exclusive right** which prevents the third party from making, selling and using any patented product. A patent is not a perpetual right. It is a limited period, right lasting for 20 years. A patent right is a territorial right. The one who obtains the patent rights is known as a patentee, and to obtain the patent rights, one has to register the product at the patent office. However, the right here is considered the perpetual right. The exclusive right for the patent owner in respect to the Intellectual Property Right is considered as ‘right in rem’. Similarly, when a patent right is transferred to the others, a contractual right. Section 48 is transcribed into a **negative right**, and in section 14, it is drafted as a positive right. He also talked about public property, as it has no rival. Information in a patent is like a public good in the public domain. The information in the field will further help in furthering the knowledge and can be the inspiration for new inventions. The criteria for the patent are that it has to be unique (Section 13), have inventive steps and have Economic significance. Invention means a new product or process involving an inventive step and capable of Industrial application. Innovative steps mean a feature of an invention that involves technical advancement compared to the existing knowledge or has economic significance. That makes the invention not obvious to a person skilled in art. The section 3 of the patent act, the morality is not patentable Inventions that are not patentable:

Frivolous or contrary to well established natural laws

The gravitational law is well known to all and cannot be patentable. The mere discovery, a current trend, or a natural occurrence is not patentable.

- o Contrary to law or morality or detrimental to public health.
- o Scientific principle or formulation of abstract theory
- o Substance by mere admixing

- o Method of agriculture/ horticulture
- o Method of treatment of human beings, animals
- o Invention on traditional knowledge. He mentioned that traditional.
- o Computer program per se, integrated circuit, mere scheme or rule. The hardware cannot be patented, but under the purview of technical advances, it can be patented infused with efficacy and performance.

Section 31 and 32 say a publication anywhere in the country is considered for India's patenting. If it is communicated to the learnt society, it can be patented. It should be allowed to be public before it gets patented. The public is beyond private, and the known community is not defined, but it can be the reviewers. Another question is, if two parties with similar products claim the patent, what can be done? The speaker talks about the application date, and it shall decide the authenticity of the claims made.

Requirements for Patentability:

Novelty- no prior art in India, in the world. He mentioned three Novelty to be considered, and one is territorial Novelty, where there is no prior art in India, absolute Novelty no prior art in the whole world. Then there is the mixed Novelty, some forms of prior arts which may not be available in the country.

o Prior Art (Prior Knowledge) DKDL library and the documentation of traditional knowledge. How do you consider the beyond reasonable doubts? It motivates the inventor to make some modifications.

o Inventive step- not apparent to the person skilled in the art

o Problem solution approach

o Teaching suggests a motivating approach

o Industrial application: capacity to be used in industry. The industry is repeatable—the advantage of Industry inventions.

The speakers spoke on the court cases: whether oral disclosure leads to loss of Novelty. It is a fact that a patent related to a laser apparatus used to alter the shape of the cornea to correct myopia, hyperopia and astigmatism.

· Understanding of a Patent document

· Section 3 and 4 of the Indian Patents Act, 1970 (Non-Patentable Inventions)

- Types of Patent Applications

- Patent Filing Process

The Session two of the day 1 began with the Resource Person, Ms P. Ilanangai, IPR Consultant Registered Patent Agent, addressing the participants and some highlights of the session on:

- Significance of Prior Art Searches

- How to Search Prior Art

- Classification Systems

- Where to search

- Practical Session

The speaker talked about ideas that must be checked whether it is patentable the proceeding with the inquiry of the already existing subsections 3 & 4 of the Indian Patent Act. Prior art search is to be checked as huge information is available on e-sites that are significant players in a particular field. These solutions are cheaper and effective but cannot be claimed as patentable. She felt the need for questions that should be raised to find the patentability of an invention. Hence, the prior art search works as a mechanism to figure out if the product is novel and inventive. She told me to list out the elements in the invention, and if all the essential elements exist in a prior art search, then the design lacks Novelty as the design is mainstream. By crucial elements, the speakers meant the things without which one's framing of possible combination of keywords. And to find alternative terms must be used, such as botanical name, local name, and global common name. These names, in return, enable one to improve one's invention. She also mentioned that search could not be limited to patent websites alone. Non-patent literature has to be checked, as well as other public domains. Before filing the patent application, no publication should be done as any idea can be novel and inventive. One should also refrain from the exhibition in close groups and on social media platforms. The time frame for filing a patent should be 12 months since the presentation of one's invention is an exhibition (science/government conduction programmes). She spoke on the challenges faced as a patent search agent and the task of doing patent work. The innovation should be competitive enough to withstand counters. And if this idea satisfies all criteria, one can apply for a patent and then continue with prior art search and completion of the innovation within the next 12 months. Patent laws are territorial, but Novelty must be new to the world.

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Vivek Basanagoudar DPIIT CHAIR GNLU Host Prof. P. Deb Abhay Dwivedi

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Opposition to Grant of Patent

Acceptance Notification

Opponent enters within four months, extendable not exceeding one month

Grounds of Opposition

- Unenforceability
- Prior publication
- Prior art
- Prior public knowledge and use in India
- Obviousness
- Not an invention or not patentable invention
- Insufficiency
- Information regarding foreign filing not filed or false
- Corrosive application not made within 12 months
- Non-disclosure of comparative trials of the biological material used
- Violation in support of oral or other local knowledge

No Notes.

Slide 20 of 23

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Participants (33)

Search

Amita Mukherjee Me

DPIIT CHAIR GNLU Host

Tapas Kumar Bandyop... Cohost

Abhay Dwivedi

Chat

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exclusive right for an invention

To: Everyone

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Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Participants Chat

Type here to search

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Vivek Basanagoudar DPIIT CHAIR GNLU Host Prof. P. Deb Abhay Dwivedi

Viewing P ILANANGAI... - 61% +

ONLINE CERTIFICATE COURSE ON PRIOR ART SEARCH AND PATENT SPECIFICATION DRAFTING

Jointly conducted by DPIIT IPR Chair Gujarat National Law University and DPIIT IPR Chair, Tezpur University

PATENT SEARCH-DAY-2-MARCH 22, 2022

P. ILANANGAI
IPR CONSULTANT/PATENT AGENT
Email: ilanangai_ilan@yahoo.co.in Contact No: 9840350494

Participants (35)

Search

Amita Mukherjee Me

DPIIT CHAIR GNLU Host

P ILANANGAI Cohost

Abhay Dwivedi

Chat

from PRABU K to everyone: 5:06 PM
Sir, one small request, pls share your PPT's to us. It will be useful for us to proceed further.

To: Everyone

Enter chat message here

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Participants Chat

Type here to search

34°C 5:10 PM 3/22/2022

Day 3:

On the 3rd day of the online course on "Prior Art

Search and Patent Specification Drafting”, the speaker Ms. P Ilanangai began her address by highlighting the importance of patents and patent specification. The patent system is designed to encourage inventions that are beneficial for the society. It grants the inventors an absolute monopoly right for a period of 20 years to make profit from their inventions. While disclosing the invention benefits the society, protecting it benefits the inventor. Hence, patent drafting is the first step in protecting a great idea.

However, it is quite a challenge to completely describe one’s invention in a patent application. Notably, the technical solution provided by one’s invention should be unique and non-obvious to anyone skilled in the art related to the field of the invention. This necessitates one to be careful in describing one’s invention, especially highlighting how it is different from other products in the same field. Furthermore, some inventors are hesitant to reveal all the features and functionalities of their inventions, desiring to preserve those as trade secrets. However, such deliberate non-disclosures are not allowed for in the patent system.

Ms. Ilanangai then introduced the topic of patent specification, which is also known as disclosure. A patent specification is a techno-legal document, which conveys to the public the complete information of one’s invention and what protection one claims over that invention. Hence, a patent specification contains the body, which deals with the invention, and the claims, which deal with the monopoly rights one has chosen to obtain from that invention. Therefore, for filing a patent application, it is imperative to fully disclose one’s invention along with the best method for performing the invention. If the disclosure is not complete, in the examination report an objection can be raised based on ‘insufficiency of disclosure’, which can ultimately lead to a rejection of grant of patent.

Patent specification drafting are of two type– provisional patent specification drafting and complete patent specification drafting. After filing a provisional specification, one gets 12 months to complete one’s invention and file a complete specification in relation to it. Along with Application Form 1 and other documents accompanied with the prescribed fees for patent registration, one also has to submit the provisional or complete specification in Form 2. The first page of Form 2 contains the title of the invention; the name, address and nationality of each of the applicants; and the preamble to the description. If a provisional specification is filed, the preamble will be, “the following specification describes the invention. In case of a complete specification, the preamble is, “the following specification particularly describes the invention and the manner in which it is to be performed.” The description of the invention commences from the second page.

Provisional specification is called a temporary application. It is filed when the invention is still undergoing experimentation. It is a broad and brief disclosure of an invention in a written form. Notably, it is a permanent and independent scientific-cum-legal document where no amendments are allowed. Futuristic aspects expected from an invention can also be included in a provisional specification.

However, if a futuristic aspect was not achieved ultimately, then it can be left out from the complete specification. A provisional specification should also indicate whether one's invention is a product, a process or both. The various sections to be included in a provisional specification are: title of invention; field of invention; background art; summary of invention; brief description of drawings (if necessary); and claims (optional). At this stage, summary of invention includes the objectives and advantages of the invention, or its alternative embodiment. If the invention is of a mechanical/electrical nature, then it is preferable to submit one or two drawings along with the provisional specification. In India, it is not mandatory to provide any claims in one's provisional specification. However, in countries like Singapore, it is compulsory to include at least one broad claim in one's provisional specification. It is also noteworthy that a provisional specification cannot be filed in case of a divisional, conventional or PCT national phase application.

Ms. Ilanagai also spoke about the advantages of filing a provisional specification. To begin with, it enable one to claim a priority date over other all other applications that would possibly be filed in relation to similar inventions being developed at the same time. However, the specification needs to be drafted carefully with adequate details about the invention. Thereafter, the applicant gets 12 months to not only complete his/her invention, but also ascertain its marketability. The applicant can then file a complete specification. However, the complete specification has to be filed within 12 months from the date of the filing of the provisional specification in relation to the same invention. Hence, one's complete specification claims priority from the provisional specification filed for the same invention. However, the patent will not be granted if the provisional specification is not followed by the complete specification within the stipulated time period of 12 months. Furthermore, the filing of a patent application or a provisional specification enables one to use the tag 'patent pending' on one's products. In addition, it is less expensive to prepare and file a provisional specification. It even enables the applicant to file international applications and claim priority within the 12 months. However, a complete specification should not contain any new subject matter that falls outside the scope of the provisional specification related to the same invention.

Complete or non-provisional specification is a techno-legal document that contains the full scientific details pertaining to the invention, along with the claims to the patent rights. Such a specification should describe the invention in its entirety, including its operation and the best known method to perform the invention. One cannot submit any false information in the patent specification. Only those results which one has achieved in relation to one's invention can be cited in the patent specification. The various sections in a complete specification document are: title of the invention; field of the invention; background art including citations of the prior art; objects of invention; summary of invention; brief description of drawings; detailed description of the invention with reference to accompanying drawings/flowcharts; claims; and abstract. Complete specification can be filed in two ways— subsequent filing and direct filing. The former is the case when a complete specification is filed within 12 months

subsequent to the filing of the corresponding provisional specification claiming the priority date. The latter is the case when a complete specification is filed directly in the first instance with the patent office.

After having described the two types of patent specification drafting, Ms. Ilanangai showed the participants two patent documents, practically demonstrating the structure of a provisional specification and a complete specification respectively. Thereafter, she delved into a detailed explanation on how to draft the title of an invention, the field of an invention, the background art, and objects of the invention. The title of an invention should be precise, meaningful and sufficiently indicative of the inventive feature. As per the Patents Act and Rule, it should normally consist of no more than fifteen words. The title should not include the inventor's name, the word 'patent', words in languages other than English, abbreviations like 'etc', and fancy expressions such as 'novel', 'intelligent', 'smart' etc. Words which cannot be defined clearly should not be included in any section of provisional and complete specification. While talking about how one should draft the title of an invention, Ms. Ilanangai also explained that a patent can be filed for a product, a process, or both. She even provided practical examples for each of the three types of patent.

Ms. Ilanangai further explained that while drafting the title of an invention, one has to analyze whether the invention is a product, process, or both. Similarly, one also has to ascertain whether one is claiming a specific part of the invention or the invention as a whole. If the title is not adequately indicative of the specific inventive feature of an invention, then it can lead to an objection in the examination report which would, in turn, require the applicant to amend the title based on the Controller's recommendation.

The field of invention describes the scope and subject matter of an invention in a clear and better way. While drafting the field of invention, one should commence the description with a general statement indicative of the field to which the invention belongs. The advantages of the invention, the area of its application and its preferable use can be mentioned in this section. Statements like "the present invention relates to...", "particularly the present invention relates to...", and "more particularly, the present invention relates to..." should be used while drafting the field of invention. It is worthy of note, that the terminology of the title should be consistently replicated in other sections of the specification as well. For instance, if one chooses to title one's invention as "banana slicer", one cannot call it a "tool for slicing banana" while drafting the field of invention or any other section of the specification.

The next topic Ms. Ilanangai addressed was background art. This section of a patent specification describes the state of art in the particular technical area to which the patent belongs. It states the disadvantages still accompanying the prior art solutions related to inventions in that specific field. Prior art refers to the scientific and technical information that exists before the effective date of a given patent application. Furthermore, the prior art should be available to the public in some form such as patents, technical publications, conference papers, marketing brochures, products, devices, equipment,

processes and materials. One has to identify the closest prior art in relation to one's invention, and explain what problems remain to be solved. While drafting a provisional specification, one or two paragraphs of background art is sufficient. However, while drafting a complete specification, it is mandatory to also provide the citations in the background section. In other words, one has to include both patent and non-patent documents and talk about the drawbacks in those prior art. It is imperative to study the competing art because many inventions try to offer different solutions to the same problem. Hence, it is necessary to ascertain that one's invention provides the best solution compared with the other available alternatives. This will enable one to not only accurately identify the novelty in one's invention, but also better exploit one's idea in a commercially competitive market. It is noteworthy that there is no word restriction in the section of background art. However, it should be fairly short and provide an introduction about to field of invention. It should stick to the limitations of the prior art but not disclose the novelty of the proposed invention. One should also avoid criticizing the prior art and just provide a summary of it. Informal words and abbreviations should be avoided as well. This section should highlight the need for the present invention, without explaining how the proposed invention seeks to solve the given problem. It should also not delve into addressing the objectives of the invention.

The next section following the background art is called objects of the invention. While drafting a provisional specification, all the objectives of a given invention will be covered under the section titled, 'summary of the invention'. However, while drafting a complete specification, the objectives are to be included under a separate section named, 'objects of the invention'. The objects should clearly reflect the solution to the existing technical problem. The advantages of the invention can also be included in this section. Each and every object and advantage of the invention should be clearly stated in separate sentences. There are no word restrictions pertaining to this section. Ms. Ilanangai also provided examples of the format which has to be followed while drafting the objects of the invention. One must utilize sentences such as "the principal/primary object of the present invention is...", "another object of the present invention is...", "a further object of the present invention is ..." etc.

Ms. Ilanangai concluded the presentation with an interactive session, where the participants were asked to draft titles for some inventions based on the short descriptions provided to them. Following this practical exercise, the participants addressed their queries to the speaker. Some of the questions and their responses are given below.

1) After the filing of a provisional specification, does one have to file both the corresponding complete specification and the international application within the same 12 months' time?

Yes, from the date of filing of the provisional specification, one gets 12 months' time to file not only the complete specification, but also the international application. The complete specification takes its priority from the corresponding provisional specification.

2) In some patent documents the drawing are attached in separate sheets and not a part of Form-2. Will this affect the acceptance of the patent document?

No, that will not have any impact on the acceptance of the patent document. The drawings are meant to be submitted in separate sheets. While submitting an online application, the specification, the drawings, and the abstract have to be uploaded separately. During an offline submission, everything will be stapled together and submitted at the patent office.

3) Can the shape and/or size of a product be presented as its novelty?

Only shape and dimension do not play a major role in a patent specification. A patent specification gives more importance to the technicality and functionality of a novel invention.

4) If one's process of making something is different but the end result is the same, then will one have a right only on the process or also over the end result?

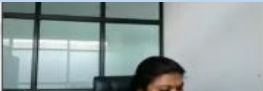
Let us take the example of a ball. So, the ball is already available. Therefore, if the product is same but the method of making it is unique and inventive when compared with the existing methods, then one can only claim for the method of making. If there are any technical changes in that ball itself, then it also becomes novel and inventive. In that scenario, one can claim both the ball and the method of making it.

5) Is it a better option to go with patent system or trade secret?

Trade secret is a better option. For instance, KFC and Coco-Cola did not apply for a patent. They simply commercialized their product and kept the process of making it a trade secret. If one wants to retain something as trade secret, one cannot file a patent application. The monopoly rights conferred through the patent system lasts only for 20 years. After that the invention becomes part of the public domain.

6) Under IP India, there are no rules regarding trade secrets. So, how will trade secrets be governed?

In case of trade secret, it is understood that the inventor will keep it as a secret. So, unless and until the inventor chooses to share the trade secret with the public, it will remain so. There are no specific rights for trade secret.

PI		AM	AM	MM
P ILANANGAI	DPIIT CHAIR GNLU	Ananya Mahanta	Anagha Matondkar	Mridul Malpani

ONLINE CERTIFICATE COURSE ON PRIOR ART SEARCH AND PATENT SPECIFICATION DRAFTING

Jointly conducted by DPIIT IPR Chair Gujarat National Law
University and
DPIIT IPR Chair, Tezpur University

PATENT SPECIFICATION DRAFTING-DAY 3-23.3.2022



P. ILANANGAI
IPR CONSULTANT/PATENT AGENT

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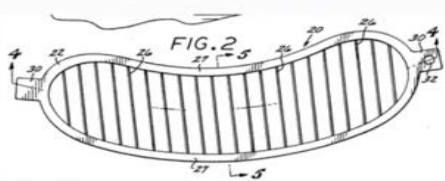
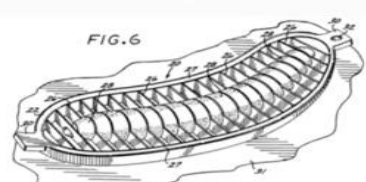
1

PI	DG	MM	AM	AM
P ILANANGAI	DPIIT CHAIR GNLU	Mridul Malpani	Ananya Mahanta	Anagha Matondkar

DRAFTING - TITLE OF THE INVENTION

Ex:

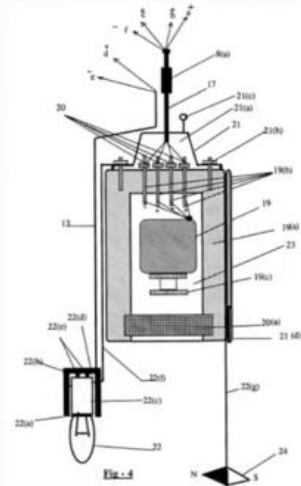
- The invention provides a utensil or tool which is particularly adapted for slicing bananas into a plurality of slices in a single operation. The slices are then easily removed. The utensil is held by a user through handles which are attached to ends of the frame. An elongated hole is provided in one of the handles to permit hanging of the utensil on a peg board or the like for storage.

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PATENT CITATIONS AND PRIOR ART IN THE BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION



- **IN209388-BOREWELL SCANNING SYSTEM FOR EXISTING OR NEWLY DRILLED BOREWELLS**
- Scanning system for existing or newly drilled bore well is a very useful instrument to know the detail of the bore wells to confirm whether the bore well works healthy or not without installing a motor to the bore well directly. Bore well scanning mainly containing monitor, control unit, cable, scanning unit. The signals received by the scanner with the help of the lamp in the borewell are converted into display signals on the monitor through the cable and the control unit. The invisible details of bore well are directly displayed on the monitor.

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Day 4:

The 4th day of the online certificate course on “Prior Art Search and Patent Specification Drafting” began with some insightful questions addressed to the first speaker, Ms. P Ilanangai. The queries ranged from trade secret protection to what makes any modified pharmaceutical product eligible for grant of patent. After answering the queries, Ms. Ilanangai proceeded with the first session of the day, beginning with a brief overview of divisional application and patent of addition. Ms. Ilanangai emphasized that a single patent application can deal with only one invention. In case a patent application contains more than one invention, then the applicant, either on his/her own accord or in response to the Controller’s objection in the examination report, can divide that application and file further applications in relation to those inventions already disclosed in the complete/provisional specification, at any time before the grant of the patent. Such an application is known as divisional application, as per Section 16 of the Patents Act, 1970.

The main application containing more than one invention, and from which divisional applications relating to those already mentioned inventions have been derived, is called parent application. However, the priority of the divisional application is claimed from the main/parent application. Hence, in accordance with Reference Rule 13(2), along with the complete specification accompanying a divisional application, one has to give a specific cross-reference of the main application from which it has been divided. The particulars to be mentioned are: the date of filing of the parent application, the application number, and the title of the parent application. A divisional application is treated as a single application. Separate fees has to be paid for such an application and a separate application number is provided to it. The patentability of its subject matter is also examined separately prior to the grant or rejection of patent.

An application for patent of addition relates to those inventions which constitute an improvement in, or a modification of the invention already claimed in the specification of the main patent, either granted or applied for. In accordance with Reference Rule 13(3), the complete specification of an application for patent of addition should specifically refer to the number of the main patent or the application for the main patent, whichever the case may be. Like in the case of divisional application, the cross-reference particulars to be mention in an application for patent of addition are: the title of the main application, the national/international application number, and the international date of filing. Besides these details, an applicant also has to provide the subject matter of the main patent application, the improvements made on it, and the reason for making such improvements. Sections 54, 55 and 56 of the Patents Act, 1970 deals with patent of addition.

Having illustrated both divisional application and patent of addition through different examples, Ms. Ilanangai then moved on to explain how a ‘summary of invention’ should be drafted for a patent

specification. A summary of invention is provided before giving the details of the invention and the method for performing it. The statement should clearly describe the distinctly novel aspects of the invention for which protection is being sought. In case of provisional specification, the summary will include all the objects of invention. However, in case of complete specification, the summary will include the solution that the inventor has achieved, along with the different embodiments of the invention. Reference numerals, figures and examples cannot be provided in the summary section. These particulars can be mentioned in the section called 'detailed description of the invention'.

The next topic addressed by Ms. Ilanangai was 'brief description of drawings'. This section of a patent application refers to all the figures in the 'drawing' part of the specification. A brief discussing is provided pertaining to the embodiments presented in each of the figures. Depending upon the technology, the drawings can be made using chemical or mechanical structures, charts, graphs, etc. The drawing, however, have to be provided in separate sheets. The drawings should not come in middle of the specification. Furthermore, the illustrations are to be done following a certain set of rules. They should be clear line drawings, with no descriptive portions. As per Rule 15, photographic and computer-aided design (CAD) images cannot be submitted. The components of the drawings can be indicated using alphabets, numerals, or alpha-numerals. In all the figures, the components should have the same number and/or alphabet. The numbering of the components should be uniform throughout the specification, for they can be referred to in the detailed description of the invention, the abstract and in the claims section as well. However, in case of a flowchart, descriptions are allowed within the illustration. According to Rule 15 of Patents Act, 1970 the drawing should be made on standard A4 size sheets with a margin of 4 cm on top and left hand and 3 cm on bottom and right hand. Multiple figures can be presented on a single sheet. The drawings should be adequately large and clear, and dimensions are not to be marked on the drawings. Multiple A4 size sheets can also be used but they have to be sequentially numbered as follows:

- i) The name of the applicant in the left hand top corner.
- ii) The total number of sheets of drawing and the consecutive number of each sheet in the right hand top corner.
- iii) The signature of the applicant or his/her agent in the right hand bottom corner.

Having shown an example of how figures should be depicted on an A4 sheet of paper, Ms. Ilanangai then continued with the next topic titled, 'detailed description of the invention (with reference to drawings/flowcharts, if any)'. This section of a patent specification describes in detail what the invention is, how it can be made and used, and what are the objectives or solutions that can be achieved by using the invention. References to drawings and flowcharts can also be included in the description, wherever it is deemed necessary. The different components/parts of the invention have to be introduced, their inter-connection has to be described, and then the functionality of the entire invention also needs to be

explained completely and clearly. Furthermore, the best known method of doing the invention is also to be included in the detailed description. Terms in other languages should be accompanied by their English equivalents. Vague terms, slang words and colloquialisms should be avoided.

In case of a biological material which is described in the specification but is not readily available to the public, then in accordance with the terms of the Budapest Treaty, such a biological material has to be deposited with the International Depository Authority of India, on or before the filing of the patent application. The two International Depository Authority centers in India are Microbial Type Culture Collection and Gene Bank (MTCC), Chandigarh and Microbial Culture Collection, Pune. According to Rule 13(8), the reference to such a biological material has to be made in the complete specification within three months from the date of filing. The particulars to be provided are: the name and address of the depository institution, and the date and number of the deposit of the material at the institution. Furthermore, the source and geographical origin of the biological material also has to be clearly mentioned in the specification. If a biological material is sourced from India, then one has to get the permission of the National Biodiversity Authority (NBA).

The next sub-topic of Ms. Ilanangai's presentation dealt with the framing of the 'abstract' section of a patent specification. She highlighted that from the 'title' to the 'detailed description' – all the sections should be in continuous pages. Only the drawings, the claims and the abstract sections will be in separate pages. An abstract is a concise summary of one's entire invention. It should commence with the title of the invention and not exceed 150 words. When the different components/parts of the invention are mentioned in the abstract, they should bear the same reference numbers ascribed to them in the drawings. The abstract can also include the chemical formula if it characterizes the invention. One has to mention the technical field to which the invention belongs, the problem the invention seeks to address, the solution provided by the invention, and the technical advancement one has come up with in regard to other similar inventions that also try to address the same problem. At least one figure that shows the entire invention has to be referenced at the end of the abstract.

Ms. Ilanangai concluded the first session by showing some examples of objections raised in the examination reports of some patent applications. In such cases, the applicant can either provide justifications if he/she does not agree with the objection, or make necessary amendments as per the recommendation of the examiner. At the end of the first session, Ms. Ilanangai clarified some doubts related to patent of addition, addition of claims and mandatory referencing of a figure number in an abstract.

The speaker for the second session was Indian patent attorney, Mr. Krishnam Goyal. His presentation was divided into three sections. The first section dealt with the procedure of filing for a patent in India. The steps involved in the process are: filing and publication; search and examination; issuance of examination report; defense against the objections raised in the examination report; subsequent

examination reports (if any) or hearing; pre-grant opposition (if any); and the decision of the examiner. Mr. Goyal described each of the aforementioned steps with the help of an informative flowchart. Furthermore, he spoke about the various forms that one needs to fill up at various stages of the patent application. For instance, at the very beginning one has to fill up Forms 1, 2, 3, 5, 26 and 28; for an early publication, Form 9 needs to be filled; for examination request, Form 18 is to be filled; and for an expedited examination, Form 18A needs to be provided. Post-grant opposition can also be filed at any time before 12 months from the date of the grant of the patent. In addition, he also highlighted that after the grant of the patent, one has to fill up Form 27 every year, except the year on which the patent is granted. Through Form 27, one informs the Indian government as to how one's patented invention is being commercialized in India. He further explains how this concept of commercializing one's patented invention is linked to compulsory licensing. For if a patentee does not adequately commercialize an invention which can benefit the public, then a third party can apply for a compulsory license which would, in turn, enable them to commercialize the invention for a limited period of time. In extremely rare situations, the Indian Patent office can also revoke a granted patent if it is not commercialized. To avoid such scenarios, the filing of Form 27 is imperative.

The second section of Mr. Goyal's presentation focused on the international patent system, especially the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) route. Having explained the difference between an ordinary application and an international application, he then continues to elaborate upon the advantages of PCT route over the Paris convention route. To begin with, the PCT route provides an applicant with 30-31 months for filing for patents in other countries; while the Paris Convention route only provides one with a time span of 12 months for doing the same. The PCT route is also more cost effective if one seeks to file for patents in not less than 4-5 countries. Since in the PCT route one's application is examined by an international authority, one gets a fairly accurate idea of the patentability of one's invention. The PCT route also provides the chance to fine tune one's application through amendments which should, however, be with the scope of one's original disclosure. After one's international application is published at the international stage, one can then enter the various national phases based on that already published and finalized international application.

In the third section of the presentation, Mr. Goyal explained the Indian Patent Agent Registration system. The statutory requirements need one to be an Indian citizen; to have completed 21 years of age; to hold a degree in science, engineering or technology from any university in India; and to pass the qualifying examination prescribed for the purpose. However, final year students of the aforementioned fields can also appear for the Indian Patent Agent exam before the completion of their degree course. The Patent Agent qualifying examination is divided into 3 parts. The first part contains 50-60 objective type questions. Those questions generally cover the Patents Act and the Rules. The second part is a drafting exercise. In the first question, one may be provided with the claims and the prior art, and asked to draft patent specification based on those given information. The second question will specifically test

one's skill in drafting claims. The third question is generally of a descriptive/interpretative nature. Those who qualify both parts 1 and 2 are eligible for appearing in part 3 of the exam, which is a viva-voce examination. At this stage, the Indian Patent Office Controllers and Examiners are present as the interviewers, and they ask questions based on the Patents Act. After qualifying the examination, one can start practicing as a patent agent, helping corporates and individuals to file patents.

After the conclusion of Mr. Goyal's presentation, he addressed many questions posed to him by the participants. The queries ranged from pre-grant opposition period to qualification requirements for appearing in patent agent exam, and patent registration processes on both national and international levels.

During the course of the two sessions, the speakers addressed many significant questions posed to them by the participants. Given below are the questions and the replies to them.

1) If Party A has a trade secret related to a process and Party B comes up with a similar process and chooses to patent it, then how can Party A protect his process?

If it is a trade secret, it will not be possible for Party A to protect it. Unless one has any right over a product/process, one cannot claim any damages for infringement. If one feels one needs a patent protection for one's invention, then one has to file an application for patent registration. In that case, one cannot keep one's invention a trade secret.

Furthermore, it is the concerned party's decision to keep it (the product/process) as a trade secret. Until such time that the product/process can be kept as a trade secret, it will yield benefit for the concerned party. However, if another party, through either reverse engineering or individual creative effort, comes to know about the product/process then, in that case, there is remedy for the first party. Hence, some companies take the risk of going for patent registration of their products and/or processes, while others take greater risk by deciding to keep them as trade secret.

2) How do pharmaceutical companies, producing products with similar compositions, protect them?

In a patent application, one has to completely disclose every information related to one's invention. In case of pharmaceutical products, it is imperative for the inventor to prove the efficacy of his/her invention compared to other similar products in the market. However, he/she cannot hide anything in relation to the invention in the patent application. Insufficiency of disclosure is taken as a ground for rejection of patent application. Therefore, if one wants to keep something as trade secret, then one can simply keep it a secret and commercialize the product. It is not possible for another party to come up with exactly the same product/process kept as trade secret, unless someone related to the first party and with knowledge of the trade secret reveals it to someone else.

3) Does a simple addition/removal of certain compounds/elements in pharmaceutical products make them eligible for patent?

A simple addition/removal of elements do not make a pharmaceutical product eligible for patent grant. The inventor has to prove that the efficacy of the product has greatly improved by such addition/removal in order to be considered eligible for patent grant. Furthermore, the product should have novelty, inventiveness and industrial applicability. Apart from that, it should not fall under non-patentable subject matter. Furthermore, a second and subsequent use of a known product is not a patentable subject matter. Discovery of any new characteristics of a known product is not a patentable subject matter. For instance, simply combining sugar and water to come up with sugar solution is not a patentable subject matter. One has to prove why the addition/removal was done. Due to that addition/removal, what technical advancement has been achieved? And without that particular addition/removal, what would have otherwise been the efficacy of the product? One also has to submit illustrations, specifications and test results in support of one's contentions.

4) How is a patent of addition different from voluntary amendment of claims of a patent? Is it possible to add claims to a patent instead of going for patent of addition after realizing that there could be additional claims?

Addition of claims and improvisation on an invention are two completely different things. The two should not be confused with each other. Based on the subject matter of a patent application, one can add to the claims. But improvisation and modification of an invention is entirely different. Suppose one has invented a pen. Then that pen has been modified by the addition of a sensor or a light. In such a case, one has to file for a patent of addition for patenting the improved version of the pen. Also in case of patent of addition, only when the main patent application has been granted, then the improvisation on it will also lead to a grant of patent.

5) What will happen if the parent application is rejected but a patent of addition, following subsequent improvisations, is ultimately granted?

Even if it is an improvisation, if the main invention is lacking novelty and inventiveness, then how can an improvisation on it satisfy those criteria? Since it is an improvisation/modification of one's main invention, only when the main patent is granted then the patent of addition is also granted. Furthermore, a patent of addition will not be examined unless the examiner is requested to examine the parent application. So, the patent of addition will not be accepted until and unless the main patent application is accepted.

6) Is it mandatory to reference the figure within the abstract if an application has one?

As per the rule, it is mandatory to reference a figure number within the abstract. Or else, it can be taken as one of the grounds for raising objection in the examination report.

7) When does the pre-grant opposition period start?

The Pre-grant opposition starts with the publication of the patent application by the Indian patent office, and it ends once the patent is granted.

8) Many new inventors do not immediately think about also filing for patents in foreign countries. So, if they do not file for patents in foreign nations within the 12 months as provided by the Paris Convention route, will there be no remedy for them after?

In such cases, we tell our clients, be they a start-up or an individual, to at least file a PCT application. This provides them with around 30 months' time. During this period, they can strategize their business and think about whether they want to take their invention to other countries or not. Furthermore, for start-ups and individuals, the PCT system also provides cost benefits. There is 90% reduction in the filing and examination fees if one isn't a large entity. It costs only around 20-30 thousand rupees for a start-up/ an individual to file for a PCT application at an international stage. So, during those 12 months one should file a PCT application. There is otherwise no remedy as such, but in India, the Patents Act (1970) provides for post-dating of one's application by 6 months. However, it is not very clear whether PCT will accept one's post-dated application.

9) Can online degrees fulfil the eligibility criteria for becoming an Indian Patent Agent?

It is not important whether the degree was obtained through an online/offline course. What matters is whether the institution that is awarding the degree is established and is recognized by the UGC. If that is so, then the degree, be it online or offline, should meet the eligibility criteria. However, it is the sole discretion of the Patent Office whether they will accept the degree or not.

10) Is an M.Sc degree necessary for appearing in Indian Patent Agent exam? Will an integrated B.Sc LLB degree be sufficient for the purpose?

If one has a B.Sc degree, it is not necessary for them to have an M.Sc degree as well to appear for the Indian Patent Agent exam. An integrated B.Sc LLB degree will also meet the eligibility requirement for appearing in the aforementioned qualifying exam.

11) When an application through PCT, do we call it PCT application? If it is done through Paris Convention, is the application then called conventional application?

Let's say one has filed an application in India and then also wants to file an application in the US. Within 12 months, if one files an application in US directly, it will be called a conventional application in the US. In this case, the route taken will be that provided by the Paris Convention.

However, if one files a PCT application, it will be called an international application. When based on that international application one files for patent in various countries, those applications on the national level are called national phase applications.

12) If one files a patent application in India first and then goes for a conventional application in the US or any other country, and one has also applied for expediting the process in the Indian system, then that time lag of 12 months will be allowed to the applicant or not?

Even if one has expedited the process and acquired the patent in India, the time lag of 12 months will still be allowed to the applicant for filing Paris Convention or PCT applications. The grant of the patent, or the refusal of it, does not affect the timeline.

13) If one files multiple applications in multiple countries at the same time, but expedites the process in one single country and not in every other country, then will this affect the patent registration in the other countries or not?

No, it will not impact the patent registration in other countries. This is because patent registration is very much limited to one jurisdiction. Even if one's patent is granted in Europe or the US, it does not impact the patentability or the examination process in India or Japan or anywhere else. So, if one has expedited the process in the US that will not impact the process in Europe or any other country. They examine its patentability at their own pace and in accordance with their own patent act.

14) According to the novelty clause, if anything is present in the public domain, then that is not patentable. So, if one is granted a patent in the UK, and within the stipulated time period also applies for a patent in India, then will take application be granted or not?

If one has filed multiple applications for the same invention, then these applications will not affect the novelty and the inventive step of their own applications in any of the patent offices. This is because one has claimed priority and all these applications are linked to each other. So, let's say one's patent application is published today in India. Now, if the applicant also files in the US, then the US application will not be affected by the publication of the patent application in India. This is because one has the priority. However, it may happen that the different patent offices will cite different documents as prior art, in accordance with their standard of examination. For instance, the Indian patent office conducts its own search and finds 2 prior arts that are very similar to one's patent application. At the same time, the USPTO may find 3 prior arts, and the EPO may find 4. So, it all differs according to one's standard of examination. However, in the US and in India, one is required to inform the examiner of any new prior art that one is aware of.

PI	AM		MM	AM
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**ONLINE CERTIFICATE COURSE ON PRIOR ART SEARCH
AND PATENT SPECIFICATION DRAFTING**
**Jointly conducted by DPIIT IPR Chair Gujarat National Law
University and
DPIIT IPR Chair, Tezpur University**

PATENT SPECIFICATION DRAFTING-DAY 4-24.3.2022

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Viewing P ILANANGAI... - 61% +

DRAFTING - DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION (WITH REFERENCE TO DRAWINGS/FLOWCHARTS, IF ANY)

- The detailed description describes in detail what the invention is and how it is made and used and the objectives, advantages or solutions achieved by employing the invention.
- Reference to the drawings should be specific and preferably in the following form: "This invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, throughout which, like reference numerals indicate corresponding parts in the various figures." or Referring to or with reference to Figure 1, the system or method comprises...
- Examples showing how the invention works in a particular application must be included in the description, especially in the case of chemical related inventions, pharma products, formulations etc.

contd...

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Viewing Krishnam Goyal...

- 52% +

Day 4: Session 3

Patent filing procedure

The International Patent System-
PCT route

Indian Patent Agent Registration
system

Krishnam Goyal,
Indian Patent Attorney,
EQE Candidate

1 Day 4: Session 3

2 Patent filing procedure

3 The International Patent System-
PCT route

4 Indian Patent Agent Registration
system

5 Patent Cooperation Treaty

6 PCT route

7 Indian Patent Agent Registration
system

8

9

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Anukaulav Singh

Vivek Basanagoudar

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- 33% +

Objective

- To simplify and render more economical the obtaining of protection for inventions where protection is sought in **several countries**
- To facilitate and accelerate **access** by the public to the technical information contained in patent documents.
- To foster and accelerate the **economic development of developing countries** through the adoption of measures designed to increase the efficiency of their legal systems by providing easily accessible information on the availability of technological solutions applicable to their special needs

1 Objective

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Participants (26)

Q Search

AM Aritra Mukherjee
Me

DG DPIIT CHAIR GNLU
Host

KG Krishnam Goyal
Cohost

AD Abhay Dwivedi

A aishwarya

AM Anagha Matondkar

AM Ananya Mahanta

A ankita

AS Anukaulav Singh

AM Ashish Menon

Day 5:

On the 5th and last day of the online course on “Prior Art Search and Patent Specification Drafting”, Ms. Ilanangai dealt exclusively with the topic of drafting claims in patent applications. Highlighting the significance of the claims section, she noted that patent rights exist only in the claims and not in any other section of a patent application. Therefore, she termed the claims section to be the heart of a patent specification. She emphasizes that a claim is a statement of technical facts expressed in legal terms, defining the scope of the invention sought to be protected.

While describing the function of a claim, Ms. Ilanangai commented that it should talk about the solution, and not dwell on the problem or the objective. Furthermore, the claims should define the scope of one’s invention with conciseness, precision and accuracy. It should also cover every aspect of one’s invention so as to provide the widest possible protection. A patent application can have ‘n’ number of claims. However, the Indian government allows for 10 claims. Beyond that number, one has to pay additional fee for each of the claims. Claims can be sub-divided into two major types– Independent and dependent claims. An independent claim should specify the essential elements needed to define the invention, the interconnection of those elements, and the technical features of the invention that are essential for the technical effect. A patent specification can have more than one independent claims. The independent claims are broader than the dependent claims. The latter are more narrowed down claims and provide further description of one or more elements mentioned in the independent claims. However, both independent and dependent claims should have a single novel inventive step.

Furthermore, Ms. Ilanangai emphasized that a claim can be related to either a product or a process/method. In the former case such a claim is termed ‘product claim’; and in the latter case it is called ‘process/method claim’. While a product claim deals with a structure, device or system, an apparatus or composition of a product, article, etc; a process claim covers the step-by-step method used for performing the mechanical, chemical or electrical inventions. Ms. Ilanangai illustrated her arguments by discussing various examples of the independent and dependent claims, and product and process claims.

In addition, Ms. Ilanangai cautioned against the framing of claims in extremely broad terms. For, this increases the possibility of one’s claims’ encroachment on subject matter already available in the public domain. Similarly, one’s claims should not be exceedingly narrow. This, on the other hand, will increase the risk of potential infringement of one’s invention. Therefore, an ideal drafting commences with broad claims which then develop towards claims that are narrower in scope. Ms. Ilanangai also focused on the minute details related to the drafting of the claims. She noted that one must always use the present continuous tense in describing the inventive steps. Only clear words should be used and the claims should be made in one single sentences. Furthermore, she stated that the claims should start in a fresh page after the section titled, “detailed description of the invention”. The claims need to be serially numbered as well. The subject matter of the claims should be based on the subject matter of the

specification. Therefore, the terminology utilized in drafting the claims should be consistent with that used in other sections of the patent specification.

Ms. Ilanangai also commented on the structure of a claim. She highlighted that a claim can be divided into three parts, namely, the preamble, the transitional phrase and the body. For better understanding of the participants, she had used different colours to distinguish the three parts of a claim. The preamble of a claim is an introductory phrase that identifies the category of the invention. It is advisable to keep the preamble consistent with the title of the invention. In addition, it should begin with the phrase “I/We claim”. The transitional phrase is the next part of the claim and it stands between the preamble and the body. There are two types of transitional phrases— open-ended and closed-ended. Open-ended transitional phrases are inclusive. They expand the scope of the claim by allowing for other elements or limitations. Examples of open-ended transitions are “comprising”, “comprises”, “having”, “containing”, “characterized by”, “characterized in that”, etc. Closed-ended transitional phrases limit the claim to nothing more than the elements that are specifically cited. Examples of closed-ended transitions are “consisting”, “consists”, and “composed of”. The body follows the transitional phrase. It introduces and describes each of the elements/steps of the invention. It also delineates how the elements cooperate with one another structurally, functionally or physically. It covers the essential features that distinguish one’s invention from the prior art. The body can be composed in the form of a single paragraph or sub-paragraphs. Phrases such as “wherein”/ “whereby” can be used in the body to further define a structure or provide a function associated with a given structure.

Furthermore, a patent claim cannot be a mere list of the various parts of an invention. It must explain how the different parts exist in relation to one another. If not described properly, such a claim can get rejected. In addition, Ms. Ilanangai also underscored the importance of following the proper claim punctuations while the drafting of the claims. She next spoke on the significance of using the correct antecedent basis for each of the elements cited in a claim. When the elements are first cited, the indefinite articles “a” and “an” ought to be used. Thereafter, the elements can be referred to by using the definite article “the” or “said”. Furthermore, words such as “about” and “approximately” can be used in the claims wherever deemed necessary. However, negative expressions such as “not of uniform thickness” and relative words like “better”, “taller”, etc. should be avoided. She also advised that when one has both a product and a process, one should first finish with the product claim and then begin the process claim.

Ms. Ilanangai concluded her presentation by citing some interesting examples of patented inventions. She underlined the fact that patents are not just for major technological breakthroughs. It also applies to small, incremental inventions that seek to address specific day-to-day problems. After her presentation, Ms. Ilanangai address some queries related to title of invention, abstract and summary of invention, and field of invention.

The valedictory note was delivered by Dr. Pritam Deb, DPIIT IPR chair of Tezpur University. He thanked Dr. Annamma Samuel, DPIIT IPR chair of Gujarat National Law University, the various speakers, the participants and the organizing team members for making the workshop a success. Dr. Deb expressed his hope that more such informative workshops related to IPR will be organized in the future. Following the valedictory address, the participants spoke about their learning experience in the workshop. From their comments it could be inferred that they had found the workshop to be highly productive and relevant to their courses. The participants also found the practical exercises given during the workshop to be extremely fruitful. Most of them hoped that offline workshops of such kind would also be organized in the future. One of them also suggested the need for a workshop dedicated only to prior art search.

DPIIT CHAIR GNLU
Host

P ILANANGAI
Cohost

ankita

AVUSH SINGH

Abhay Dwivedi

Viewing P ILANANGAI...

- 61% +

TYPES OF CLAIMS

TWO BASIC TYPES OF CLAIMS

- Independent claim
- Dependent claim

INDEPENDENT CLAIM

- Stand alone claim/does not depend on any claim.
- Broadest claim.
- Covers all the significant characteristics of the invention.
- Different embodiments of the same invention can have an independent claim such as a method, apparatus.
- But should be covered by the unity of invention.

contd...

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graph TD
    Method((Method)) --- ClaimTypes((Claim Types))
    Apparatus((Apparatus)) --- ClaimTypes
    Process((Process)) --- ClaimTypes
    ClaimTypes --- PatentableRegion((Patentable Region))
  
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Participants (23)

Search

MP

MILAN PRAJAPATI

MM

Mridul Malpani

SD

Sajal Das

SP

shainy p

UG

Uttara Gupta

VG

Vagmi Gandhi

VR

Vatshal Raval

V

Vishishta

VB

Vivek Basanagoudar

Mute all

Unmute all

Astitva Singh

P ILANANGAI
Cohost

Anagha Matondkar

Anukaulav Singh

Viewing P ILANANGAI...

- 61% +

PATENTS NOT ONLY FOR MAJOR TECHNOLOGICAL BREAKTHROUGH...
BUT EVEN FOR ANY SMALL INCREMENTAL INVENTIONS!!
SO UNDERSTAND, RESPECT, CREATE AND PROTECT YOUR IP!!

Participants (24)

Search

AM

Aritra Mukherjee
Cohost, me

DG

DPIIT CHAIR GNLU
Host

PI

P ILANANGAI
Cohost

Mute all

Unmute all

Chat

assignments within 7-10 days. The participation certificate will be issued after the completion of the assignments.

To: Everyone

Abhay Dwivedi

Astitva Singh

aishwarya

Anagha Matondkar


Ananya Mahanta


Ankita Yadav

Anukaulav Singh

Layout

Prof P Deb







DPIIT CHAIR GNLU (Host)



Speaking: DPIIT CHAIR GNLU (Host)







Layout







DPIIT CHAIR GNLU (Host)

Deepachaudhary







Anukaulav Singh

Ayush singh

Ayushi

Geeta Zirdo

shainy p

Vagmi Gandhi



A National workshop on

Capacity building for Enforcement and Adjudication of IPR

On 25th March, 2022

Organized by

DPIIT IPR Chair, Tezpur University

In association with

Cell for IPR Promotion and Management (CIPAM), New Delhi

&

Police Training College (PTC) Assam, Dergaon

Venue: Conference Hall, PTC, Dergaon

Creating awareness about Intellectual Property Rights amongst the police personnel can assist them in handling cases relating to IPRs in their day to day activities. In order to provide guidance in strengthening the enforcement mechanism of IPRs, TUIPR Cell has taken out a capacity building campaign at Police Training College Assam, Dergaon by organising a national level daylong workshop entitled “*Capacity building for Enforcement and Adjudication of IPR*” on 25th March, 2022. The programme was cordially organized by the instituted DPIIT IPR Chair at Tezpur University in association with the Cell for IPR Promotion and Management (CIPAM), New Delhi and Police Training College Assam, Dergaon. This daylong programme was organized as a part of the celebration of “Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav” where ninety seven (97) police personnel from four Training schools of the college participated to enrich themselves with various shades of IPRs.

The programme was started with a welcome speech from Shri Debasish Sarma (APS), Principal of the Police Training College Assam, where he introduced the subject IPR to the participants and also put his views on the importance of the programme in the present day’s scenario of ever increasing market of pirated products. He concluded his inaugural speech by appreciating the effort of DPIIT IPR Chair, Tezpur University for taking this initiative of organizing such a timely programme.



Photo: Group photos of the organizers with participants

Dr. Koushik Saikia, Research Assistant, TUIPR Cell then gave welcome to the present senior police personnel and the participants from the police training college in the programme. He mentioned that it was a long awaited programme for the TUIPR Cell. He let the participants know how the Cell had been planning to organize this programme realizing the need to build the capacity of the enforcement agency like police for efficient implementation of IPRs. In his welcome speech he also mentioned the role Tezpur University IPR Cell in promoting and creating awareness among the various IP creators, innovators in different parts of the region by physically reaching them.

Shri Mainul Islam Mandal (IPS) DIGP, Police training college Assam in his welcome address mentioned the power of inventions in the development and evolution of human civilization. He also

stated the relevance of this programme to the police community and made the participants realized how they are integral part of the IPR system.



Photo: Prof. P. Deb, DPIIT IPR Chair professor, Tezpur University (in left) and Shri Mainul Islam Mandal, DIGP (in right) while delivering their welcome speeches.

The inauguration session was concluded with the welcome speech of Prof. Pritam Deb, DPIIT IPR Chair Professor, Tezpur University. In his inaugural speech, he conveyed sincere thanks to all the participants and the Police Training College authority for providing supports and help in organizing the event. He also mentioned how TUIPR Cell had realized the importance of IPR enforcement long back in 2012 and organized programme with Mr. J. N. Choudhury IPS, then Director General of Police, Assam along with other dignitaries of senior Police officials and Judicial officers.

The first lecture of the Technical Session was delivered by Prof. P. Deb. In his lecture he introduced all the types of Intellectual Properties to the gathering and emphasized particularly on the part of the IPRs regime where the responsibilities of police force come. He specifically mentioned about the types of infringements related to copyright, trademark and Geographical Indication (GI) etc. He also urged on the issues of Gamucha, Muga Silk etc. and mentioned what are the measures we should take through IP protection to intact the pure form of these cultural identities of the state and at the same time earn the economic benefit. He thanked the DIGP and Principal of the Police Training College for showing interest in inclusion of IP related courses in the academic training syllabus of the college.



Photo: Prof. P. Deb, DPIIT IPR Chair Professor, Tezpur University while delivering his lecture (top- left), Shri Dharendra Singh, Senior Associate, United IPR, New Delhi while delivering his lecture (top- right), participants of the programme (bottom-left) and Prof. P. Deb while interacting with the participants (bottom-right)

The second and last technical lecture was delivered by Shri Dharendra Singh, Senior Associate, United IPR, New Delhi, who was joining the program on behalf of the CIPAM, New Delhi. In his lecture, he encompassed the area on legal aspects of IPRs. He explained the importance of different IPs and their protections for the benefits of creators and the society. His lecture was centered on the characteristics of Trademark, Industrial design and copyrights and how these can be protected under the Indian Laws. He also mentioned the responsibilities of police forces to develop sustainable IPR ecosystem.

The daylong programme was concluded with the vote of thanks of Inspector Shri Sibado Singpho. In his concluding remark he gave sincere thanks to the TUIPR Cell for organizing such an important and timely programme. He thanked the authority of the training college for providing logistic support and permission to carry out the event. He sincerely thanked the resource persons for being present and delivering their talks even after their tight schedule. At the end, he thanked all the participants for their presence and active participation in the programme.

The print media coverage of the event in Assamese:

তেজপুৰ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ উদ্যোগত দেৰগাঁও আৰক্ষী অনুশীলন কেন্দ্ৰত কৰ্মশালা সম্পন্ন



সৌৰী প্ৰসাদ শৰ্মা, ২৬ মাৰ্চঃ যোৱা ২৫ মাৰ্চত তেজপুৰ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ বৌদ্ধিক সম্পত্তি অধিকাৰ কোষ, নতুন দিল্লীৰ উদ্যোগত অসম আৰক্ষী অনুশীলন কেন্দ্ৰ, দেৰগাঁওত এখন এদিনীয়া কৰ্মশালা অনুষ্ঠিত হৈ যায়। উক্ত এদিনীয়া কৰ্মশালাখনত ডিআইজিপি মইনুল ইছলাম মণ্ডল, অসম আৰক্ষী অনুশীলন কেন্দ্ৰ দেৰগাঁওৰ অধ্যক্ষ দেৱাশিস শৰ্মা, তেজপুৰ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ Department for Promotion of Industrial and Internal Trade আসনৰ অধ্যাপক প্ৰীতম দেৱকে প্ৰমুখ্য কৰি এশৰো অধিক আৰক্ষী বিষয়া আৰু কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে যোগদান কৰে। অনুষ্ঠানটো আৰম্ভ কৰি অধ্যক্ষ দেৱাশিস শৰ্মাই সাপ্ৰতিক সময়ত বৌদ্ধিক সম্পত্তিৰ গুৰুত্বৰ বিষয়ে থলমূল আভাস দাঙি ধৰে। তেজপুৰ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ বৌদ্ধিক সম্পত্তি অধিকাৰ কোষৰ গৱেষণা সহায়ক ড° কৌশিক শইকীয়াই আদৰ্শী ভাষণ আগবঢ়াই তেজপুৰ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ বৌদ্ধিক অধিকাৰ কোষৰ লগতে উত্তৰ-পূব ভাৰতত কোষটোৱে বৌদ্ধিক সম্পত্তিৰ অধিকাৰৰ সম্পৰ্কত কিদৰে সজাগতা সৃষ্টি কৰিছে সেই বিষয়ে অৱগত কৰে। অনুষ্ঠানত উপস্থিত থাকি ডিআইজিপি মণ্ডলে তেওঁৰ উল্লেখযোগ্য ভাষণত বৌদ্ধিকতা কি আৰু সাংগঠনিক সমস্যা, বৌদ্ধিক সম্পত্তি, সৰ্বস্বত্ব

ওপৰত গুৰুত্ব দিয়াটো কিয় আবশ্যক এই সম্পৰ্কে উপস্থিত আৰক্ষী বিষয়াসকলক অৱগত কৰে। DPIITৰ IPR আসনৰ অধ্যাপক প্ৰীতম দেৱেও নিজৰ আদৰ্শী ভাষণত DIGP আৰু অধ্যক্ষ ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰি আৰক্ষী আৰু বৌদ্ধিক সম্পত্তিৰ অধিকাৰ সুৰক্ষাৰ যি সম্পৰ্ক আৰু এই ক্ষেত্ৰত আৰক্ষীসকলে পালন কৰিবলগীয়া দায়িত্বৰ বিষয়ে উল্লেখ কৰে। অনুষ্ঠানটোত অংশগ্ৰহণকাৰীসকলক উপকৃত কৰাৰ উদ্দেশ্যে দুটা কাৰিকৰী আলোচনা চক্ৰ কপায়িত কৰা হয়, য'ত IPR অধ্যাপক প্ৰীতম দেৱ আৰু নতুন দিল্লীস্থিত ইউনাইটেড IPRৰ IP অধিবক্তা দেৱেন্দ্ৰ সিঙে বৌদ্ধিক সম্পত্তিৰ

সুৰক্ষাৰ অধিকাৰ, বৌদ্ধিক সম্পত্তিৰ বিষয়ে ব্যাখ্যা আগবঢ়াই আৰক্ষীৰ হ'বলগীয়া ভূমিকাৰ বিষয়েও নিজা মন্তব্য আগবঢ়ায়। বৌদ্ধিক সম্পত্তিৰ অধিকাৰৰ লগত জড়িত থকা আইন আৰু সেইবোৰৰ প্ৰায়োগিক নিয়মাবলীৰ বিষয়ে IP অধিবক্তা দেৱেন্দ্ৰ সিঙে বক্তব্যত বিস্তৃতভাৱে আলোচনা কৰে। অনুষ্ঠানটোৰ সামৰণিত আৰক্ষী বিষয়া সিৰালো সিংফৌৱে অনুষ্ঠানটো আয়োজন কৰাৰ বাবে তেজপুৰ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ বৌদ্ধিক সম্পত্তি অধিকাৰ কোষ, অসম আৰক্ষী অনুশীলন কেন্দ্ৰৰ কৰ্তৃপক্ষ তথা উপস্থিত থকা সকলো আৰক্ষী বিষয়া আৰু কৰ্মচাৰীক ধন্যবাদ জনায়।

Photo: Ganadhikar, Assamese daily, dated 27th March, 2022

তেজপুৰ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ উদ্যোগত দেৰগাঁও আৰক্ষী অনুশীলন কেন্দ্ৰত কৰ্মশালা সম্পন্ন



দৈনন্দিন বাৰ্তাৰ সেৱা, ২৬ মাৰ্চঃ ২৫ মাৰ্চত তেজপুৰ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ বৌদ্ধিক সম্পত্তি অধিকাৰ কোষ [Tezpur University Intellectual Property Rights Cell] আৰু CIPAM [Cell for IPR Promotion and Management], নতুন দিল্লীৰ উদ্যোগত অসম আৰক্ষী অনুশীলন কেন্দ্ৰ, দেৰগাঁওত এখন এদিনীয়া কৰ্মশালা অনুষ্ঠিত হৈ যায়। উক্ত এদিনীয়া কৰ্মশালাখনত ডিআইজিপি মইনুল ইছলাম মণ্ডল, অসম আৰক্ষী অনুশীলন কেন্দ্ৰ দেৰগাঁওৰ অধ্যক্ষ দেৱাশিস শৰ্মা, তেজপুৰ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ Department for Promotion of Industrial and Internal Trade আসনৰ অধ্যাপক প্ৰীতম দেৱকে প্ৰমুখ্য কৰি এশৰো অধিক আৰক্ষী বিষয়া আৰু কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে যোগদান কৰে। অনুষ্ঠানটো আৰম্ভ কৰি অধ্যক্ষ দেৱাশিস শৰ্মাই সাপ্ৰতিক সময়ত বৌদ্ধিক সম্পত্তিৰ গুৰুত্বৰ বিষয়ে থলমূল আভাস দাঙি ধৰে। তেজপুৰ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ বৌদ্ধিক সম্পত্তি অধিকাৰ কোষৰ গৱেষণা

সহায়ক ড° কৌশিক শইকীয়াই আদৰ্শী ভাষণ আগবঢ়াই তেজপুৰ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ বৌদ্ধিক অধিকাৰ কোষৰ লগতে উত্তৰ-পূব ভাৰতত কোষটোৱে বৌদ্ধিক সম্পত্তিৰ অধিকাৰৰ সম্পৰ্কত কিদৰে সজাগতা সৃষ্টি কৰিছে সেই বিষয়ে অৱগত কৰে। অনুষ্ঠানত উপস্থিত থাকি ডিআইজিপি মণ্ডলে তেওঁৰ উল্লেখযোগ্য ভাষণত বৌদ্ধিকতা কি আৰু সাংগঠনিক সমস্যা, বৌদ্ধিক সম্পত্তি, সৰ্বস্বত্ব

সাপ্ৰতিক সময়ত বৌদ্ধিক সম্পত্তি সুৰক্ষাৰ ওপৰত গুৰুত্ব দিয়াটো কিয় আবশ্যক এই সম্পৰ্কে উপস্থিত আৰক্ষী বিষয়াসকলক অৱগত কৰে। DPIITৰ IPR আসনৰ অধ্যাপক প্ৰীতম দেৱেও নিজৰ আদৰ্শী ভাষণত DIGP আৰু অধ্যক্ষ ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰি আৰক্ষী আৰু বৌদ্ধিক সম্পত্তিৰ অধিকাৰ সুৰক্ষাৰ যি সম্পৰ্ক আৰু এই ক্ষেত্ৰত আৰক্ষীসকলে পালন কৰিবলগীয়া দায়িত্বৰ বিষয়ে উল্লেখ কৰে। অনুষ্ঠানটোত অংশগ্ৰহণকাৰীসকলক উপকৃত কৰাৰ উদ্দেশ্যে দুটা কাৰিকৰী আলোচনা চক্ৰ কপায়িত কৰা হয়, য'ত IPR অধ্যাপক প্ৰীতম দেৱ আৰু নতুন দিল্লীস্থিত ইউনাইটেড IPRৰ IP অধিবক্তা দেৱেন্দ্ৰ সিঙে বৌদ্ধিক সম্পত্তিৰ সুৰক্ষাৰ অধিকাৰ, বৌদ্ধিক সম্পত্তিৰ বিষয়ে ব্যাখ্যা আগবঢ়াই আৰক্ষীৰ হ'বলগীয়া ভূমিকাৰ বিষয়েও নিজা মন্তব্য আগবঢ়ায়। বৌদ্ধিক সম্পত্তিৰ অধিকাৰৰ লগত জড়িত থকা আইন আৰু সেইবোৰৰ প্ৰায়োগিক নিয়মাবলীৰ বিষয়ে IP অধিবক্তা দেৱেন্দ্ৰ সিঙে বক্তব্যত বিস্তৃত ভাৱে আলোচনা কৰে। অনুষ্ঠানটোৰ সামৰণিত আৰক্ষী বিষয়া সিৰালো সিংফৌৱে অনুষ্ঠানটো আয়োজন কৰাৰ বাবে তেজপুৰ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ বৌদ্ধিক সম্পত্তি অধিকাৰ কোষ, অসম আৰক্ষী অনুশীলন কেন্দ্ৰৰ কৰ্তৃপক্ষ তথা উপস্থিত থকা সকলো আৰক্ষী বিষয়া আৰু কৰ্মচাৰীক ধন্যবাদ জনায়।

Photo: Doinik Barta, Assamese daily, dated 27th March, 2022

বৌদ্ধিক সম্পত্তিৰ অধিকাৰ সম্পৰ্কীয় কৰ্মশালা

আমাৰ অসমৰ প্ৰায় বিপৰীত, যোৰহাট, ২৬ মাৰ্চঃ তেজপুৰ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ বৌদ্ধিক সম্পত্তি অধিকাৰ কোষ আৰু নতুন দিল্লীৰ চিআইপিএমৰ উদ্যোগত তেজপুৰৰ দেৰগাঁওত আৰক্ষী অনুশীলন কেন্দ্ৰত এখন এদিনীয়া কৰ্মশালা অনুষ্ঠিত হৈ যায়। কৰ্মশালাত আৰক্ষীৰ ডিআই জি, অসম আৰক্ষী অনুশীলন কেন্দ্ৰ দেৰগাঁওৰ অধ্যক্ষ আৰু তেজপুৰ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ বিভিন্ন বিভাগৰ লগতে শতাধিক আৰক্ষী বিষয়া আৰু কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰে। অধ্যক্ষ দেৱাশিস শৰ্মাই অনুষ্ঠানটো আৰম্ভ কৰি সাপ্ৰতিক পৰিস্থিতিত বৌদ্ধিক সম্পত্তিৰ গুৰুত্বৰ বিষয়ে আভাস দাঙি ধৰে। তেজপুৰ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ বৌদ্ধিক সম্পত্তি অধিকাৰ কোষৰ গৱেষণা কেন্দ্ৰৰ সহায়ক ড° কৌশিক শইকীয়াই আদৰ্শী ভাষণ প্ৰদান কৰি তেজপুৰ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ বৌদ্ধিক সম্পত্তি অধিকাৰ কোষৰ লগতে উত্তৰ-পূব ভাৰতত কোষটোৱে বৌদ্ধিক সম্পত্তি অধিকাৰৰ বিষয়ে সজাগতা সৃষ্টি কৰাত পালন কৰা ভূমিকাৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰে। ডিআই জি (পি) মইনুল ইছলাম মণ্ডলে উল্লেখযোগ্য ভাষণত সাপ্ৰতিক সময়ত বৌদ্ধিক সম্পত্তি সুৰক্ষাৰ ওপৰত গুৰুত্ব দিয়াটো কিয় আবশ্যক তাৰ ব্যাখ্যা কৰে। ডিআই আই চি আই পি আৰ অধ্যাপক প্ৰীতম দেৱেও ভাষণ আগবঢ়ায়। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত আৰক্ষীসকলে পালন কৰিবলগা দায়িত্বৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰে। অনুষ্ঠানত দুটা কাৰিকৰী পৰ্যালোচনা কপায়িত কৰা হয়। য'ত আই পি আৰৰ অধ্যাপক প্ৰীতম দেৱ আৰু দেৱেন্দ্ৰ সিঙে বক্তব্য আগবঢ়ায়। তেওঁলোকে

Photo: Aamar Asom, Assamese daily, dated 27th March, 2022



A National workshop on

Capacity building for Enforcement and Adjudication of IPR

Organized by DPIIT IPR Chair, Tezpur University
In association with Cell for IPR Promotion and Management (CIPAM),
New Delhi

&
Police Training College (PTC) Assam, Dergaon

(Date: 25th March, 2022, Venue: Police Training College, Dergaon, Time: 12.00 pm onwards)

Speakers



Prof. P. Deb
DPIIT IPR Chair Professor
IPR Cell
Tezpur University



Mr. Dharendra Singh
Senior Associate
United IPR
New Delhi

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Phone no. 9957074291

A National workshop on Capacity building for Enforcement and Adjudication of IPR

Organized by
Organized by DPIIT IPR Chair, Tezpur University
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New Delhi

&
Police Training College (PTC), Dergaon, Assam
Venue: Conference Hall, PTC, Dergaon

Date: 25th March, 2022

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

Time: 12:00 pm

Program		Speaker	Tentative Duration
Inauguration Programme	Welcome Speech by	Shri Debasish Sarma, APS Principal, Police Training College, Dergaon	12.00 -12.10 pm
	Speech by	Shri Mainul Islam Mandal, IPS DIGP (Trg), Police Training College, Dergaon	12.10 -12.20 pm
	Speech by	Prof. Pritam Deb DPIIT Chair Professor IPR Cell, Tezpur University	12.20 -12.30 pm
Break: High Tea			
Technical Session			
Lecture-1		Prof. Pritam Deb DPIIT Chair Professor IPR Cell, Tezpur University	12.40 -1.25 pm
Lecture-2		Shri Dharendra Singh Senior Associate & IP Attorney and Brand Protection Consultant, United IPR, New Delhi	1.25-2.10 pm
Closing remarks		From Police Training College (PTC), Dergaon	2.10-2.20 pm

About the Speakers:

Prof. Pritam Deb

Prof. Pritam Deb holds position of DPIIT-IPR Chair Professor in Tezpur University (Central University). He is a nationally recognized scholar and teacher in the fields of IPR, Patent, PCT and Trade secrets. He has been constantly providing technical supports guiding the innovators and creators for creating and securing an IPR conscious ecosystem. Besides teaching technical nuances to the students enrolled for the courses on IPR, he has also been working for initiating many industry academia research collaborations as part of the efforts initiated for creating a Pro-Industry research platform in the University. He did his Ph.D. in Nanoscience from Jadavpur University and post doctorate from TU Delft. His research achievements include nine patents and two software copyrights, besides 125 research papers in reputed journals. He spearheaded many innovative IPR activities in Tezpur University campus --Best Innovative Idea Competition, IPR Quiz, IP Day Talk etc. He has provided effective and inspiring leadership by preparing and implementing strategies of IPR Policy objectives e.g. Creating IPR Awareness, Administration and Management of IPR, Human Capital Development. He has received many international and national awards and recognitions in his career. Recently, in recognition to significant contribution in innovation and technology development, he has been adjudged for the prestigious Visitor's Award conferred by the President of India for Technology Development for the year 2020. He also held a number of visiting and honorary positions, including the Max Planck Fellow of Max-Planck-Institut für Eisenforschung, Germany, APS-IUSSTF Professor at Rice University, USA etc.



Mr. Dharendra Singh

Mr. Dharendra Singh is an excellent attorney specializing in Intellectual Property Rights. With around 4 years of experience of practicing at boutique IP firm and as an in-house counsel for FMCG giant Dabur, Dharendra's expertise extends to the entire cycle of IP (i.e. prosecution, opposition, litigation of contentious matters, enforcement and licensing). Although his focus is trademarks, copyrights and designs; he has also advised on several ancillary laws like Legal Metrology Act and Indian Contract Act.



As a pro-bono initiative, Dharendra has also assisted in conducting training sessions on IPR laws and has delivered lectures on brand identification techniques to the Custom Authorities at various ports of India."