# **Minutes of Meeting**

## Webinar: How to take Idea from lab to Market

#### **Speakers:**

- 1. Prof. O P Katare, Professor, University Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences (UIPS), Panjab University, Chandigarh
- 2. Dr. Shachindra Kumar Pandey, Partner, K&S Partners, Gurugram, Haryana
- 3. Dr. Kavita Bansal, Registered Patent Agent & Founder, Shodh Raksha, Mohali, Punjab

#### Date: 5th January, 2021 (Tuesday)

### Time: 3:00 PM – 5:30 PM

A webinar on the theme of "How to take Idea from lab to Market" was organized by DST-Centre for Policy Research at Panjab University in collaboration with Centre for Industry Institute Partnership Programme (CIIPP), Panjab University, Chandigarh from 3 pm onwards. The objective of the webinar was to sensitize the researchers, academicians, industrialists and scientists towards Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and motivate them for commercialization of their intellectual property. The speakers introduced the audience with the entire protocol and modalities of patent filing, obtaining and commercializing it i.e. to take the idea from laboratory to the market.

The scientific staff of DST-CPR at Panjab University, Chandigarh hosted the webinar, which was attended by nearly 100 participants. The session was opened with a welcome address by Prof. C. Nirmala, Coordinator, DST-CPR at PU, Chd. Prof. Sanjeev Puri, Honorary Director, CIIPP, PU, Chd., then introduced the audience to the working of CIIPP and its role in helping the university students and faculty in securing IP. Prof. Puri voiced that organizing such an event was the need of the hour for Panjab University, Chandigarh where filing for a patent still remains at the back end, despite high quality research being undertaken. Therefore, spreading awareness amongst academicians, researchers and scientists to make them understand the niche

methodology of filing patents is imperative. Prof. Puri briefly highlighted the support offered by CIIPP in the form of patent searching, financial support, technology transfer, etc. He mentioned that till date 8 different technologies have been transferred to industry by CIIPP. Prof. Puri also conveyed that a DST-'Technology Enabling Centre' has also been granted to PU, Chd., which shall aim at creating an ecosystem for conversion of technology from the research undertaken at the university. It will also aim at assessing the gaps faced by MSMEs, evaluating the technology readiness level of products & processes for further development, market studies for validation of prototypes, etc.

Subsequently, Ms. Mamta Bhardwaj, Sr. scientist C, DST-CPR, PU, Chd. gave a brief introduction and objective of organizing this webinar.

The first speaker of the session was Dr. S.K. Pandey, a highly experienced Patent Agent & Attorney at Law. Dr. Pandey introduced the audience to the concept of IP and its protection through IPRs. His talk stressed on the need for patents, which act as a brand value of work and help in commercializing research. However, he voiced that patent filing should not be considered solely the responsibility of the inventor but also the responsibility of the applicant, the institute, government agencies, funding agencies and so on. While addressing the audience, especially the young researchers and students he urged them to maintain a proper record of all experimental details including all successful and failed experiments. He highlighted the pro-inventor IPR policy of PU, Chd. which allows for 70% of share to go to the inventor and 30% remains with the applicant i.e. the university, which makes an inventor more enthusiastic for patent filing. The high costs associated with the patent filing and obtaining was talked about by Dr. Pandey, which facilitated the requirement of funding agencies, such as TIFAC, NRDC, BIRAC, etc. The advantages of being pro-patent and filing provisional applications for the patents were also discussed. Filing provisional application for the patent helps in securing the priority date and securing IPR at appropriate time. Moreover, he also mentioned that a novelty need not be a complex product, it can only be a novel product with industrial applicability. He referred to the examples of a 'Post-it' note, 3 leg covering used in pizzas to prevent its sticking to cover, a wash basin with foot washing amenability, etc.

The second speaker, Dr. Kavita Bansal is a registered patent agent and the founder of Shodh Raksha an IP firm based out in Mohali. She introduced the concept and significance of patents while comparing it with real estate property. She mentioned about the legal status achieved after registering IPR which adds value to the innovation. Types of IPR namely; patents trademarks, copyrights, geographical indicators (GIs) and industrial designs were discussed by her. A single product can have several patents depending on its counterparts, she supported this statement by giving the example of a digital pen secured by multiple types of IPRs. She clarified what all cannot be patented under the Indian Patents Act, such as, scientific principle or abstract theories, discovery of DNA, methods of agriculture and horticultures can't be patented. Significance of prior art for novelty, inventiveness and industrial applications were highlighted by her to avoid patent rejection. She briefly explained the patent search engines, patent information centers and patent databases required for analyzing the patentability of the work. Dr. Bansal demonstrated the complete mechanism of patent filing through a flow chart inculcating all the steps of patent filing in chronological order. She mentioned that after patent filing, research papers of the innovation and related data can be published.

The final speaker of the session was Prof. O.P. Katare, a Professor in the University Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences and the faculty with the maximum number of patents from the University. Prof. Katare is a recipient of President DBT Tech-Transfer National Award 2007 by Govt. of India, and ranked amongst the "World Ranking Top 2% scientists in the Indian-subcontinent issued by Stanford University, USA".

Prof. Katare initiated his talk while sharing his ideas regarding the responsibility of a researcher to conduct research with the purpose of serving the society. While citing the example of Newton's discovery of gravity by observing the falling apple, he mentioned that having queries and questions is the first step of the research. He highlighted that a project selection should be made in accordance with the needs of the society. Prof. Katare shared his drug research on Psoriasis and dithranol drugs. He highlighted the need to peep into the depth of the problem like chemistry behind the drug and its clinical observation. He strongly voiced the significance of collaboration for doing useful and innovative research by mentioning his collaboration with PGIMER, Chandigarh for clinical observations of his prepared drugs. The various technology transfer challenges, team work role and significance of the research ecosystem was highlighted

by him while sharing his moments of getting an award for his technology transfer on 2<sup>nd</sup> May, 2006 by Dr. A.P.J. Kalam. He urged the researchers and faculty to think through all aspects of research and make it industrially applicable for serving the society.

The talk was concluded by Prof. Katare and there was a renowned scientist Prof. Narsima Murthy, from School of Pharmacy at University of Mississippi present in the webinar. Prof. Narsima appreciated the wonderful talks and added that in addition to publishing research papers, researchers should also contribute their innovation towards entrepreneurship.

Prof. Manoj Sharma, who recently got a patent granted to his credit on 'Electronic Preferential Voting Machine' in 2020 also shared his experience of filing a patent from Panjab University with the participants. He added there is a significant need for cooperative behavior of administrative offices, and working in tandem for taking an idea from the lab to market.

In the concluding session of the event, participants discussed their various queries on cost expenses of patent filing, parallel system of paper publishing and patent filing and effect on patent filing complex system on research scholars. All the speakers clarified the doubts of the participants and motivated them for the IPR ecosystem as a responsible researcher.

The webinar was concluded with a vote of thanks by Prof. Nirmala to all the resource persons, participants and the whole team of DST-CPR. She summarized all the key points of the speakers during conclusion. Prof. Puri appreciated the DST-CPR team for organizing a wonderful event and offered his services and participation in future endeavors.

#### **Recommendations drawn from the webinar are as follows:**

- 1. There is a need of introducing a dedicated subject on IPs and related issues in each department of the university to make the researchers IP savvy.
- 2. More activities (workshops, seminars, brainstorming sessions, quiz competition, etc) should be organized in the university for the IPR dissemination in inclusive and collaborative mode.
- 3. There must be a dedicated 'Experts Committee' in place in the university to observe the patent ecosystem in the university.

- 4. There must be a dedicated 'IPR Legal Advisor' in the university to assist researchers in filing and commercializing the patent/technology.
- 5. Researchers need to make aware of the fact that if there is the scope of patent in the research, first file the provisional application at the patent office to secure the priority date and then it can be published in the public domain.
- 6. The concerned centers like CIIPP, CPR and TEC should organize biannual programs to sensitize new students and researchers on IP related issues.





