GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
DEPARTMENT FOR PROMOTION OF INDUSTRY AND INTERNAL TRADE

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1006.
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 28TH JULY, 2023.

EXPANSION OF SCOPE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

1006. Shri R. Girirajan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to expand the scope of Intellectual Property Rights, trade marks and copy rights at par with international standards, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the list of Indian innovative products and discoveries accorded with Intellectual Property Rights;

(c) whether India is lagging behind USA, Israel, China and European countries as far as the number of products accorded the Intellectual Property Rights and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to encourage innovations and IP registration in various fields?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY (SHRI SOM PARKASH)

(a): India is a signatory to the World Trade Organization (WTO), Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) agreement and party to several World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)treaties and agreements on Intellectual Property Rights and provides protection of Intellectual Property Rights in compliancewith these international standards.

(b): A Patent is granted to an 'invention' which may be used for developing innovative products and services. As per Section 2 (1) (j) of Patent Act, 1970, 'invention' means a new product or process involving an inventive step and capable of industrial application.The list of such granted patents deployed in innovative products is not maintained in Patent database.

(c): No such database is maintained for products accorded IPRs.

(d): The Government of India has taken several steps to encourage innovations and IP registration in various fields. Details are at Annexure.

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (d) OF THE RAJYA SABHA USTARRED QUESTION NO. 1006 FOR ANSWER ON 28.07.2023.

Details of steps taken to encourage innovations and IP registrations in various fields:

i. **Appropriate amendment in IPR Laws and Rules** - improvingprocedural requirements in processing of applications to speed up grant and disposal.

ii. **Modernisation & Digitisation of IP offices** - improvement in functioning and performance of IP Offices as well as streamlining workflow processes.

iii. **Scheme for Facilitating Start-Ups Intellectual Property Protection (SIPP)** to encourage filling of Patent applications by Startups.

iv. **Reduction in filing Fees** for Start-ups, MSMEs, and educational Institutes to encourage Patent filling.

v. **Expedited Examination** for certain category of applicants, such as Start-ups, small entities, women inventors for expeditious grant of Patents.

vi. **Awareness initiatives and Programs** for stakeholders with an intent to inculcate importance of protecting their IPR at an early stage in the business development cycle.

vii. **National Intellectual Property Awareness Mission (NIPAM),** a flagship program to impart IP awareness and basic training in educational institutes.

viii. **National Intellectual Property (IP) Awards** are conferred every year to recognize and reward the top achievers comprising individuals, institutions, organizations and enterprises, for their IPcreations and commercialization.

ix. **Patent Facilitation Programme** has been revamped to scout patentable inventions and provide full financial, technical and legal support in filing and obtaining patents.

x. **Expand Knowledge Capacity & Skill Building** : To promote the study, research, and development of IPR in higher educational institutions, IPR chairs have been set up across the country under the Scheme for Pedagogy & Research in IPRs for Holistic Education and Academia (SPRIHA). Currently, 37 IPR Chairs are incorporated. These Chairs have facilitated 146Patent filings and 424 Patents registered,215 IP works published, 1373 total IP Programs conducted, 238 Pedagogy activities undertaken during 2020-21 and 2022-23.

xi. **Commercialization of IP**: Technology Innovation Support Centres(TISC) have been set up in various Central and State Universitiesand State Council for Science & Technology across the country for supporting IPR education, boosting IP filings and enhancing IPcommercialization. The network has been further expanded with 22 new TISCs across 20 states in the country. Technology TransferOrganizations (TTOs) & Incubators are also working in around 150 research institutions and more than 1000 Universities for commercializing IP.

xii. **Support for International Patent Protection** : Indian MSMEs and start-ups in are facilitated for international patent filing encouraging innovation and recognize the value and capabilities of global IP.

xiii. **Technology Incubation and Development of Entrepreneurs (TIDE 2.0) Scheme:** Promoting tech-entrepreneurship through financial and technical support to incubators engaged in supporting ICT startups using emerging technologies such as IoT, AI, Block-chain, Robotics etc.

xiv. **MeitY Startup Hub (MSH):** Initiative Interconnecting deep tech startup infrastructure pan India. It is assisting incubators and startups improving their scalability, market outreach, thereby paving the way for an economy built on innovation and technological advancement.

xv. **Domain specific Centres of Excellence:** 42 Centres of Excellence (CoEs) operationalized in diverse areas of national interest for driving self-sufficiency and creating capabilities to capture new and emerging technology areas. They act as enablers and aid in making India an innovation hub in emerging through democratisation of innovation and realisation of prototypes.

xvi. **GENESIS (Gen-Next Support for Innovative Startups):** An umbrella program to discover, support, grow and make successful startups in Tier-II and Tier-III cities with emphasis on collaborative engagement among startups, government, and corporates forpromoting digitization based on the principles of inclusivity, accessibility, affordability, leading to growth in employment and economic outputs.

xvii. **Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC):** Promoting innovation ecosystem in India and enabling commercialization of the technology, offering a range of IP &Technology Management services to Start-ups, SMEs, andAcademia. BIRAC-PATH (Patenting and Technology Transfer for Harnessing Innovations) program facilitates for patent drafting,filing and prosecution of the patent applications in India as well asfor PCT and National Phase filing.

xviii. **Digital Communications Innovation Square (DCIS):** To promote and support translation of innovative ideas and knowledge by Start- ups/MSMEs in engineering derived from fundamental or applied research into pilot scale operation, field deployment or viable technology development (product or process) within a definite time frame. It covers areas such as backhaul radio and communication technologies, LTE Advanced, 5G and future generation access technologies etc.

xix. **Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme:** To promote domestic manufacturing of specified telecom and networking products including 4G, 5G products, and also design-led manufacturing in the country.

xx. **Telecom Technology Development Fund (TTDF) Scheme:** It is for funding research & development of technologies, products, and services.

xxi. **Atal Innovation Mission (AIM):** To develop new programs and policies for fostering innovation in different sectors of the economy, provide platforms and collaboration opportunities for different stakeholders, and create an umbrella structure to oversee the innovation & entrepreneurship ecosystemof the country. In addition to setting up state of the art Atal Tinkering Labs (ATLs) in 10,000 schools, and world class Atal Incubation Centres (AICs) in the industry and academia, the AIM has been running programs such as Atal New India Challenge that identifies and nurtures solutions to national and sectoral challenges, and Atal Community Innovation Centers (ACICs) to promote innovations that address the challenges of underserved communities. Furthermore, to ensure that the ATLs and AICs established reach their true potential, the AIM has started the Mentor of Change program.

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