



A T M E
College of Engineering



Module-5

Industrial Designs & Geographical Indications

Course Code: **BRMK557**

Teaching Hours/Week (L:T:P: S) :1:2:0:0

Total Hours of Pedagogy :40

Credits :02

CIE Marks :50

SEE Marks :50

Total Marks :100

Exam Hours :03

Course Objectives:

- CO1. To Understand the knowledge on basics of research and its types.
- CO2. To Learn the concept of Literature Review, Technical Reading, Attributions and Citations.
- CO3. To learn Ethics in Engineering Research.
- CO4. To Discuss the concepts of Intellectual Property Rights in engineering.



Module-5(8 Hours)

Industrial Designs: Eligibility Criteria. Acts and Laws to Govern Industrial Designs. Design Rights. Enforcement of Design Rights. Non-Protectable Industrial Designs India. Protection Term. Procedure for Registration of Industrial Designs. Prior Art Search. Application for Registration. Duration of the Registration of a Design. Importance of Design Registration. Cancellation of the Registered Design. Application Forms. Classification of Industrial Designs. Designs Registration Trend in India. International Treaties. Famous Case Law: Apple Inc. vs. Samsung Electronics Co.

Geographical Indications: Acts, Laws and Rules Pertaining to GI. Ownership of GI. Rights Granted to the Holders. Registered GI in India. Identification of Registered GI. Classes of GI. Non-Registerable GI. Protection of GI. Collective or Certification Marks. Enforcement of GI Rights. Procedure for GI Registration Documents Required for GI Registration. GI Ecosystem in India.

Case Studies on Patents: Case study of Curcuma (Turmeric) Patent, Case study of Neem Patent, Case study of Basmati patent. IP Organizations in India. Schemes and Programs.

Industrial Designs

- The word '**Design**' is defined as the features of shape, configuration, pattern, ornament or composition of lines or colours applied to any article (Item, Object etc).
- The Design may be of any dimension i.e. one or two or three dimensional or a combination of these.
- In addition, it may be created by any industrial process or means, whether manual, mechanical or chemical, separate or combined, which in the finished article appeal to and is judged solely by the eye.
- But the word '**Design**' does not include any mode or principle of construction or anything which is in substance a merely mechanical device.
- The main object of registration of industrial Designs is to protect and incentivize the original creativity of the originator and encourage others to work towards the art of creativity.

Eligibility Criteria

- The Design for which the protection is being sought must be **novel or original** i.e., should not be disclosed to the public by prior publication or by prior use or in any other way.
- The Design should be **significantly distinguishable** from the already registered Designs existing in the public domain.

Acts and Laws to Govern Industrial Designs

In India, Industrial Designs are governed under ‘The Designs Act’, 2000.

The Design should include the following characteristics:

1. It should be **novel and original**.
2. It should be applicable to a **functional article**.
3. It should be visible on a **finished article**.
4. There should be no prior publication or disclosure of the Design.

- ***Coca-Cola Bottle*** - The contoured-shaped glass bottle of the CocaCola Company is marvelled as a master showpiece in the field of industrial design. It was designed in 1915 and is still a cynosure for all eyes.
- ***Piaggio Vespa*** - Piaggio is an Italian company famous for manufacturing Vespa scooters. These scooters are sold worldwide since 1940s. The structural design of the scooter is pleasing to the eyes. This two-wheeler has a painted steel body concealing the engine, driver's feet rest comfortably on a flat floorboard, the front vertical portion comprising of a handle, breaks and speedometer has ample space for hands' grip and also provides protection from incoming wind air.



Some of the famous Industrial Designs

- ***iPhone*** - It is a highly popular mobile phone manufactured by American company 'Apple Inc'. The sleek, handy and rectangular body is pleasing to the eyes. The corners are round and smooth. The features, such as on/off and speech volume, are easy to operate.
- ***Mini Cooper*** - Mini Cooper is an automobile car manufactured by the British Motor Corporation in the later part of the 20th century. It is a small size car. Its shape has been designed in a unique manner so as to provide plenty of space (nearly 80%) for passenger seating and luggage storage.



- ***Rocking Wheel Chair*** - It is a sleek, circular-shaped chair which provides smooth rocking motion. There is a provision for a headlight in the upper part of the chair.



Design Rights

- The Design registration confers a **monopolistic right to the Proprietor** by which he can legally exclude others from *reproducing, manufacturing, selling, or dealing* in the said registered Design without his prior consent.
- The Design registration is particularly useful for entities where the shape of the product has aesthetic value and the entity wishes to have exclusivity over the said **novel and original Design** applied to its product(s) or article(s).

Enforcement of Design Rights

- Once the applicant has been conferred with the rights over a specific Design, he has the right to sue the person (natural/entity) if the pirated products of his registered design are being used.
- He can file the infringement case in the court (not lower than District Court) in order to stop such exploitation and for claiming any damage to which the registered proprietor is legally entitled.
- The court will ensure first that the Design of the said product is registered under the **Designs Act, 2000**.
- If the Design is found not registered under the Act, there will not be legal action against the infringer. If the infringer is found guilty of piracy or infringement, the court can ask him to pay the damage (**₹ 50,000/-**) in respect of infringement of one registered Design.

Non-Protectable Industrial Designs in India

- Any Industrial Design which is against public moral values. Industrial Designs including flags, emblems or signs of any country.
- Industrial Designs of integrated circuits.
- Any Design describing the process of making of an article.
- Industrial Designs of – books, calendars, certificates, forms and
- other documents, dressmaking patterns, greeting cards, leaflets, maps and plan cards, postcards, stamps, medals.
- The artistic work defined under Section 2(c) of the Copyright Act, 1957 is not a subject matter for registration for Industrial Designs, such as:
 - ✓ Paintings, sculptures, drawings including a diagram, map, chart or plan.
 - ✓ Photographs and work of architecture.
 - ✓ Any other work related to artistic craftsmanship.
 - ✓ Industrial Designs does not include any Trademark (The Designs Act, 2000).

Validity of Industrial Design

- The outer ‘**Shape or Design**’ of a product makes it more appealing and acts as the value-adding factor to the product.
- There is a need to protect one’s creation from being used by third parties without consent from the original creator.
- The **registered Designs** are protected for 10 years in India and can be extended by 5 years after making a renewal application.

- *Prior Art Search*

Before filing an application for registration of Industrial Designs, it is prudent to ensure that the same or similar Design has not been registered earlier. This search can be carried out using various search engines, such as:

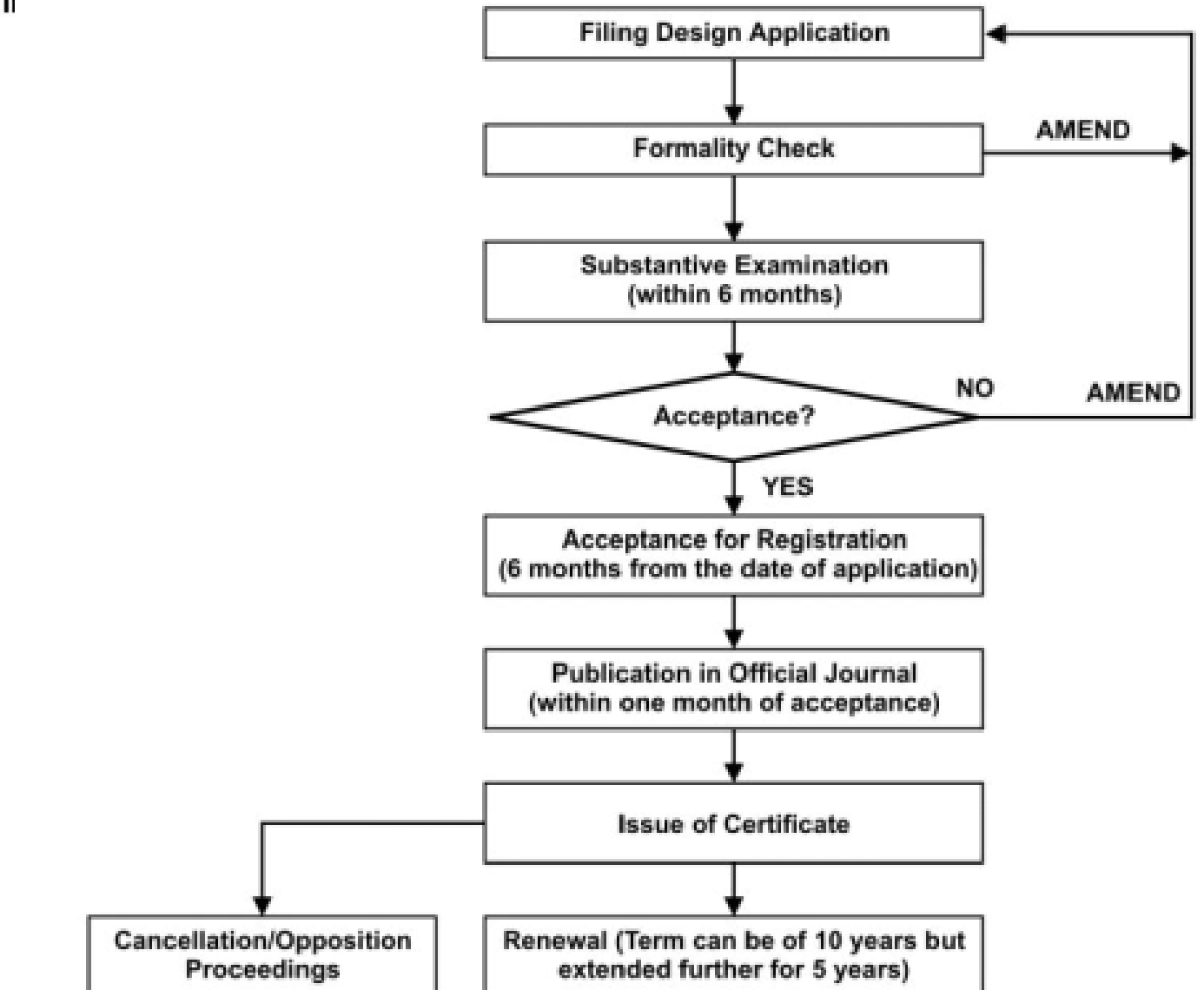
- Design Search Utility (CGPD TM) (<https://ipindiaservices.gov.in/designsearch/>).
- Global Design Database (WIPO) (<https://www3.wipo.int/designdb/en/index.jsp>).
- Hague Express Database (WIPO) (<https://www3.wipo.int/designdb/hague/en/#>).
- Design View (EUIPO) (<https://www.tmdn.org/tmdsview-web/welcome#/dsview>).



Application for Registration



- Once the applicant is satisfied that his Design is **novel and significantly distinguishable** from other Designs, he can proceed with filing an application for Design registration.
- The application for registration of Design can be filed by an **individual, small entity, institution, organization and industry.**
- The application may be filed through a professional patent agent or legal practitioner. If the applicant is **not a resident of India**, an agent residing in India has to be employed for this purpose.
- The applicant submits the registration application at the **Design Office Deputy Controller of Patents & Designs**, Patent Office, Intellectual Property Office Building, CP-2 Sector V, Salt Lake City, Kolkata-700091.



- The registration of a Design may be cancelled at any time. The petition has to be filed in Form-8 with prescribed fee to the Controller of Designs. The application can be made on the following grounds:
- Design has already been registered.
- Design has been published in India or elsewhere before the date of registration.
- Design is not novel and original.
- It is not a Design under Clause (d) of Section 2.

➤ There are a total of 24 forms pertaining to Industrial Designs.

S. No	Name of the Form	Form No.	Fee (₹)		
			Natural Person	Small Entity	Large Entity
1.	Application for registration of Design.	Form-1	1,000	2,000	4,000
2.	Application for the Restoration of Design.	Form-4	1,000	2,000	4,000
3.	Application for renewal of Design.	Form-3	2,000	4,000	8,000
4.	Petition for cancellation for registration of a Design.	Form-8	1,500	3,000	6,000
5.	Notice of intended exhibition or publication of unregistered Design.	Form-9	500	1,000	2,000

6.	Application for entry of name of proprietor or part proprietor in the Register.	Form-11	500	1,000	2,000
7.	Request for correction of clerical error.	Form-14	500	1,000	2,000
8.	Request for certified copy.	Form-15	500	1,000	2,000
9.	Application for rectification of Register.	Form-17	500	1,000	2,000
10.	Notice of opposition.	Form-19	100	200	400

Source: <http://www.ipindia.nic.in/designs.htm>

- Designs are registered in different classes as per the **Locarno Agreement, 1968**; <https://www.wipo.int/classifications/locarno/loc pub/en/fr/>).
- It is used to **classify goods for the registration** of Industrial Designs as well as for Design searches.
- The signatory parties have to indicate these classes in the official documents too. The classification comprises a list of classes and subclasses with a list of goods that constitute Industrial Designs.
- There are **32 classes and 237 subclasses** that can be searched in two languages i.e. **English and French**.

- For example, Class 1 includes *foodstuff for human beings, foodstuffs* for animals and dietetic foods excluding packages because they are classified under Class 9 (**Bottles, Flasks, Pots, Carboys, Demijohns, and Pressurized Containers**).
- Class 32 classifies the Design of **graphic symbols and logos**, surface patterns, ornamentation.

International Treaties

The WIPO has put in place two important treaties (international) dealing with the smooth functioning of various aspects of Industrial Designs:

- Hague Agreement for international registration (1925)
(<https://www.wipo.int/treaties/en/registration/hague/>)
- Locarno Agreement (1968) for international classification
(<https://www.wipo.int/treaties/en/classification/locarno/>)

Famous Case Law:

Apple Inc. vs. Samsung Electronics Co.

- In 2011, Apple Inc. filed a case against Samsung Electronics Co. in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California for infringing their Designs and Utility Patents of the user interface like screen app grid and tap to zoom.
- As evidence, Apple Inc. submitted the side-by-side image comparison of the **iPhone 3GS and the i9000 Galaxy S** to demonstrate the alleged similarities in both models.
- However, later it was found that the images were tempered by the Apple Company to match the dimensions and features of the controversial Designs. So the counsel for Samsung Electronics blamed Apple of submitting false and misleading evidence to the court and the company countersued the Apple Company in Seoul, South Korea; Tokyo, Japan; and Mannheim, Germany, United States District Court for the District of Delaware, and with the United States International Trade Commission (ITC) in Washington D.C.
- The proceedings continued for the **7 years in various courts**. In June 2018 both companies reached for a settlement and **Samsung was ordered to pay \$539 million to Apple Inc. for infringing on its patents**.

Geographical Indications

- In every country, there are certain **regions famous** for their **traditional knowledge/heritage** in various sectors, such as agriculture, food products, textiles, etc.
- People from far-off places used to travel to buy these products. For example, **Christopher Columbus sailed from Spain to import world-famous spices from India.**
- British people travelled to **Arabian countries to import Arabian horses** for siring fast running horses for commercial gains. Similarly, **China silk and Dhaka Muslin** have been in great demand from times immemorial.
- With the passage of time, a specific link between the goods produced and geographical location evolved, resulting in the growth of **Geographical Indications (GI).**





Geographical Indications



- A GI is defined as a sign which can be used on products belonging to a particular geographical location/region and possesses qualities or a reputation associated with that region. In GI, there is a strong link between the product and its original place of production.

Acts, Laws and Rules Pertaining to GI

- In India, GI was introduced in 2003 and is governed under the 'Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act, 1999' and the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Rules, 2002.

Ownership of GI

The ownership/holders of GI (registered) can be of the producers, as a group/association/cooperative society or association or in certain cases, government.

Right to grant the license to others - The holder has the right to gift, sell, transfer/grant a license, mortgage or enter into any other arrangement for consideration regarding their product. A license or assignment must be given in written and registered with the Registrar of GI, for it to be valid and legitimate.

Right to sue - The holder of GI has the right to use and take legal action against a person who uses the product without his consent.

Right to exploit - The holder of GI can authorize users with exclusive right to use goods for which the GI is registered.

Right to get reliefs - Registered proprietors and authorized users have the right to obtain relief concerning the violation of such GI products.

- GI products registered in India belong to the domains of handicrafts, agricultural, food stuffs, alcoholic beverages, etc. The first GI tag was granted in 2004 to Darjeeling Tea and the latest being Kashmir Saffron and Manipur Black rice (Chakhao) in May 2020. A total of 370 GI have been registered in India till May 2020.
- Nearly 58% of these belong to handicrafts, followed by agriculture (30%). Other categories belong to food stuff, manufacturing, and natural goods. In the Handicraft category, Tamilnadu holds the maximum number (21) of GI followed by Uttar Pradesh (20) and Karnataka (19).

GI	Type	State
Darjeeling Tea	Agriculture	West Bengal
Mysore Silk	Handicraft	Karnataka
Kashmir Pashmina	Handicraft	Jammu & Kashmir
Banaras Brocades and Sarees	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
Naga Mircha	Agriculture	Nagaland
Tirupathi Laddu	Foodstuff	Andhra Pradesh
Phulkari	Handicraft	Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan
Basmati	Agriculture	India

Source: http://www.ipindia.nic.in/writereaddata/Portal/Images/pdf/GI_Application_Register_10-09-2019.pdf

- Registered GI products are granted a tag, which is printed on the registered products. The tag confirms the **genuineness of the product in terms of its production** (by set standards) and **location** of production. Non-registered GI products cannot use/exploit this tag. By and large, GI tags represent the place of origin (of the product) along with cultural and/or **historical identity** e.g. **Darjeeling Tea, Mysore Silk, Tirupathi Laddu, etc.**
- In India, GI tags are issued by the Geographical Indication Registry under the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
- The head of GI registry is at Geographical Indications Registry Intellectual Property Office Building, Industrial Estate, G.S.T Road, Guindy, Chennai -600032.

- GI registered products can be grown/produced in any part of the world using standards laid down by the GI Registry. However, these products cannot be labelled as GI as they are not produced/manufactured in a specific geographical location, as mentioned in the official records maintained by the GI Office of GI. For example, plants of Darjeeling Tea can be grown in any part of India. But the tea leaves of these plants cannot be sold under the brand name of Darjeeling Tea, as the concerned plants were not grown in the soil and climate of the Darjeeling area.

Classes of GI

- GI certified goods are classified under 34 different classes, such as
- **Class 1** is for chemicals used in **industry, science, photography, agriculture, horticulture and forestry; unprocessed artificial resins, unprocessed plastics; manures; fire extinguishing compositions; tempering and soldering preparations; chemical substances for preserving foodstuffs; tanning substances; adhesives used in industry.**
- **Class 33** is for alcoholic beverages (except beers) and Class 34 is related to tobacco, smokers' articles, matches.

For GI registration, the indications must fall within the scope of section 2(1) (e) of GI Act, 1999. Being so, it has to also satisfy the provisions of Section 9, which prohibits registration of a GI mentioned below:

- The use of which would be likely to deceive or cause confusion.
- The use of which would be contrary to any law.
- Which comprises or contains any matter likely to hurt the sentiments of society.
- Religious susceptibilities of any class or section of the citizens of India.
- Which are determined to be generic names or indications of goods and are, therefore, not or ceased to be protected in their country of origin or which have fallen into disuse in that country.

The two common methods of protecting a GI are:

- Sui generis systems (i.e. special regimes of protection) and under certification or collective mark systems.
- Many countries, including India to protect GI by using the sui generis system. This decision was taken after the TRIPS agreement (1995) and an option was given to the countries to choose either TRIPS standards or the sui generis system.
- This was decided by considering the fact that every country has different legislation and geographical structures & resources. Therefore, this system is not uniform in all countries and varies according to the jurisdiction and legislation of the particular country.

Prior to filing an application for registering GI, it is prudent to search whether the concerned GI is already protected or not. This can be done by using search engines created by WIPO (<https://www.wipo.int/ipdl/en/search/lisbon/search-struct.jsp> where ‘Search of Appellations of Origin and Geographical Indications’ both can be conducted.

Once the prior search for registered GI is done, the applicant has to file an application. The application for GI can be forwarded by an individual or an organization or authority of people established under Indian law. The application in a prescribed format is submitted to the Registrar, Geographical Indications along with the prescribed fee

1. Details about the applicant's name, address and particulars.
2. Application form GI-1A.
3. Statement about the designated goods being protected under GI.
4. Class of goods. Affidavit to establish the claim of genuinely representing the interest of the producers.
5. Characteristics of GI.
6. The special human skill required (if any).

Flow chart for the process of GI registration

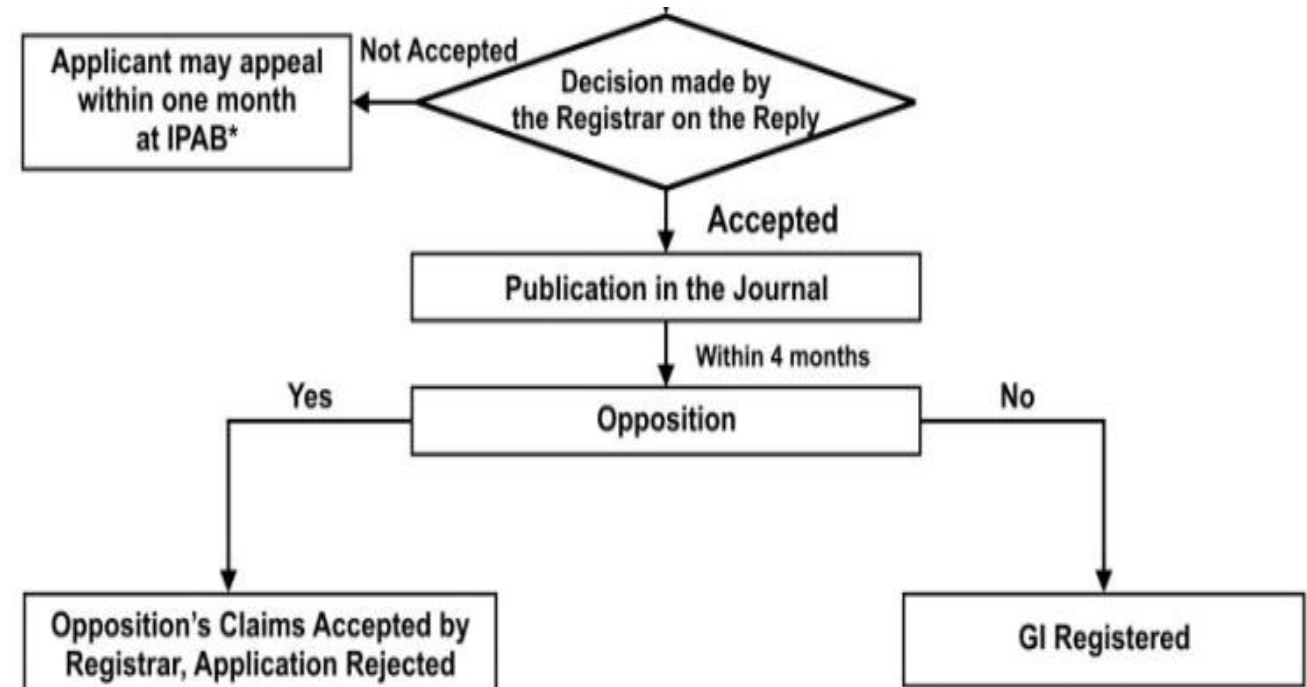
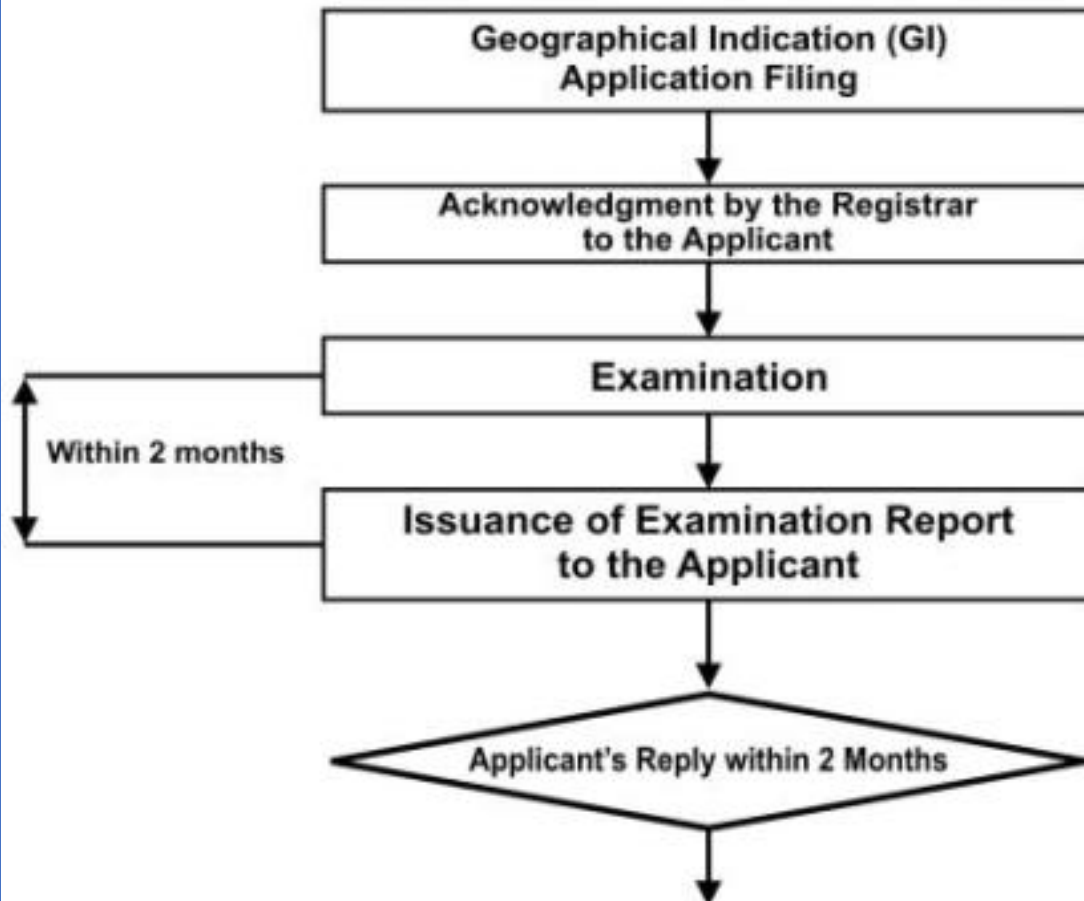


Table 2.12: Important application forms related to GI.

Form No.	Title	Requisite Fee (₹)
GI-1	Application for the registration of a Geographical Indication for goods included in one class.	5000
	Application for the registration of a Geographical Indication for goods included in one class from a Convention country.	5000
	A single application for the registration of a Geographical Indication for goods in different classes.	5,000 for each class
	A single application for the registration of a Geographical Indication for goods in different classes from a Convention country.	5,000 for each class

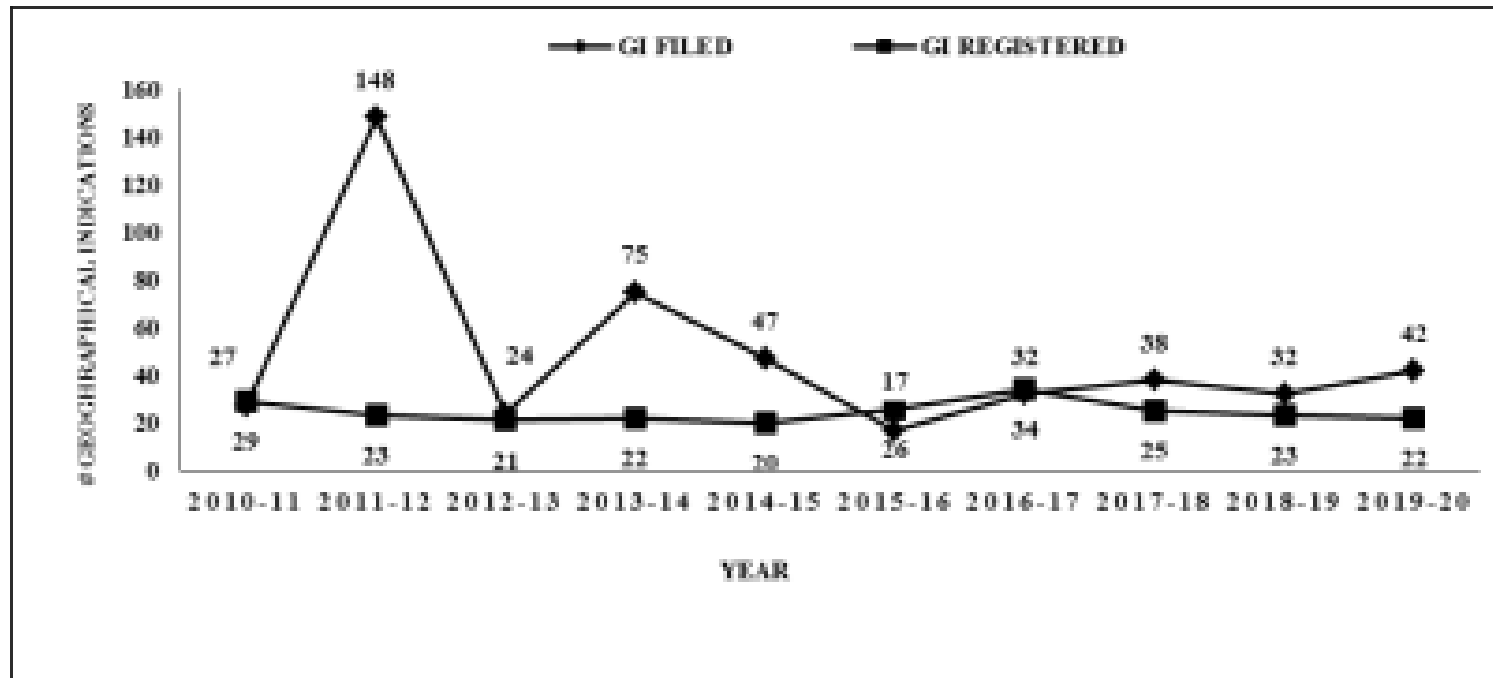


GI-2	Notice of opposition to the registration of a Geographical Indication or an opposition or an authorised user.	1,000 for each class
	Form of counter-statement.	1,000
	Application for extension of time for filing notice of opposition.	300
GI-3	Application for the registration of an authorised user of a registered Geographical Indication.	500
	Request for issuance of a registration certificate as an authorised user.	100
	For renewal of an authorised user.	1000
GI-4	Renewal of the registration of a Geographical Indication at the expiration of the last registration.	3,000
	Application for restoration of a Geographical Indication or an authorised user removed from the Register.	1000 plus applicable renewal fee
	Application for renewal within six months from the expiration of last registration of Geographical Indication.	3,500
GI-8	Application for registration of a Geographical Indications agent.	1000
GI-10	Application for cancellation of an entry in the Register or to strike out goods.	300



India is among the geographically and traditionally rich countries. The scope of generating GI products in India is enormous. These products can contribute to the economic development of a particular region or society.

Figure 2.13: GI profile (India) for the period 2010-20.



1. *Curcuma (Turmeric) Patent:*

1. ***Background:*** In the 1990s, the University of Mississippi was granted a patent (US Patent 5,401,504) for the use of turmeric powder to wound healing and tissue repair. The patent claimed the use of turmeric for promoting healing in surgical wounds.
2. ***Controversy:*** This patent led to significant controversy, as turmeric has been traditionally used in Ayurvedic medicine for centuries. India's Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) challenged the patent, leading to a reexamination by the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO).
3. ***Outcome:*** In 1997, the USPTO revoked the patent, acknowledging the traditional use of turmeric in Indian medicine. The case highlighted the importance of considering traditional knowledge and preventing the patenting of known traditional remedies.

2. *Neem Patent:*

Background: In the 1990s, the European Patent Office (EPO) granted a patent to the multinational corporation W.R. Grace for a process of obtaining insecticides from neem seeds. Neem has been traditionally used in India for various purposes, including as a natural pesticide.

Controversy: The patent on neem led to widespread protests and legal challenges. India's CSIR and various NGOs filed oppositions against the patent, arguing that it was based on traditional knowledge.

Outcome: In 2000, after a long legal battle, the EPO revoked the neem patent. The case emphasized the need for protecting traditional knowledge and preventing the misappropriation of indigenous resources.

3. *Basmati Patent:*

Background: In the late 1990s, a US company called RiceTec was granted a patent (US Patent 5,663,484) claiming a method for producing a novel variety of basmati rice. The patent included 20 claims related to the characteristics of basmati rice.

Controversy: This patent raised concerns in India, as basmati rice has a long history and is traditionally grown in the Indian subcontinent. Critics argued that the patent could potentially restrict the export of basmati rice by Indian farmers.

Outcome: After extensive protests and legal challenges, the patent claims were narrowed down, and RiceTec and the Indian government reached an agreement in 2001. The revised patent did not cover traditional basmati varieties, preserving the rights of Indian farmers to grow and export basmati rice.

IP ECOSYSTEM IN INDIA

As the IP ecosystem is quite vast and varied, each country has established dedicated bodies for the promotion, administration and implementation of IP activities. In India, the key organizations engaged in IP affairs are mentioned below.

1. Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), New Delhi (dipp.gov.in)

DPIIT, earlier known as the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Govt. of India, is the apex IP body. It came into existence in 1995 and is the main body for regulating and administering the industrial sector. The major categories of IPs are being governed and administered by the DPIIT

Table 5.1: Categories of IPR and their governing bodies in India.

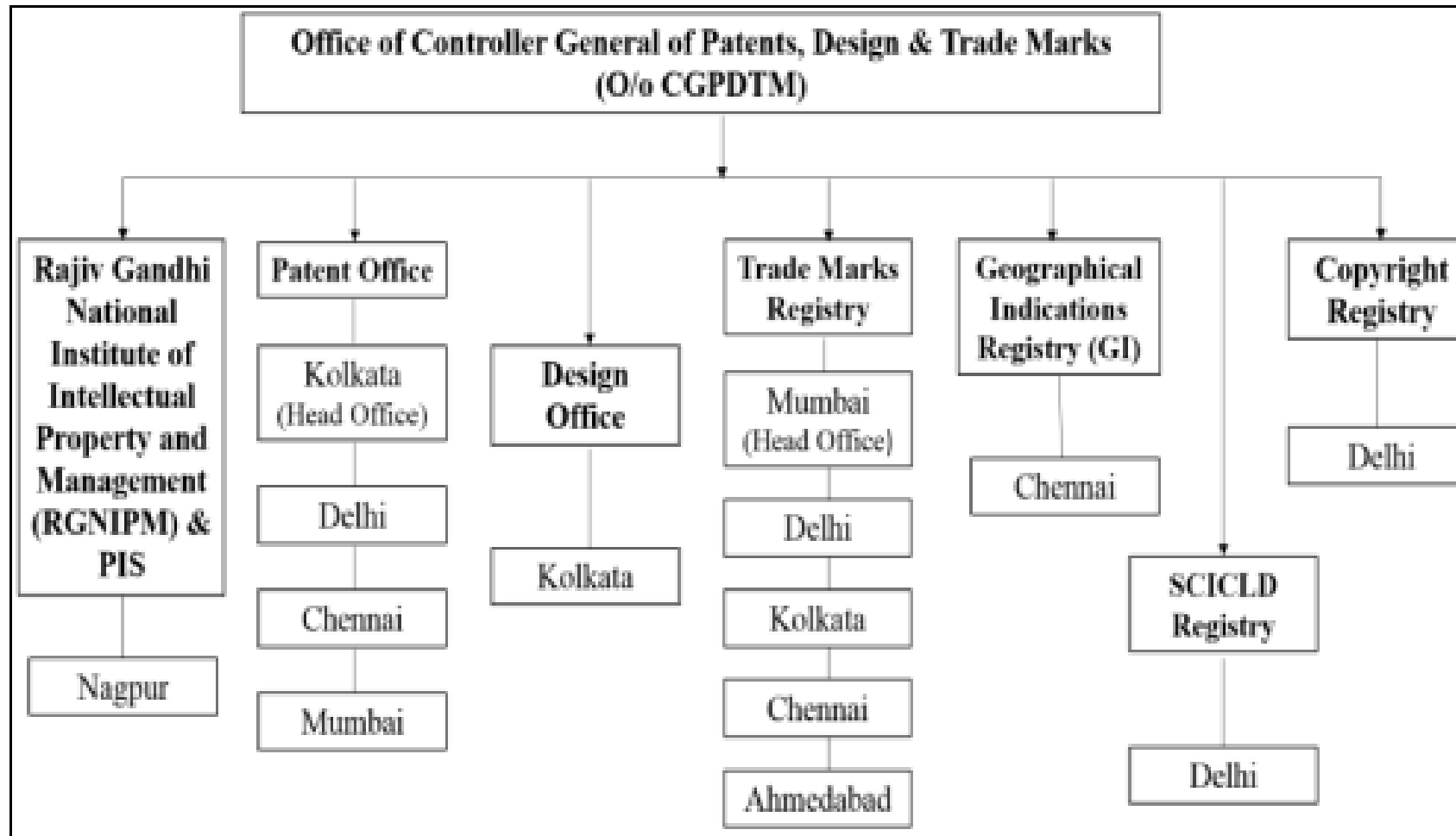
S. No.	Type of IP	Governing Body
1.	- Patents - Copyrights - Industrial Designs - Trademarks - Geographical Indications - Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design	Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, New Delhi
2.	Traditional Knowledge Digital Library	CSIR & Ministry of AYUSH*
3.	Plant Variety Protection	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, New Delhi
4.	Biological Diversity Protection	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, New Delhi

5.	Trade Secrets	No specific body governs Trade Secrets. These are protected under a various statutes like - Indian Contract Act, 1872 - Copyright Act, 1957 - Information Technology Act 2000, etc.
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Intellectual Property Appellate Board and its Amendment

- With an increase in the IPR regime all over the world, a higher number of disputes had also been observed. Because of the over occupancy of the judicial courts in India, there was a significant delay in the judgments related to IPR cases.
- To overcome this issue, in 2003 Government of India established Intellectual Property Appellate Board (IPAB), a statutory body under DPIIT, under the provisions of the Trademarks Act, 1991. The Board used to hear appeals against the decisions of the Registrars of Trademarks and Geographical Indications, and Controller of Patents.

Figure 5.1: Organizational structure of IPR regime in India.



Source: <http://www.ipindia.nic.in/organization-structure-patent.htm>

Cell for IPR Promotion and Management (CIPAM)

CIPAM, a **professional body under DPIIT**, has been established for addressing the objectives of IPR Policy especially creating awareness about IPR among all strata of life i.e. educational institutions, industries (primarily small scale industries), and general public and professional bodies like the police, lawyers, etc.

Over one lakh students have benefitted from lectures/talks related to IPR. Besides, over 80 IPR cells have been established in colleges/ universities. A chapter on **‘IPR, Innovation & Creative Works’** is included in **NCERT’s course curriculum**.

CIPAM plans to introduce animated videos on IPR for the students. An IPR Activity Book titled **‘Let’s Have Fun with IP’** has also been published to benefit students.



- A 20-minute tutorial video on the overview of IPR featuring IP
- Nani has been created in collaboration with Qualcomm, an American multinational corporation headquartered in San Diego, California.
- A Training of Trainers Module (beta version) to aid school teachers in teaching basic concepts of IP using CIPAM's content has been created (<http://cipam.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/School-Teachers-Training-Module.pdf>).
- Till date, 700+ teachers have been trained on the subject of IPR. □ CIPAM utilizes community radios to reach out to the youth.
- An online IP Learning Platform - L2Pro has been launched in collaboration with National Law University (NLU), Delhi and Qualcomm, which would provide students and industry (especially SMEs) an easily accessible IP learning forum

Figure 5.2: India's First IPR Mascot – IP Nani.



Source: <https://pib.gov.in/Pressreleaseshare.aspx?PRID=1532362>

IP nan was one of the most successful action/adventure/crime combo TV series of the 1990s.

Table 5.2: Patent profile (2018-19) of select countries.

S. No.	Country	Total Number of Patent Applications Filed	Number of Patent Applications Filed			
			Residents	% age	Non-Residents	% age
1.	China	14,00,661	12,43,568	90.2	1,57,093	9.8
2.	USA	6,21,453	2,85,113	48.4	3,36,340	51.6
3.	Japan	3,07,969	2,45,372	81.7	62,597	18.3
4.	S. Korea	2,18,975	1,71,603	77.7	47,372	22.3
5.	India	53,627	19,454	32.1	34,173	67.9

Source: World Intellectual Property Indicators, 2020

(https://www.wipo.int/edocs/pubdocs/en/wipo_pub_941_2020.pdf)

Programme for Inspiring Inventors and Innovators:

- Promotion & Propagation of Inventions and Innovations.
- Prize Award to Meritorious Inventions and open-source Technologies.
- Innovate India Conference.
- Intellectual Property & Innovation Facilitation.
- Intellectual Property and Technology Facilitation Centre (IPFC).



- NRDC-University Facilitation Innovation Centers.
- Patent Seminars, Patent Search.
- On-Line IPR & Knowledge Management Courseware for
- Certificate Programme
- Technology Knowledge Management Programme.

- **Women Scientist Scholarship Scheme (WOS-C)-KIRAN IPR)**
- -Many young Indian women are well qualified in the domain of **science/engineering/medicine or allied areas** but are unable to pursue their career due to domestic and social reasons.
- To bring back these **young talented women into mainstream**, DST, GoI started an interesting scheme, the Women Scientists Scheme (WOS-C), popularly known as **KIRAN-IPR**, which provides avenues in the area of IPR to unemployed women scientists sitting at home.

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- **Women Scientist Scholarship Scheme (WOS-C)-KIRAN IPR)**
- The one-year course work can be carried out from home for **11 months** and thus maintain a **good balance between professional and domestic demands**. Only for a month, women scientists are required to spend time in TIFAC, New Delhi.
- After the orientation programme, candidates have to join **11 months of job training at various Patent agencies** throughout the country. The scheme is being implemented by the PFC of TIFAC on behalf of DST.
- *This scheme has been highly successful. Nearly 600 women scientists have been trained, out of which 270 have cleared the Patent Agent Examination conducted by the Patent Office of India. Sixty percent of these women are pursuing their career in the area of IPR and some of them are self-employed and have become entrepreneurs.*



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Thank You