

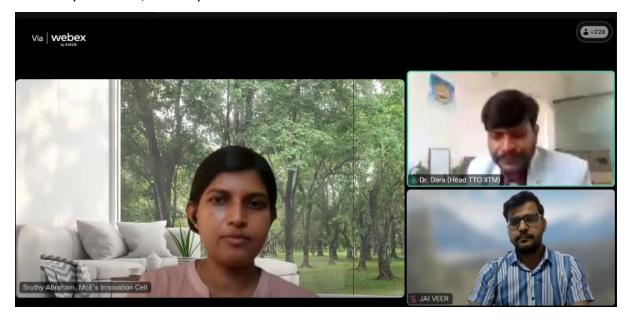


Industry Institute Interaction (IIIC) and Institution's Innovation Council (IIC)

A report on MIC DRIVEN ACTIVITY on "PATENT TO PRODUCT"

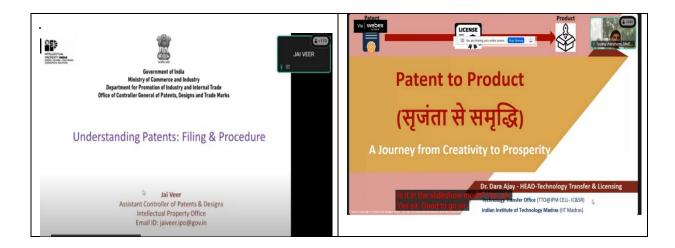
26-04-2025

As a part of World intellectual property day, MIC driven activity on "Patent to Product" is organized by AICTE on 26th April 2025 by inviting Mr. Jai Veer, Asst Controller of Patents & Designs, Intellectual property Office, DPIT, Ministry of Commerce and Industry and Dr Dara Ajay, Head, Technology Transfer Office, IIT, Madras. The two speakers were introduced by Ms Sruthy Abraham, Ministry of Education.



At the outset, the speaker, Mr. Jai Veer, provided a detailed explanation of the procedures involved in filing a patent application. He emphasized that patents are granted for technical inventions, and clarified that the term of a patent is 20 years from the date of filing. Mr. Jai Veer also defined the concept of territorial rights, explaining that it refers to the legal rights or jurisdiction, control, and resource utilization within a specific geographic area. These rights may apply to individuals, organizations, or more commonly to states or nations, granting them the authority to govern and regulate activities within their defined borders. He further stated that a patent is granted for an invention, and that the fundamental

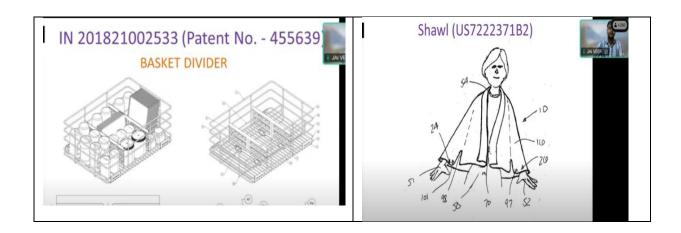
requirement for an invention is that it must be either a product or a process. This is considered the first and most essential criterion for patent eligibility.

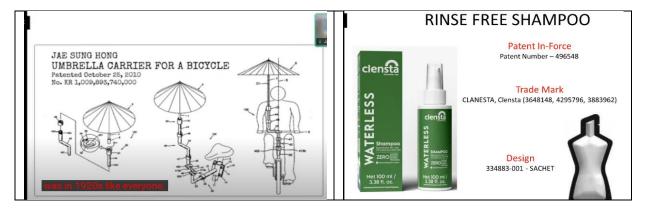


Mr. Jai Veer emphasized that three conditions must be met during the patent filing procedure. The first condition is that the invention must relate to a product—such as an instrument or a kit—or a process, which refers to a specific method. The second condition is that both the product and the process must be new, meaning they should be entirely new and not a result of copying or replicating existing ideas. The third condition is that the invention must have industrial application—meaning it should either be used in industry or be capable of being made in an industrial setting.



Here are some examples including idea, Handicapped industry, Bamboo basket, basket divider, shawl, umbrella carrier for bicycles, rinse free shampoo etc.





Overview of the Patent Process in India: The patent process involves several critical steps, from initial assessment to final grant or refusal. Key elements include:

Pre-assessment: Before filing a patent, a pre-assessment is essential. This involves Checking novelty, inventive step, and industrial applicability. Conducting a prior art search to ensure the invention is new and not already patented.

Patent Scope under WIPO: Under the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) framework: the invention must fall within the scope of patentable subject matter. WIPO provides international patent cooperation through the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), facilitating patent protection in multiple countries via a single application.

Patent Filing and Complete Specification (India): In India, the patent application may initially be filed with a provisional specification, followed by a complete specification (within 12 months). The complete specification must clearly define:

- The invention
- Claims
- Drawings, if any
- Background and advantages of the invention

Publication: The patent application is automatically published after 18 months from the date of filing or priority date, whichever is earlier. An applicant can also request early publication for quicker processing.

Request for Examination (RFE): The applicant must file a Request for Examination (Form 18) within 48 months from the filing date. Without RFE, the application will not be examined and is deemed withdrawn.

Examination and First Examination Report (FER): After RFE, the application is taken up for substantive examination by a patent examiner. The examiner issues a First Examination Report (FER) highlighting objections or requirements for amendments. The applicant must respond to FER and comply within 6 months (extendable by 3 months).

Grant or Refusal: If all objections are resolved, the patent is granted and published in the Patent Journal If unresolved, the application is refused, and reasons are communicated to the applicant.

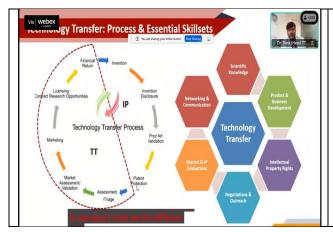
A few important forms / documents required for filling a patent application is also explained.

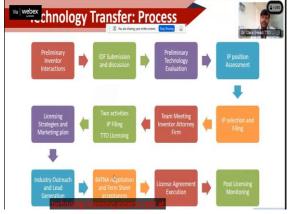
Form 1, Form 2, Form 3, Form 5, Form 18/18A; Form 25, Form 26 and Form 28 are to be filled for patent.

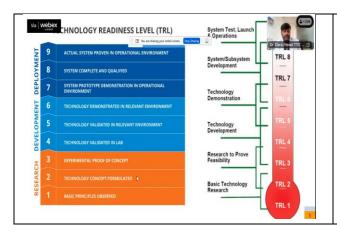


At the end of the session, Mr Jai Veer focussed on complete specification procedures, claims, benefits etc.

In a second session, Dr Dara Head, Technology Transfer Office, IIT, Madras briefed about Technology transfer through process and essential skillsets, Technology Readyness Level, Funding assistance for patents etc









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