One Day Workshop on

Awareness of IPR

Date: 27/07/2023

Venue: Aryabhatta Seminar Hall, 2nd Floor, A Block

Organized by: Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, K. S. School of Engineering and Management, Bengaluru in association with CSIR - NAL

Session-1: Lecture on Need of IPR literacy for Academia and Research

Speaker: Mr. Vasant R Pilare, IPR Head, CSIR-NAL

Target Audience: Faculties, Interested Students of All streams (CS, ECE, Mech, MBA, AI&DS, AS, CV).

Capacity & Attendance: 90 Capacity & 88 Participants Attendance (Faculties and Students)

Scope and Objectives:

The Kammavari Sangham, a multi-activity non-profit oriented voluntary service organization, was established in the year 1952 with the sole objective of providing charitable service to community and society. The Sangham has diversified its activities since its establishment over five decades ago. With a firm belief that quality and meaningful education only can lay the strong foundation for bringing about economic and social changes to the lives of thousand, the Sangham went about establishing educational institutions, starting with K.S. Polytechnic in 1992.

Enthused with this success of its foray into technical education, the Sangham moved forward by starting the K.S School of Engineering and Management (KSSEM) in the year 2010. The campus of K S School of Engineering and Management, nestled in a quiet location off the Kanakapura Main Road, provides good facilities that are required for quality technical education.

KSSEM's strength lies in its good vision; dedicated, experienced and well qualified teaching staff; the establishment with recent equipment in the laboratories and the interactive relationship that it has forged with the industry; all with the active support of an eminent Management. KSSEM is offering six Under Graduate courses namely Civil Engineering, Computer Science and Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Artificial Intelligence and Data Science, Computer Science & Business System and Mechanical Engineering. It is also offering M Tech course in Structural Engineering and Masters in Business Administration.

July 2023 is being celebrated as the National Intellectual Property festival with a theme of Nurturing Ideas to Innovation. 83 Participants were registered and more than 90 Candidates attended the technical talk. This Technical Talk started sharply at 10:50AM. Inauguration ceremony was presided by KSGI CEO Dr. KVA Balaji, Principal Dr. K. Rama Narasimha, Speaker Mr. Vasant R Pilare, and EC HOD Dr. K. Senthil Babu. CEO addressed the gathering about importance of IPR and its protection as need of the hour. Day by day, technology is changing and one has to be updated to live in this world. Principal addressed about the need of patent and its importance. He spoke about emphasize is more on research this century.

After Introducing, Mr. Pilare to the Audience, presentation started at 11.10AM. Speaker informed that, Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) are legal rights granted to individuals or entities to protect their creations or inventions, providing them exclusive control over the use and distribution of their intellectual property. These rights are crucial in fostering innovation, creativity, and economic growth by encouraging individuals and businesses to invest time, effort, and resources in developing new ideas and technologies. IPR covers a wide range of intangible assets, including patents, copyrights, trademarks, and trade secrets. Speaker gave various examples and few interesting videos to inform how much importance is given to research in India these days. He mentioned the difference between Discovery and Innovation. He also informed about Ancient Indian people and their contributions towards discovery and innovation. Speaker mentioned different types of Intellectual Property Rights:

Patents: Patents are exclusive rights granted to inventors for new and useful inventions or discoveries. They provide the patent holder the right to exclude others from making, using, selling, or importing the patented invention for a limited period, usually 20 years.

Copyrights: Copyrights protect original works of authorship, such as books, music, films, software, and artistic creations. The copyright owner has the exclusive right to reproduce, distribute, display, and perform the work.

Trademarks: Trademarks are symbols, names, phrases, or logos used to distinguish products or services of one entity from those of others. Trademark registration prevents others from using identical or confusingly similar marks in the same category.

Trade Secrets: Trade secrets are confidential information or knowledge that gives a company a competitive advantage. They are not disclosed publicly and are protected through confidentiality agreements and other legal means.

Speaker also informed about the Need for Intellectual Property Rights:

Protection of Innovations: IPR provides a legal framework to safeguard the investments and efforts put into research and development. It encourages inventors and creators to disclose their innovations, knowing that they will be rewarded and protected.

Encouragement of Creativity and Innovation: By granting exclusive rights to creators, IPR incentivizes them to continue producing new and innovative works. This, in turn, fosters a culture of creativity and drives progress in various fields.

Economic Growth and Investment: Strong IPR protection attracts foreign direct investment and encourages domestic businesses to invest in research and development. It leads to the growth of knowledge-based industries and the generation of jobs and economic prosperity.

Consumer Protection: IPR ensures that consumers are purchasing genuine and high-quality products and services. Trademarks, in particular, help consumers identify products they trust and avoid counterfeit goods.

International Trade and Relations: IPR plays a significant role in international trade, as countries with robust IPR systems are more likely to engage in fair and productive trade relations. It helps in resolving disputes related to the infringement of intellectual property rights across borders.

Technology Transfer and Licensing: IPR facilitates technology transfer between companies and nations, as it offers a legal framework for licensing and technology sharing agreements. This encourages cooperation and collaboration in research and development.

Speaker mentioned about How to Apply for Patents:

Applying for a patent can be a complex and lengthy process, but it is essential to protect your invention and secure exclusive rights. The steps involved in applying for a patent may vary depending on the country's patent laws. Here is a general overview of the patent application process:

Determine Patentability: Before applying for a patent, ensure that your invention meets the criteria for patentability. Generally, the invention must be novel, non-obvious, and have utility or industrial applicability.

Conduct a Patent Search: Perform a thorough search to check if a similar invention already exists. This step is crucial to determine the novelty of your invention and avoid wasting resources on an idea that might not be patentable.

Prepare a Detailed Description: Create a detailed and clear description of your invention, including how it works and its technical aspects. This description is typically referred to as the patent application specification.

Choose the Right Type of Patent: There are different types of patents, such as utility patents, design patents, and plant patents (in some countries). Choose the appropriate type based on the nature of your invention.

File a Patent Application: File a patent application with the relevant intellectual property office in your country or region. In the United States, you would file with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). The application should include the specification, drawings (if applicable), and any necessary forms and fees.

Patent Examination: After filing, the patent office will examine your application to determine if the invention meets the patentability criteria. This process may involve interactions with patent examiners and the submission of additional documents or amendments.

Patent Grant or Rejection: If the patent office finds your invention eligible, they will grant you a patent. Otherwise, they may reject the application based on certain grounds. You can appeal or make amendments to address the examiner's concerns.

Maintenance and Renewal: Once the patent is granted, you must maintain it by paying maintenance fees as required by the patent office. Patents have limited terms (typically 20 years for utility patents), and you may need to renew it periodically to keep the protection in force.

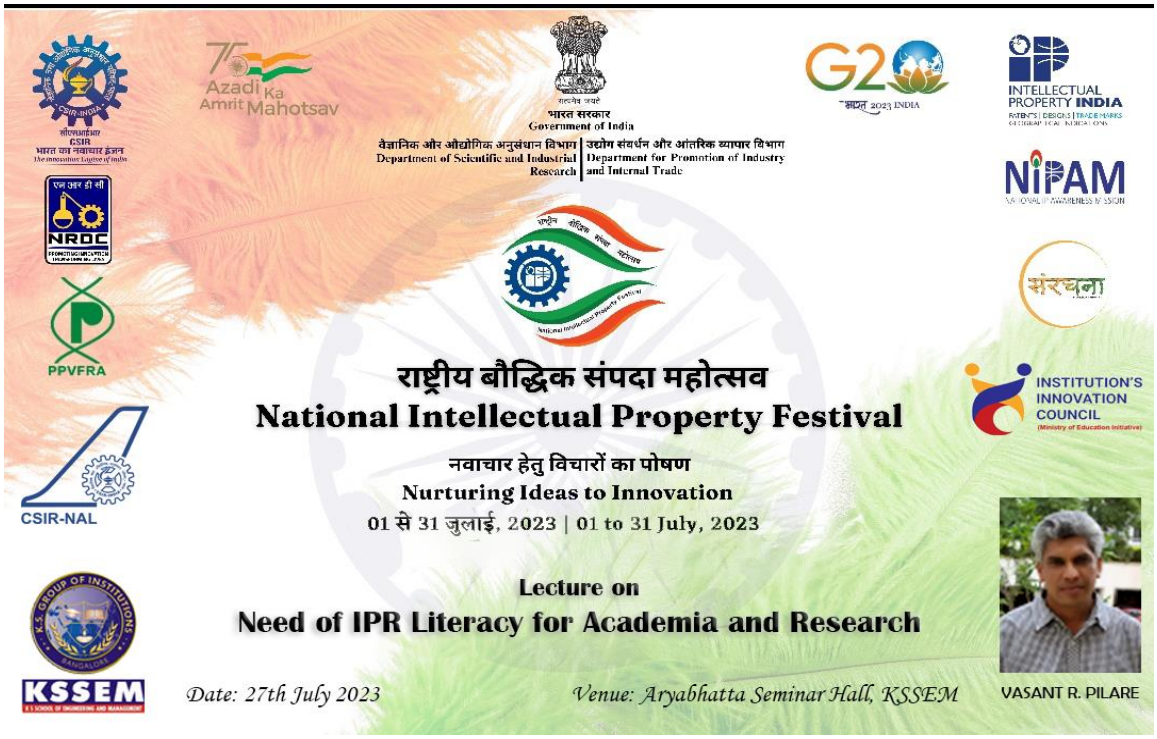

Fig 1: Event Poster

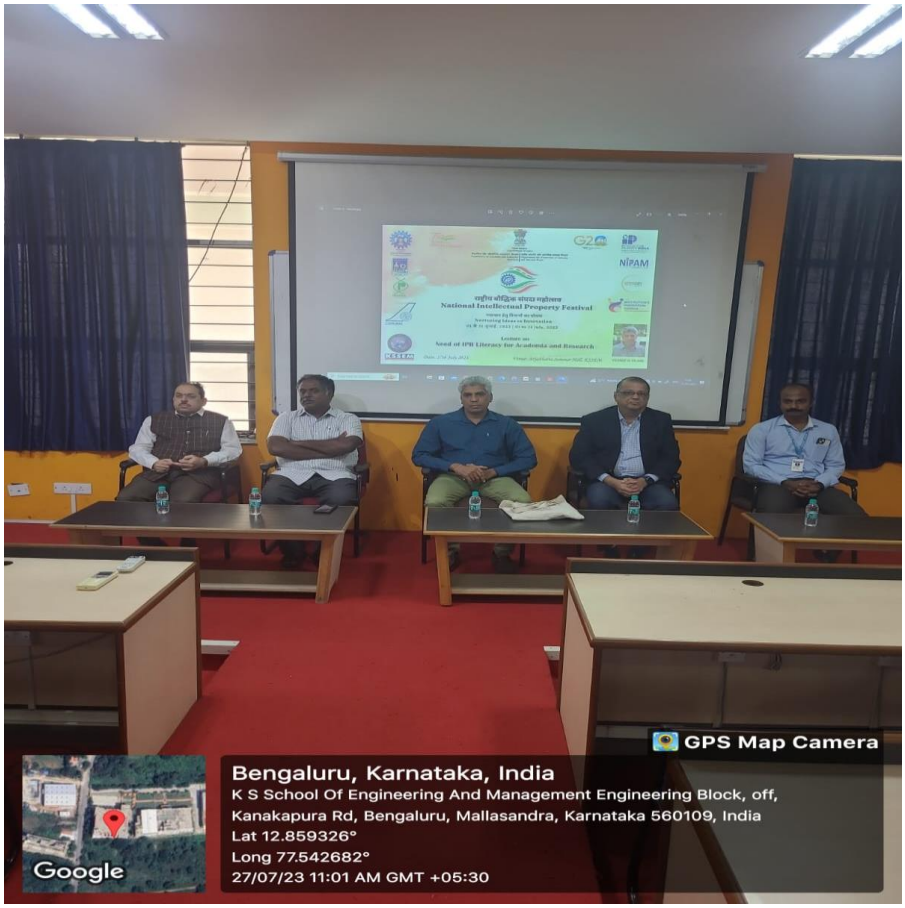

Fig 2: Event Inauguration

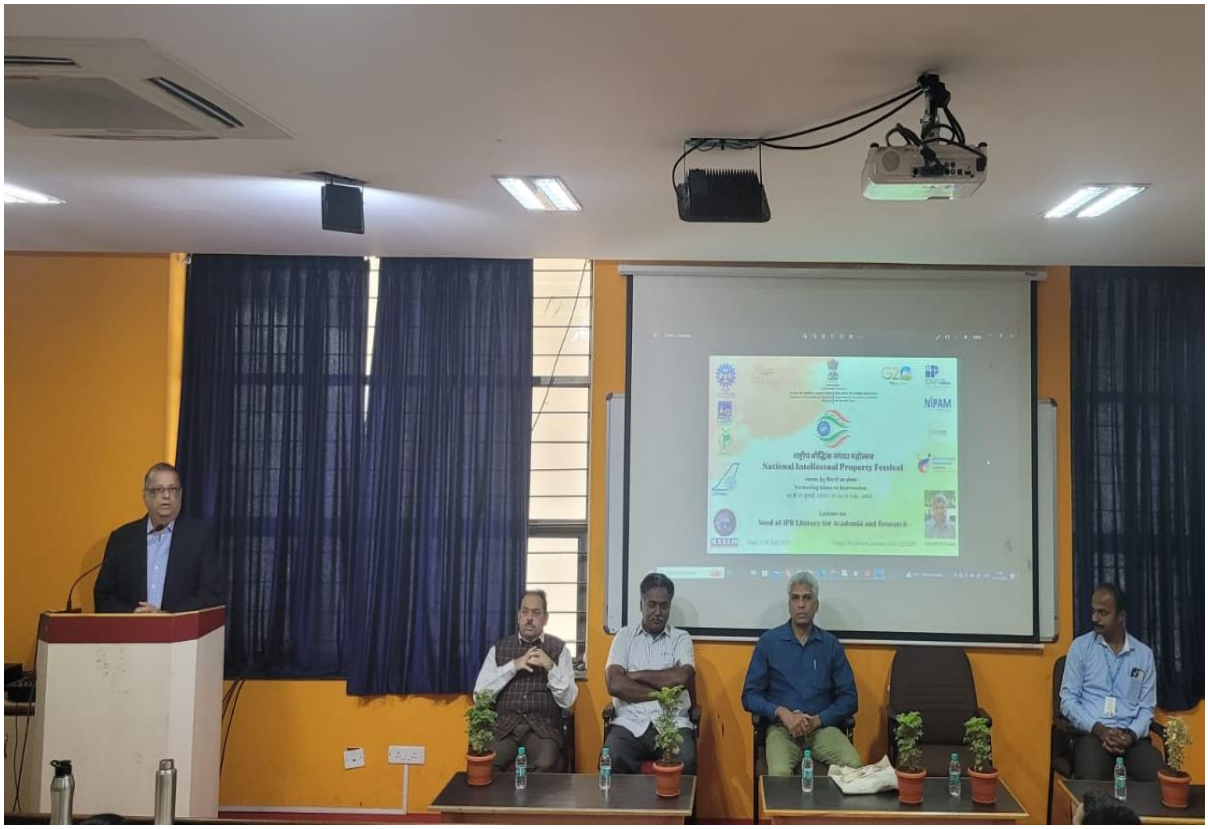

Fig 3: KSGI CEO Dr. Balaji addressing the gathering

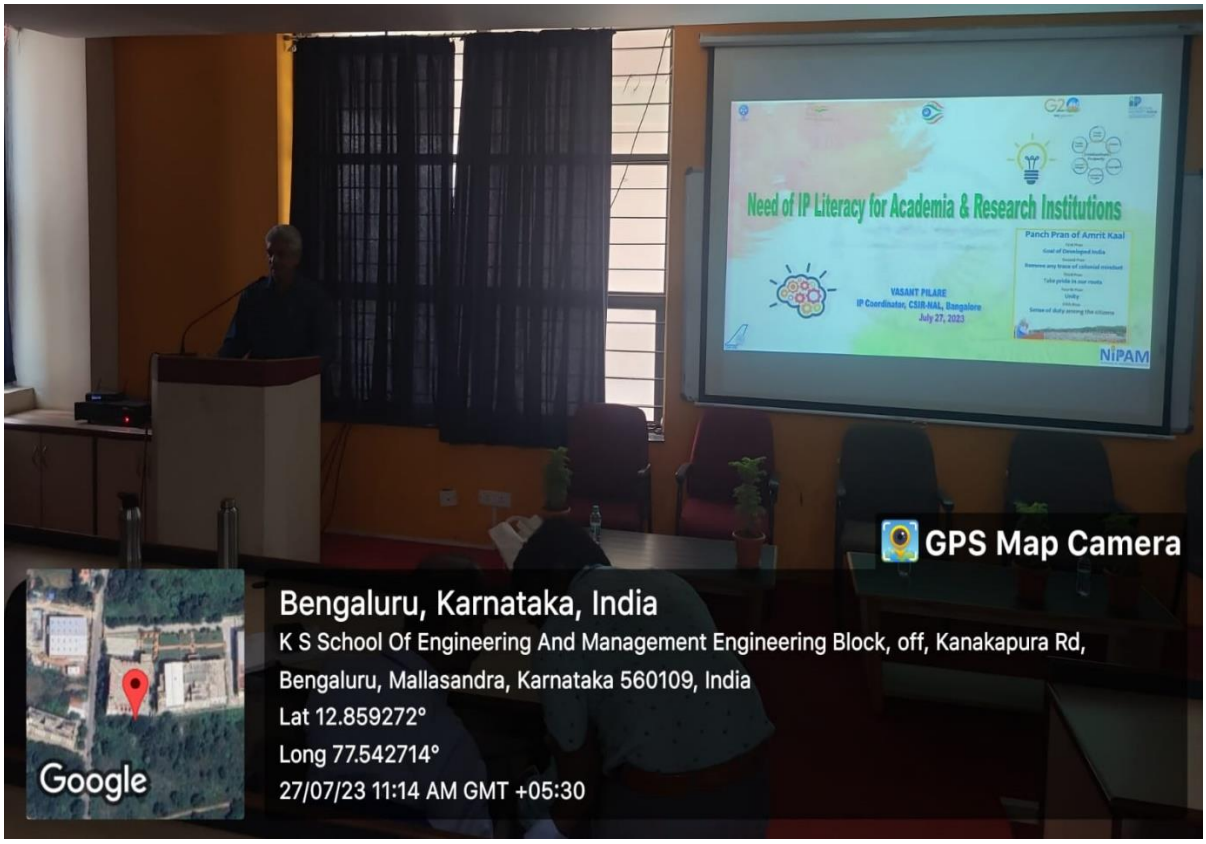

Fig 4: Mr. Vasant Pilare's Talk Snapshot

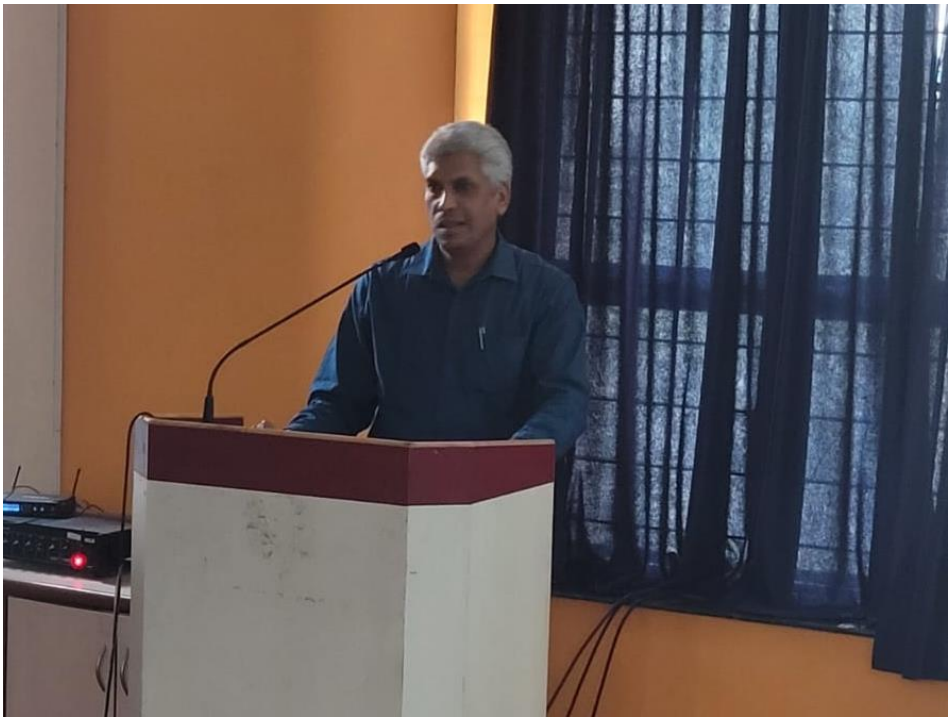

Fig 5: Mr. Vasant Pilare addressing the gathering

Fig 6: Participants listening to Mr. Vasant Pilare

Speaker mentioned different types of Patents. They are

Utility Patents: Utility patents are the most common type of patents and cover new and useful inventions or discoveries. They protect how something is used, works, or

functions. Utility patents are often granted for machines, processes, chemicals, and software.

Design Patents: Design patents protect the unique and ornamental appearance of a functional item. Unlike utility patents, design patents do not cover the item's functionality; they solely focus on the visual appearance.

Software Patents: In some countries, software-related inventions may be eligible for patent protection, provided they meet the patentability requirements.

It's important to consult with a patent attorney or agent who specializes in intellectual property law to navigate the patent application process successfully and maximize the protection of your invention. Speaker also mentioned the statistics of different countries patent filed and published. He also mentioned the use of patents in commercialization. Healthy question and answer session was created after speaker presentation. Principal himself raised a query regarding, "How to get to know that, our idea is patented or not, from where to check"? Speaker answered this query by mentioning about Indian Patent, US, Canadian, Australian and European Patent styles and damages one can pay if rules are violated.

Speaker concluded that Intellectual Property Rights are a cornerstone of modern economies, supporting innovation, creativity, and economic growth. By protecting the rights of inventors and creators, IPR fosters a culture of innovation, drives technological advancements, and enhances the overall quality of life. Striking the right balance between rewarding innovators and ensuring the availability of knowledge for further development remains a critical challenge in the evolving landscape of intellectual property.

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