



## Institution's Innovation Council Saurashtra University Rajkot

**“Securing Innovation: Prototyping with a  
Strategic Intellectual Property Approach”**

22<sup>nd</sup> May 2024

At  
Incubation Centre,  
Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam Science Laboratory,  
Saurashtra University Campus, Rajkot

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# Saurashtra University – IIC

The university is dedicated to instruction, research, and extending knowledge to the public (public service). Ministry of Education (MoE), Govt. of India has established 'MoE's Innovation Cell (MIC)' to systematically foster the culture of Innovation among all Higher Education Institutions (HEIs). The primary mandate of MIC is to encourage, inspire and nurture young students by supporting them to work with new ideas and transform them into prototypes while they are informative years. Saurashtra University is one the Organization that have constituted the IIC to foster the vision of MoE and be a part for the promotion and development of innovation ecosystem.

## Event Schedule

|       |                  |
|-------|------------------|
| 05:00 | Welcome          |
| 05:10 | Awarness Session |
| 05:45 | Q & A            |
| 06:00 | Closing Ceremony |

## Event Registration Link

[bit.ly/SUSEC-BIPPA](http://bit.ly/SUSEC-BIPPA)

## Brief about Event

Bhartiya Intellectual Property Practitioners Association, in partnership with the SU Startup and Entrepreneurship Council & IIC Saurashtra University, was hosted a webinar titled "Securing Innovation: Prototyping with a Strategic Intellectual Property Approach" on 22<sup>nd</sup> May, 2024.

Sir first explained What is the meaning and Difference Between of Intellectual Property & Intangible Property. Tangible means that which can be measured, touched & have physical forms E.g. Currency, Gold, House, land, industry etc. Intangible means that which cannot be measured, touched not having any physical forms Creation of the human mind/intellect E.g. Ideas. IP Evolution and types of intellectual properties E.g. trademark, copyright, industrial design, geographical indication, trade secrets. The importance of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) lies in securing the rights of inventions and increasing revenues through licensing. IP can serve as a unique selling proposition (USP) for products or services, giving startups a competitive advantage in the market. Additionally, IP adds significant brand value in both the manufacturing and technology sectors, boosting revenues through licensing. It encourages research and development (R&D), ensuring continuous innovation. As an important asset, IP often holds a higher value than physical assets, providing a strong foundation for financial stability.

A patent is a territorial right and exclusive/negative right granted by government for an invention to its creator for a limited period of time (20 years). Invention which is a product or a process that provides, in general, a new way of doing something, or offers a new technical solution to a problem. Negative Right Permits its owner to exclude members of the public from making, using, selling, offering to sell or importing, the claimed invention. Stops others from making, using, offering for sale, selling or importing patented invention without Permission of owner. The requirements for patentability include three key criteria: novelty (innovation), non-obviousness (inventive step), and usefulness (industrial applicability). Novelty in patentability means that the invention offers a new way of doing something or provides a new technical solution to a problem. It should not be publicly known in any form anywhere in the world and must be different from anything that has come before. Non-obviousness means that an invention involves technical advancement or economic significance, or both, compared to existing knowledge, making it not obvious to a person skilled in the art. The invention must represent an improvement over any existing product or process and should not be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the field. Industrial application, in relation to an invention, means that the invention is capable of being made or used in an industry.

Certain things cannot be patented, including those that oppose well-established natural laws, morality, public health, or the environment. This includes scientific principles or abstract theories, new properties or uses of known substances, mere admixtures (as opposed to synergistic mixtures) and their processes, and mere arrangements or rearrangements of known devices that function independently in a known way. Methods of agriculture or horticulture, treatments of humans or animals (including diagnostic methods), plants and animals in whole or part, essentially biological processes, mathematical or business methods, computer programs per se or algorithms, literary, dramatic, musical, or artistic works, methods of playing games, and presentations of information are also excluded from patentability. Then sir give information regarding Section 3 (A), Section 3 (B), Section 3 (C), Section 3 (f), Section 3 (k), Section 3 (N), Section 3 and (P) Section 4 in short with example. Pre-filing requirements for a patent application

include the title of the invention, a brief description, a detailed description, and the names of the inventors and applicants. Claims and an abstract may or may not be required, as well as any relevant figures. Additionally, proof of assignment rights, if applicable, should be included. IPC (International Patent Classification) SECTION A (human necessities), SECTION B (performing operations; transporting), SECTION C (chemistry; metallurgy), SECTION D (textiles; paper), SECTION E (fixed constructions), SECTION F (mechanical engineering; lighting; heating; weapons; blasting), SECTION G (physics, section h: electricity).

Patent search is the process by which prior patented inventions are examined, with the goal being to find information that bears close similarity to a given patent or proposed invention. A prior art search includes examining previous patents, trade journal articles, publications (such as data books and catalogs), public discussions (including conferences and seminars), trade shows, brochures, products, devices and equipment, and research papers. then talked about where to search, paid data base, fees, where to apply for patents. The use of patent information helps to determine if an invention is truly original or already patented, track competitors, avoid patent infringement, and learn more about a specific field of invention. It can save the cost of the patenting process, provide insights into new fields, offer market information, and aid in technology tracking. Additionally, it helps in understanding how an application and patent are structured, which is beneficial for preparing your own application.

## Key Points

During the session, below mentioned points were discussed:

- Types of Intellectual Property
- Importance of Intellectual Property Rights
- Patent Requirements
- What Cannot Be Patented
- Pre-Filing Requirements
- International Patent Classification
- Patent Search
- Use of Patent Information
- Relevant Legal Sections
- Requirements for Patentability
- FAQs related to Patents?

## Outcome

According to this event sir explained the difference between Intellectual Property (IP) and Intangible Property, noting that tangible property can be measured and touched, such as currency and land, while intangible property, like ideas, cannot. IP includes various types like trademarks, copyrights, industrial designs, geographical indications, and trade secrets. The importance of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) lies in securing invention rights, increasing revenues through licensing, and serving as a unique selling proposition (USP) for products or services. IP adds significant brand value, encourages research and development, and holds substantial financial value, often surpassing physical assets.

A patent is a territorial and exclusive right granted for an invention, typically lasting 20 years, allowing the owner to exclude others from making, using, or selling the invention without permission. Patentability requires novelty, non-obviousness, and industrial

applicability. Certain items cannot be patented, including those against natural laws, morality, public health, or the environment. Pre-filing requirements for a patent include the invention's title, descriptions, inventor names, and possibly claims and figures. Patent searches involve examining prior patents and publications to ensure originality, avoid infringement, and gain insights into the field, saving costs and aiding in application preparation.

## About the Speaker/Chief Guest



Mr. Parth Sejpal

CEO, SUSEC,

Incubation Centre, Saurashtra University

**WEBINAR**

### SECURING INNOVATION: PROTOTYPING WITH A STRATEGIC INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY APPROACH

Bhartiya Intellectual Property Practitioners Association, in partnership with the SU Startup and Entrepreneurship Council & IIC Saurashtra University, is hosting a webinar titled "**Securing Innovation: Prototyping with a Strategic Intellectual Property Approach**" on 22nd May, 2024.

**MR. PARTH SEJPAL**  
CEO, SUSEC  
Incubation Centre, Saurashtra University

Start From **05:00 PM - 06:00 PM**  
Wednesday **22ND MAY, 2024**

**REGISTER NOW** [bit.ly/SUSEC-BIPPA](https://bit.ly/SUSEC-BIPPA)

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**TRADE SECRET**

- confidential business information which provides an enterprise a competitive edge may be considered a trade secret.
- The subject matter of trade secrets is usually defined in broad terms and includes sales methods, distribution methods, consumer profiles, advertising strategies, lists of suppliers and clients, and manufacturing processes.
- Trade secrets are essentially of two kinds
  - do not meet the patentability criteria
  - would fulfil the patentability criteria and could therefore be protected by patents

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**COPYRIGHT**

- Copyright is a legal right granted to a creator of an original artistic work by the law of the country, for its use and distribution.
- Examples of unique creations include computer software, art, poetry, graphic designs, musical lyrics and compositions, novels, film, original architectural designs, website content, etc

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**CRITERIA AND VALIDITY OF IPR PROTECTION**

| No.  | IPR                     | Criteria   | Maximum Protection | Renewal                         | Acts/Rules  |
|------|-------------------------|--|--------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| I.   | Patent                  | Newly Invented   | 20 years           | Every Year (mandatory)          | The Patent Act, 1970 Amended in 2005  |
| II.  | Trademark               | Distinguishable Goods and Services   | Life Long          | Every 10 years                  | The Trademark Act 1999 Amended in 2010  |
| III. | Design                  | Novel, Ornamental or Aesthetic appearance of an article                                      | 15 years           | After 10 years for next 5 years | The Design Act, 2000 Amended in 2014  |
| IV.  | Copyright               | Original and Creative  | 60 years           | Not Required                    | The Copyright Act, 1957 Amended in 2012                                       |
| V.   | Geographical Indication | Distinguished Product characteristics due to geographical or intrinsic from specific region. | Life Long          | After 10 years                  | The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 |

\*Patents will be ceased and be transferred to public domain if Patents are not renewed within 6 month of expiry of concerned year by paying renewal fees.

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**GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION**

Geographical indication (GI) is a sign used on products that have a specific geographical origin and possess qualities or a reputation that are due to that origin

 ASSAM TEA
  GIR KESARI
  PATANI PATOLA

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