

**Intellectual Property**  
**Prof. Feroz Ali**  
**Department of Humanities and Social Sciences**  
**Indian Institute of Technology, Madras**

**Lecture – 76**  
**Government's Role in Fostering IP system**

Now, let us look at the Government's Role in Fostering IP.

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## DIPP

- Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion
  - Works under Ministry of Commerce & Industry
  - Roles includes formulating IP policies
- Major Highlights
  - IPR Policy
  - CIPAM
  - SPRIHA



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Now, the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion which comes under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, now has the complete mandate to regulate all the intellectual property rights in the country. Earlier we had a fragmented setup, where certain intellectual property right were outside the purview of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. For instance copyright was handled by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

Now, copy write has come under the DIPP purview and DIPP is now the central body that looks at formulating IP policies and also ensuring that IP is governed and enforced in the right way. So, the DIPP has been in charge of coming up with the National IPR Policy. There is also a body called CIPAM Centre of Intellectual Property Advocacy Management which is a body under the DIPP, which does quite lot of work in decimating and advocating works in intellectually property right.

And, there is also this scheme SPRIHA Scheme for Pedagogy and Research in IPRs for Holistic Education and Academia. So, this is the scheme by which the intellectual property right chairs were established and that is scheme that is been a continuing scheme. And so you have a National IPR Policy, you have a body that is mandated to conduct workshops and seminars and to spread or to educate people on IPR. And, you also have this scheme for research and education on IPR which is largely what constituted the IPR chairs.

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## National IPR Policy

- Lays the future roadmap for IPRs in India
- Vision document that aims to create and exploit synergies between all forms of IP, concerned statutes and agencies
- Mission to stimulate a dynamic, vibrant and balanced intellectual property rights system in India



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So, the National IPR Policy lays the future roadmap for IPRs in the country. It is a visionary document which aims to create an exploits energy between all forms of IP and the mission is to stimulate a dynamic vibrant and a balanced intellectual property right system in India. Now, it is easy for you just do a simple web search you will find this document.

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## National IPR Policy

- Objectives
  - IPR Awareness
  - Generation of IP
  - Legal and legislative framework
  - Administration and Management
  - Commercialization of IPRs
  - Enforcement and Adjudication
  - Human Capital Development



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And objectives are first at the first level to create IPR awareness and that is one of the biggest task in a country of our size. And once we create awareness we will be able to let people identified IPRs and only if IPRs are identified can they be protected and monetized. So, the logic is to first concentrate on awareness, then on capacity building. And, once the capacity is build you could have IPs that are generated to be protected by the various frameworks that we have. So, the second focuses on generation of the IP itself and this could largely be in knowledge centric or in knowledge intensives industries as well as in academic institutions.

And, the policy also talks about the legal and legislative framework, India has various IP laws; some of them have being effective, some of them have not taken off as we mentioned the (Refer Time: 04:01) part 2 protection of layout of semiconductor gents; we have only seen two registration so far. Then it also the policy also talks about administration and management of IPR and commercialization of IPR enforcement and adjudication and human capital development. When the IPR policy came as with most policies they were some criticizes as well and they had they were issues with regard to saying that the IPR does not focus on innovation, rather they country needs and innovation policy and not an IPR policy.

But, another way to look at is to see that IPR short form for innovation. It is quick way by which you can educate people, built awareness and capacity by just telling that, once

there is some innovation and creative works come out of that innovation; it can be protected by IPR. So, we can also look at IPR as short form or quick way to tell people about innovation because, since IPR sit at the top of the innovation, because products of the innovation could be protected by IPR. It also could be quick way to educate people about innovation and the products that result from innovation.

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## CIPAM

- CIPAM: Cell for IPR Awareness and Management
  - Scheme for IPR Awareness: Creative India, Innovative India
  - Conduct workshops, seminars, training programs with industry, academia, and other stakeholders



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Ah CIPAM stands for the Cell for IPR Awareness and Management, sorry I mention it as advocacy it is awareness and management. And this is created under the DIPP and that is scheme for IPR awareness creative India and innovative India are some of the schemes that have been created for spreading IPR awareness. And, the role of CIPAM is to conduct workshops, seminars, training programs with the industry academia and other stake holders.

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## SPRIHA

- Earlier: MHRD IPR Chair
- Setting up of IPR Chairs in higher educational institutions
  - Encourage study of, education in, research on IP
  - Promote outreach of IP matters
  - Develop credit/specialized courses on IP



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And the scheme SPRIHA by which the IPR Chairs were established, earlier they were done under the MHRD. Now, the chairs have been moved to the DIPP and the objective to us to setup IPR Chairs in higher education institutions to encourage the study of education in an research and IP. Promote outreach of IP matters and to develop credit specialized courses on IP. Now, this was the world that was envisage for the IPR Chairs.

We also find that sometimes it becomes difficult to teach IPR in certain institutions because there is no ground level capacity. In fact, that you were involved in formulating the guide lines for AICTE, the institutions under the AICTE we had advised the institutions to not to make IPR courses mandatory because of the lack of sufficiently trained staff to teach IPR in most of the institutions. So, now we will look at the challenges in teaching IPR soon after this.

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## Other Measures

- Expenditure on science & technology
  - 0.7% of GDP spent on R&D
  - Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
- Enforcement of IP
- Parties to international treaties



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And there are also other measures that I have been done which are incidental to IPR like the expenditure on science and technology that is the research budget. We have number saying that 0.7 percent of the GDP is spent on R and D. And, we also have the CSIR which looks at there are various labs under the CSIR, which looks at IP generation and protection as well.

So, publicly funded research is protected by various types of IPR, largely by filing patterns in India and abroad. And, and CSIR is also one of the largest filers of patterns in India. Enforcement of IP also becomes an issue and the IPR policy also talks about the various international treaties that India has already signed or will be signing soon. So, that is another mandate of the IPR policy to look at the international treaties, that are coming up and to see what should be India's position on those treaties.