

ROLE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY MANAGEMENT IN COLLABORATION OF ACADEMIC INSTITUTES AND INDUSTRIES IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Managing IP rights and avoiding infringement of IP rights by others are crucial task of any firm. The main goal of patent management is obtaining and maintaining patents. Intellectual property management system (IPMS), a managerial and policy tool, helps in accumulating and future ensuring the value of a rich IP portfolio. IPMS helps in maintaining the complete inventory of organizations IP, determination of value of IP assets, expected revenue and estimates IP's contribution to profitability of the organization through mapping of each IP assets to firms product and services & making IP audit and defining the effective strategies.

Keywords: Intellectual Property, Institutes & Academic Education, Industry research, collaboration of institutes & Industries

INTRODUCTION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY MANAGEMENT (IPM)

Managing IP in one's business provides the ultimate power in making a globally competitive. Market value of any enterprise increasingly determined by its portfolio and optimal use of IP assets. Like any other corporate asset, IP assets need to be managed to yield optimum results based upon corporate goals. In this competition world, creating, protecting and managing IP rights and avoiding infringement of IP rights by others are crucial task of any firm or organization. Patent management is becoming increasingly important as the significance placed on technological advancement increases. The main goal of patent management is obtaining and maintaining patents. Intellectual Property (IP) management has emerged as a major area of business competence. It has become as important as understanding innovation, technology, finance, corporate governance, industrial economics and strategy etc. In India, most companies and academic under-utilize the IP system due to lack of awareness of IP system and its usefulness & perceived high costs and complexity of IP system & lack of easily accessible teaching, training and/or professional assistance. Modern IP system provides essential tools for managing intangible assets like Patents, Designs, and Trademarks, etc. IP Management allows bettering handling risks & uncertainties related to R&D & facilitate the interaction between the public & the private sector.

Internationally, within academic institutions, the Patent management process usually involves an initial determination of the relative importance of the subject matter and whether commercialization is feasible. To make these determinations, ad-hoc committees is formed, and if approved, advisers often complete the patent application. In large corporations have divisions dedicated to protecting IP. These divisions have in-house counsel, as well as experts for patent management. In smaller companies, the emphasis is placed on determining priorities in patent management, especially if there are a number of inventions that could receive patents and fewer resources to do the work necessary to obtain and maintain a patent. Small companies are also likely to hire patent management firms.

There are a number of means of protecting IP, including Patents, Designs and Trademarks. Creating IP does not necessarily mean own the rights to use it, as most forms require to take formal steps to register IP and obtain the legal rights of ownership (both in India and internationally). While some individuals may apply for patents on their own, many patents come from within academic institutions or companies. How patents are managed varies but some generalities can be identified based on the setting in which the utility (i.e., invention), design, etc. The main goal of IP, mostly patent management is obtaining and maintaining patents. This process involves various technical, legal and business skills. Identifying, developing and accessing the technology involved in a given patent, requires technical knowledge & expertise.

IP Management defines

- tapping value from research;
- creating additional incentive to researchers;
- developing linkages with other research institutions;
- forming long-term beneficial partnerships
- attracting research funding from private/public sector;
- gauging the impact of research to the society;
- repositioning R&D Institutions etc.

OBJECTIVE OF RESEACH

- To find out the role of IPM & their tasks in university and Industry
- To study the IPM functions in university & industry
- To know which are the IP cells

Role of Intellectual Property Management in Developing Academic/University and Students

- A university / institution would own any IP that is made, invented or created by students but, students are not getting any share/benefits of their research which was commercialized and getting royalty. Hence there shall be agreement between the universities / institutions and students for any research work so that all rights in any

IP which is developed in place of Institutes, which the university or R&D institution may be shared in percentage with students i.e. there shall be sharing of royalty for students. Hence IPM committee & IPM cell in each institute/ university who will deal these matters. Effective IPM with academic/industry exchange agreements can allow research institutions to enter into partnerships with Industry.

- For any research work undertaken by students, they shall get financial rewards as well as unrestricted publications for their contributions. IPM committee from university/institutes shall prepare research agreements to protect the right of the students & filing of patent applications of students at proper time, as sometimes there may be costs and time factor for obtaining various permissions which will be reduced.
- Institutes/ university shall identify a centralized IP office with executive authority like Office of the Dean or Head etc and Set-up internal technology commercialization team & IP cell within organization. IP Management Committee helps to technology transfer, infringements etc. and thus helps to students & faculties to get part of royalty. Further many of the times they talking to researchers/' students at regular intervals & review of research work.
- In many management, sciences Institutes do not have IPM education. The students are very creative; hence Basic IP education is required at school level and undergraduate level and IP, particularly patent, shall be introduced in courses in all streams. IPM cells in institutes/university will develop IP education into science & management stream. Hence IPM will bring uniformity in the IP course structure, text books, case study material etc. in the student friendly way.
- Generally students published research paper in Journals and thus such a publication sometimes results in unintended disclosure of valuable knowledge with potential of IP Sometimes, this knowledge may be further developed & patented by foreign scientists. Thus, the original researcher & the country lose invaluable IP. Hence IPM helps to protect such inventions.
- IPM helps for encouraging the innovation-driven research through a maintaining the Invention Notebook system, by creating IP Awareness, IP culture and training in the field of IP & defines the rights and responsibilities of all involved.
- IPM helps to minimize the dependence of universities, academic and research institutions etc. for funding on the Government for utilization of a portion of royalties or income, generated out of the public funded IP, for research and educational purposes. Not less than 30% of the income or royalty has to be given to IP creator or inventor due to which it will give rise to number of IP's (patents) & increase the flow of knowledge to industry.

Intellectual Property Management Task in an Organisation

IP management system (IPMS), a managerial and policy tool, helps in accumulating & future ensuring the value of a rich IP portfolio. IP strategy implementation requires contribution from several subsystems of the organization and in turns helps in maintaining the IP framework and portfolio. Further, this activity comprises patent portfolio maintenance such

as improving the flow of potential patents for patent decision process, Portfolio cost management, valuation of patent and determination, of optimum set of conversion mechanism for value extraction from patents. IPMS helps in maintaining the complete inventory of organization's IP, determination of value of IP assets, expected revenue and estimates IP's contribution to profitability of the organization through mapping of each IP assets to firms product and services.

IPMS has five key areas of responsibility such as,

- Generation of IP,
- IP portfolio management,
- IP valuation,
- Competitive assessment and
- Strategic decision making.

The IPM Office (IPMO) Has the Following Functions

- to advise on all matters relating to IP protection,
- formulation & implementation of IP / Patents policy of the organization,
- Negotiating, building licensing, joint venture, joint development, collaborative research, and strategic alliance of IP assets,
- Creating linkages between researchers and IPMO,
- taking all necessary timely actions to protect the IP interest of the institution,
- to identify nature of the IP & continual IP generation process,
- to develop IP as legal document, business assets and as a tool for strategic and business decision,
- to decide or analyze diverse type of IP protection,
- to search for patents / technologies,
- filing of the Patent Applications,
- reviewing of the Research Collaborative Arrangement,
- to organize various IPR awareness program internally,
- to train employees in R&D and other related department about the identification of patent-able inventions and their legal protections.
- creating partnerships with potential users,
- use of Lab Notebooks;
- Signing of Agreements like Confidential Disclosure & Non-Disclosure Agreement,
- Freedom to Operate (FTO),

- IP Audit,
- IP Compliance,
- valuation process and building value extraction tools,
- Authorship/ Inventorship,
- to maintain patent databases and disseminate technical information contained in patent documents amongst employees for for technology transfer.
- monitoring of industrial sectors and norms.
- ways for commercialization of IP.
- University-Institutes contracts and licenses.
- ways for collaboration with universities & Institutes.
- ways for financing of collaborations and technology transfers.
- Internet blogs on litigation/case studies /references/publications/books
- to secure and safeguard IP generated in an organization under appropriate legislations.

Role/Task Of IPM Team After Inventing The Technology

- Develop a suitable IP plan for IP development, IP protection, IP exchange, IP market watch etc.
- Develop and implement an IP strategy
- Formulate IP Policy & solicit feedback and review mechanism for improvements
- Focus on IP assets for IP creation, IP protection, IP evaluation, IP enforcement etc.
- Identify, quantify, measure & monitor the IP Assets
- Identify the hidden Intellectual capital of organization and ways to measure it
- Create and maintain the IP database
- Prepare stronger IP protection system and secure the confidential information.
- Identify a centralized IP office with executive authority like Office of the Dean or Head etc
- Set up IP management committee & IP management cell.
- Set-up internal technology commercialization team & IP cell within organization.
- Administer Incentive Award programme
- Implement and maintain Invention Notebook system
- Raise level of awareness by creating IP Awareness and IP culture and employees training in the field of IP & define the rights and responsibilities of all involved.

- Resolve inventor-ship issues & work with outside IP counsels or organization, coordinate and track all IP / Patent Attorney activity
- Implement Invention Mining
- Organize and facilitate IP review committee meetings
- Record appropriate details about the IP assets in an IP asset register & Identify, protect all the IP assets owned by the organization
- Audit the IP portfolios periodically
- IP evaluation & commercialization of IP assets by assignment & licensing.
- Action shall be taken in case of infringement / erosion of IP.

Tools for Intellectual Property Management

Invention Mining

Invention mining is the continuous process of working to identify potential inventions early on in the development cycle. Not brainstorming, the Invention Mining process draws out the potentially patentable ideas in the work you are already doing.

IP or Technology Due Diligence

It should start with an evaluation of the company's patents, copyrights etc. An evaluation performed by investors, into the details of a potential investment or purchase; where the evaluation involves verification of all facts relevant to the investment or purchase. It is common during the selling or licensing process to concentrate on who is the true owner of the IP? Is it valid?, etc. Technology due diligence includes understanding, what the company's technology does & does not include, how it compares to other technologies in the marketplace & under development, how customers use the technology, and what competing technologies might replace it. Technology due diligence should determine how competitive the company will be in two years or in five years. IP due diligence is done during company merger, acquisition, takeover or sale; or when negotiating a license or when buying IP's.

IP Valuation

Portfolio evaluation supports operational decision-making. Without a core understanding of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats related to the managed patent assets, management is helpless in formulating effective business or legal strategies. Due to patent portfolio management it helps to understand the current patent position of the company in the market; perform technological competitor monitoring & technological forecasting; Leverage the company's decision-making process i.e. where/when to invest; create effective defensive tactics, Acquisition / Disposal / Joint-Venture etc.

Patent Mapping

The patent map is produced by gathering related patent information of target technology field, analyzing these data by different criteria and presenting results by using graphical tools. Patent Map is the visualized expression of total patent analysis results to understand complex and various patent information easily and effectively. The patent maps are usually

graphical representations of either the interaction between one particular patent and related patents, or of a company's entire portfolio and the patent of other companies.

Freedom to Operate (FTO)

Determining whether commercializing a product or testing can be done without infringing valid IP of others. Freedom to operate analysis is related to particular country / countries or regions where we want to operate or commercialize the products.

IP Audit

IP Audit is defined as a systematic review of the IP owned, used or acquired by a business. Its purpose is to uncover under-utilized assets (hidden value of IP), to identify any threats to a company's bottom line & to enable business planners to devise informed strategies that will maintain & improve the company's market position. An IP audit will involve the identification of all of company's intangible assets such as Patents, licenses, Brands, Trade secrets, designs, and know-how and will enable a company to identify successful and obsolete technologies. Understanding these assets will often provide a company with extra revenue streams other than those involving licenses and royalty payments. An audit IP portfolio periodically is must. IP Audit serves to identify existing IP potentials from research reports/results; to identify potential partners in developing the IP assets; to identify the risks; to identify market opportunities for future commercialization; to develop institutional IP portfolio etc.

IP Strategy

IP strategy would vary according to different firm, business, university, government, functional level, top-management etc. The focus of strategy could be on IP creation, blocking and business development. Strategy can be created for education & training like create Patent lab, early Innovation lab, open Innovation lab, etc & for functional areas like R&D are early Innovation, open Innovation, technology leveraging, venture creation etc. IP Leveraging Strategies can be done through technology licensing, Brand-extension licensing, Joint ventures, outsourcing of design etc. The findings of the IP audit are extremely important in formulating the IP strategy.

The Institutional IP Strategy serves the following:

- the institutional goals regarding IP,
- the institutional priorities in harmonizing IP,
- A self-assessment tool in gauging success or failure
- a tool for research funding,
- To identify areas in the institution that requires short-term and long-term action,
- It identify the means of achieving the stated IP goals,
- The IP strategy is followed by the setting of the institutional IP infrastructures,
- Institutional IP Policy & Guidelines ,
- IPM Office,

- Integrating IP in curriculum in all disciplines,
- Ownership of IP,
- Transfer/Commercialization of IP assets,
- Benefit sharing scheme,
- Enforcement,
- Dispute Settlement.

Data About Various IPM Cell In India

IPM cells or helpdesk available in India are

1) **The National Research Development Corporation (NRDC)** (www.nrdcindia.com) is engaged in the development, promotion and commercialization of the R&D results/ technologies emanating from Research Institutes/ Universities/ Industries, etc. Transforming Innovative Research into Profitable Technology has played a key role in speeding the commercial applications of research and in effecting the transfer of technology from laboratory to enterprise. Technology Promotion development & Utilisation Programme (TPDU) catalyses by financial support and institutional networking, the design, development, prototyping and the commercialisation of innovations in and by industrial enterprises. NRDC manages the intellectual property generated from such TPDU projects and also it desired licenses the know-how so generated to other industries in India and abroad.

NRDC IPR Line: NRDC provides financial and technical assistance to the innovations arising from R&D organizations, academic institutions and universities, R&D scholars, etc for their IP protection in India and abroad. The proposals received by the Corporation undergo due diligence for identifying the patentability criteria and their potential for commercialization. After the initial scrutinizing, these proposals are placed before the empowered committee of the Corporation to obtaining expert advice and recommendation for providing financial assistance. Among the proposals recommended for financial assistance, the Corporation will also study the feasibility of getting the technical know-how associated with these innovations for commercializing them to the industry.

NRDC Intellectual Property Management Division assists in following services:

- National & Foreign Patent Protection Scheme
- Patent Search Facility
- Commercializing Patented Inventions
- Consultancy on IPR
- Organizing IPR Awareness Programmes
- IPR Helpline for MSMEs, etc

2) **Patent Facilitating Centre (PFC)** <http://www.tifac.org.in> Patent Facilitating Centre (PFC) was set up by Department of Science and Technology under Technology Information Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC) having following objectives:

- Introducing patent information as a vital input in the process of promotion of R&D programmes
- Providing patent facilities to scientists and technologists in the country for Indian and Foreign patents on a sustained basis.
- Keeping a watch on developments in the area of IPR and make important issues known to policy makers, scientists, industry etc.
- Creating awareness and understanding relating to patents and the challenges and opportunities including arranging workshops, seminars, etc.

Facilities & services

- Patent search facilities: Indian, US and European
- A Report on Patenting of Microorganisms
- Database on Indian patent applications filed and applications accepted
- Mechanism for obtaining full text patent documents
- Filing of applications for patentable inventions
- Panel of patent attorneys, expert faculty
- Technical/ legal, financial support for obtaining patents, post patent actions

3) **National Innovation Foundation (NIF)** (<http://www.nif.org.in/Intellectual-Property-Rights>) provides institutional support to grassroots innovators and traditional knowledge holders from the unorganized sector of the society. NIF has set up an IP management division engaged in the following activities:

- Helping the innovators in prior art searches
- Drafting and filing of patent applications
- Coordinating with various intellectual property institutions and attorneys for mobilizing pro bono or paid support for grassroots innovators in filing patents, trademarks and other means of IP protection on their behalf.
- Providing legal assistance to the innovators in negotiating and drafting licensing arrangements.
- Providing legal assistance to the innovators to deal with issues of infringement of their IP rights
- Screening of patents and patent applications based on Indian traditional knowledge and grassroots innovations, so as to oppose the improper applications/ granted patents, particularly those dealing with practices entered in the National Register

- Coordinating with national and international organizations/offices to secure IP protection for grassroots innovators globally.
- Dissemination of information about the need for protection of intellectual property rights

NIF has achieved considerable progress in these objectives. Till date 555 patent applications have been filed in India by NIF and its associate organizations and out of these, 39 patents have been granted in India. 8 patent applications were filed in US, of which 4 have already been granted. In the same time period, 22 trade mark applications were also filed in India and 1 Trade mark application was filed in USA. 12 design applications were also filed. In addition to these, NIF also applied for registration of 19 farmer's variety under PVPFRA

4) **GIAN** Grassroots Innovators Augmentation Network (<http://gian.org> & <http://west.gian.org>) is an incubator of grassroots innovations and traditional knowledge. GIANS have been setup at Ahmedabad & Jaipur for providing incubation support to grassroots innovators from the regions of West and North India, respectively. In addition, GIAN Cells are present at SSIT, Tumkur, TCE, Madurai in South India, Kashmir University in J&K, Sikkim Manipal Institute of Technology in Sikkim, NIF cell has been setup in Assam at IIT Guwahati. The objective of the Patent Assistance Cell (PAC) is to assist individual innovators and organizations in all patent related areas for whom patent process is either very complex, or those who are not completely aware of its processes or can't afford it. Patent Assistance Cell performs various activities, which helps inept innovators as follows:

- Providing basic patent education to innovators and general masses through disseminating information at various events and workshops.
- Understanding the innovation and conducting prior art search to ascertain the novelty and patentability.
- Documenting the innovation specifications properly and preparing drawings.
- Preparing patent application and filing it with the help of the network of attorneys.
- Follow-ups with the innovators and the network agencies

5) **SRISTI** (<http://www.sristi.org/cms/>) is a non-governmental organization set up to strengthen the creativity of grassroots inventors, innovators and ecopreneurs engaged in conserving biodiversity and developing eco-friendly solutions to local problems SRISTI was set up to provide organizational, intellectual and logistics support to the Honey Bee Network.

6) **Micro, Small & Medium Enterprise (MSME)** objective is to enhance awareness of MSME about Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) to take measure for the protecting their ideas and business strategies. Effective utilisation of IPR tools by MSMEs would assist them in technology upgradation and enhancing competitiveness. (<http://www.dcmsme.gov.in/schemes/Guidelines-UK.pdf>)

7) **Biotechnology Patent Facilitating Cell (BPFC)** (<http://dbtindia.nic.in>) The main purpose is to creation of awareness on patenting among the Biologist & Biotechnologist, providing patenting facilities to the Biologist & Biotechnologist for filing Indian & Foreign patent applications. The Objectives are

- Creating awareness and understanding among the Biologists and Biotechnologists relating to patents and the challenges and opportunities in this area. Arranging workshops, seminars, conferences etc. at all levels.
- Introducing patent information as a vital input in the process of promotion of R & D programs in biotechnology and biology.
- Providing patenting facilities to the Biologist and Biotechnologist in the country for filing Indian and foreign patent applications on a sustained basis.
- Keeping a watch on development in the area of IPRs and bring important issues to the attention of policy makers, scientists, biotech industries etc.

8) **The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR)** (<http://dsir.csir.res.in/webdsir/index.html>) the primary endeavour of DSIR is to promote R&D by the industries, support a larger cross section of small and medium industrial units to develop state-of-the art globally competitive technologies of high commercial potential, catalyze faster commercialization of lab-scale R&D, enhance the share of technology intensive exports in overall exports, strengthen industrial consultancy & technology management capabilities and establish user friendly information network to facilitate scientific and industrial research in the country. It also provides a link between scientific laboratories and industrial establishments for transfer of technologies through National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) and facilitates investment in R&D through Central Electronics Limited (CEL). List of supporting projects are available into website

9) **Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)** (<http://www.cii.in/uploads/IPFC-CII%20website.pdf>) in association with the Ministry of Micro Small & Medium Enterprise, (Mo MSME) Govt. of India has established an Intellectual Property Rights Facilitation Centre (IPFC) at Indore, Mysore and Gandhinagar & started andhra pradesh technology development & promotion centre. CII's initiatives in IPR is to facilitate Indian Industry to attain global leadership by harnessing and leveraging IP as the development of stringent and staunch IPR system towards creating a strong IP ecosystem is an urgent need for all over the World. The primary focus of the initiative is to, take policy initiatives, awareness creation, Capacity Development, IPR Services, international networking and also combating the menace of counterfeiting & piracy. http://www.cii.in/Result_Summary.aspx?enc=jG9tqiWfB3SYn6lL6U+MdZOfw+iAuPtrz8mEIBcoXVUsh3fkr3/FxUm1j8p5PYUh)

Consulting / Advisory Services by CII

Technology and IPR Facilitation Services CII established this center in 1999 with the Govt. of AP, TIFAC for establishing Public Private Partnership for Technology & Intellectual Property Services.

IPR Facilitation Services The Tamil Nadu Technology Development Promotion Centre provides several services

10) **Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)**, (<http://www.ficci.com/sector-additional-page.asp?docid=26&secid=24>) IP Facilitation Centre (IPFC), offer quality services in all areas of IPR's and comprises of technical and legal experts having extensive knowledge in the field of IPR. Services offered by the Intellectual Property Facilitation Centre (IPFC). The Intellectual Property Facilitation Centre

(IPFC) is well equipped to offer quality services in all areas of Intellectual Property Rights and comprises of technical and legal experts having extensive knowledge in the field of intellectual property rights. The centre also has a panel of Legal and Technical experts which are established brand names among their respective areas to provide assistance in this venture. FICCI can assist the applicants in successfully commercializing their invention using world-class commercialization strategies. The efforts of FICCI - MSME Intellectual Property Facilitation Centre (IPFC) will be directed as a means of protecting and raising competitiveness of individual inventors/MSMEs with regard to Intellectual Property and promoting innovations. The centre, in addition to providing general advisory about IPRs, such as, patents, trademarks, designs and copyrights will also provide services related to patent searches, patent drafting, patent prosecution, facilitation in commercialization of Inventions, trademark prosecution matters, etc

General Advisory: The Facilitation Centre will provide general advisory on different intellectual property rights, such as, patents, trademarks, copyrights, designs, geographical indications, etc. The Center will provide advice on filing of the IP applications at appropriate IP offices depending on the type of intellectual property involved.

Prior Art Search: The Facilitation Centre will assist in conducting Prior Art Search to assess the patentability of an invention and will assist in conducting Freedom to Operate Search.

Patent Drafting: Complete/provisional specifications for inventions belonging to any technology domain will be drafted by the Facilitation Centre as per the standards of Indian Patent Office, USPTO, EPO, etc.

Prosecution of Patent and Trademark Applications: The Facilitation Centre can assist in filing and prosecution of IP applications related patents and trademarks.

Commercialization and Tech Transfer

11) **National Intellectual Property Organization (NIPO)** (<http://www.nipo.in/objectives.htm>) NIPO promotes development of infrastructural facilities for registration of intellectual property by facilitating the improvement of legal, institutional and administrative framework. Aids, assists and facilitates owners of intellectual property and fosters ties of mutual friendship and understanding among those who are practicing in the field of intellectual and industrial property law and through such ties promotes the protection and development of intellectual and industrial property in India. Provides customized corporate services such as legal consultancy in intellectual property rights (IPR) and in related areas such as anti-dumping, anti-competition, IP audits and anti-trust laws and respond to questions affecting intellectual and industrial property law and/or the interest of the Association. Carries out Research and Development activities for development and protection of IPR's. Encourages innovation of IPR's by interacting and keeping pace with developments outside the country and engages in activities in conjunction with other bodies or associations within the limits of the Association's objects. Arranges reciprocal concessions and co-operation with other such bodies and associations. NIPO helps governments establish new international rules in the areas of IP protection and assists in implementing the rules and enforcement of laws pertaining to IPR. Gathers, consolidates and disseminates commercial intelligence and assists in developing markets by ensuring reduction in transaction costs to facilitate trading in IPR's.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

- IPR facilitation center / Information Centers shall be formed at each university and in each institutes & their shall be linkage with Industry.
- Internal IPR Cell in each organization shall be formed
- There shall be Cash Subsidy from state government which shall be sought (In Gujarat 50% (Maximum Rs. 5 Lakhs) against the expenses incurred by any organization, Institute, Individual or Industrial unit for obtaining patent registration) Financial assistance only on Grant of Patents.
- Encourage SMEs, R&D Institutes, Colleges for Innovation
- Join the hands like SME, MSME R&D Institutes etc
- Structured in-house and external training programs are required
- IPR must be made a compulsory subject in various courses like Engineering and technology, Graduate or undergraduate level
- There shall be Technology transfer Research Institute like RGNIPM, Nagpur which will be collaborates with the Industry & university & thus helps inventors for transfer of technology at one location.
- The need for institutional collaboration on IP Management Capacity Building

ABBREVIATIONS

IPMS	Intellectual Property Management System
IPMO	Intellectual Property Management Office
IPO	Intellectual Property office
IP	Intellectual Property
FTO	Freedom to Operate
IPM	Intellectual Property Management
TM	Trademark
GI	Geographical Indications
UN	United Nation
WIPO	World Intellectual Property organization,
WTO	World Trade Organization
TRIPS	Trade Related Aspect of Intellectual Property Rights
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
S&T	Science & Technology
NIIPM	National Institute for Intellectual Property Management

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