



Activity Booklet 2026



**DST-Centre for Policy Research, 3rd Floor, Guru Teg Bahadur Bhawan,
Panjab University, Sector 14, Chandigarh- 160014**



MESSAGE

DST-Centre for Policy Research at Panjab University, Chandigarh was established by Department of Science and Technology (DST), Government of India, in 2014 with the vision of strengthening Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) ecosystem in the country through evidence-based policy research and strategic interventions. Since its inception, Centre has been actively engaged in promoting Industry-Academia interactions, strengthening Intellectual Property (IP) and Technology Transfer (TT) ecosystems, and developing collaborations that contribute towards strengthening innovation-driven growth and national development.

Over the years, Centre has emerged as an important platform for policy research and capacity building in areas of innovation, intellectual property, technology commercialization, and public-private partnerships. Through its studies, consultations, and policy recommendations, Centre has consistently contributed towards addressing emerging challenges and opportunities in India's evolving innovation landscape.

I commend Centre for conducting crucial studies and contributing significantly to missions of national importance in areas of Science, Technology and Innovation. Over the years, DST-CPR, Panjab University has undertaken several impactful studies and policy-oriented initiatives aimed at strengthening India's innovation, intellectual property, and technology transfer ecosystem. The Centre has developed "A Handbook on Technology Transfer" in 2025-26 to support efficient functioning and management of Technology Transfer Offices and to facilitate effective commercialization of research outcomes. The Centre has also prepared a comprehensive report on "Trends of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Investment in Research & Development in India," which provides valuable insights into role of CSR in promoting research, innovation, and industrial development in the country. In addition, Centre has completed a study titled "A Comprehensive Analysis of India's Innovation Ecosystem by Mapping Patent Landscape of Higher Educational Institutions and Research Organizations" in 2025.

I am also pleased to note that Centre has submitted a proposal for creation of an "Indian Patent Trust System" to DST for further deliberations. Further, Centre is presently working on developing a comprehensive policy document on Utility Model for India, which has the potential to strengthen grassroots innovation, support MSMEs and startups, and promote inclusive technological advancement in the country. The Centre is also preparing a Policy brief on Public-Private Partnerships led STI.

The dedicated efforts of entire team led by Prof. Kashmir Singh are truly commendable. Their commitment towards high-quality research, policy engagement, and national capacity building reflects larger vision of Panjab University in contributing meaningfully to society and nation-building.

I extend my heartfelt appreciation and best wishes to DST-CPR, Panjab University for its future endeavors and for continuing to make valuable contributions towards strengthening India's Science, Technology and Innovation ecosystem.


(Renu Vig)

Dear Readers,

It gives me immense pleasure to present the Annual Activity Booklet 2025–26 of the DST-Centre for Policy Research (DST-CPR), Panjab University, Chandigarh. This booklet reflects the collective efforts, achievements, and contributions of the Centre towards strengthening India's Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) ecosystem through evidence-based policy research, stakeholder engagement, and institutional collaborations.

Over the past year, the Centre has actively contributed to several policy domains of national relevance, including Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs), Technology Transfer, Public-Private Partnerships (PPP), Industry-Academia collaborations, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in Research and Development, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), and innovation-driven policy frameworks. Through focused studies, consultations, workshops, and policy dialogues, the Centre has continuously worked towards generating meaningful insights and actionable recommendations for policymakers, academic institutions, researchers, innovators, and industry stakeholders.

The Centre has also developed “A Handbook on Technology Transfer” aimed at strengthening the efficient functioning of Technology Transfer Offices and facilitating the effective commercialization of research outcomes.

In addition, the Centre has prepared a report on “Trends of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Investment in Research & Development in India,” highlighting the growing role of CSR in promoting research, innovation, and industrial development. I am also pleased to share that the Centre has submitted a proposal for the creation of an “Indian Patent Trust System” to the Department of Science and Technology (DST) for further deliberations. Such an initiative has the potential to strengthen collaborative innovation and improve the accessibility and utilization of intellectual property for national development.

Further, the Centre is presently working on developing a comprehensive policy document on Utility Model for India, which can play a significant role in promoting grassroots innovation, supporting MSMEs and startups, and encouraging inclusive technological advancement in the country. The Centre is also preparing a policy brief on Public-Private Partnership (PPP)-led Science, Technology and Innovation (STI), emphasizing collaborative approaches for accelerating research, innovation, technology commercialization, and sustainable socio-economic growth.

This year, we have also renewed our emphasis on aligning our initiatives with national priorities such as Atmanirbhar Bharat, innovation-led economic growth, and sustainable development goals. Our growing collaborations with central and state agencies, academic institutions, research

organizations, startups, and industry partners reflect the Centre's commitment towards creating a robust and impactful innovation ecosystem in India.

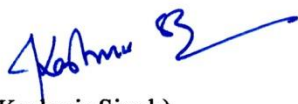
I sincerely acknowledge the continuous support and guidance of the Department of Science and Technology (DST), Government of India, whose encouragement has enabled the Centre to undertake meaningful and impactful initiatives. I also extend my heartfelt gratitude to our Local Advisory Committee, Co-Principal Investigators (Co-PIs), academic advisors, collaborators, researchers, domain experts, and all stakeholders associated with DST-CPR for their valuable contributions, insights, and unwavering support.

Most importantly, I appreciate the dedicated efforts of the entire DST-CPR team, whose commitment and hard work continue to strengthen the Centre's vision of contributing to policy research and national development through science, technology, and innovation.

I hope this Annual Activity Booklet provides readers with meaningful insights into our initiatives, achievements, and future directions, and encourages wider engagement in shaping a strong, inclusive, and innovation-driven STI policy ecosystem for India.

Let us continue working together towards building a future where science, technology, and innovation become powerful instruments for national progress and societal transformation.

Thank you.



(Prof. Kashmir Singh)
Coordinator
DST-Centre for Policy Research
Panjab University, Chandigarh

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Abbreviations

AI	Artificial Intelligence
AICTE	All India Council for Technical Education
ANRF	Anusandhan National Research Foundation
ANRF-PAIR	ANRF-Partnerships for Accelerated Innovation and Research
ARCI	International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy & New Materials
ARISE	Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies
BDO	Business Development Operations
BITS	Birla Institute of Technology and Science
BRIC-IBSD	Biotechnology Research and Innovation Council - Institute of Bioresources and Sustainable Development
CAPEX	Capital Expenditure
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CGSS	Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups
CII	Confederation of Indian Industry
CIIPP	Centre for Industry Institute Partnership Programme
CODATA-DETG	Committee on Data – Data Ethics Think Group
CODATA-RDA	Committee on Data – Research Data Alliance
COE-STIA	Centre of Excellence for Science, Technology and Innovation Indicators and Analytics
Co-PI	Co-Principal Investigator
CPR	Centre for Policy Research
CPSE	Central Public Sector Enterprises
CRIKC	Chandigarh Region of Innovation and Knowledge Cluster
CSIC	Central Sophisticated Instrument Cell
CSIR	Council of Scientific & Industrial Research
CSIR-IHBT	Council of Scientific & Industrial Research- Institute of Himalayan Bioresource Technology

CSK	Chaudhary Sarwan Kumar
CUP	Central University of Punjab
DBT	Department of Biotechnology
DG	Director General
DHR	Department of Health Research
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
DOCCs	Drivers, Opportunities, Challenges, Capabilities
DPADM	Division for Public Administration and Development Management
DPE	Department of Public Enterprises
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster risk resilience
DST	Department of Science and Technology
EGPA	European Group of Public Administration
EoI	Expression of Interest
ESD	Education for Sustainable Development
EU	European Union.
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FER	First Examination Report
FFS	Funds for Startups
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FICCI	Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry
FITT	Foundation for Innovation and Technology Transfer
FMCG	Fast-Moving Consumer Goods.
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent
G20	Group of Twenty
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GERD	Gross Expenditure on Research and Development
GETI	Global Education & Training Institute
GIAN	Global initiative for Academic Networks

GoI	Government of India
GTR	Grassroots Technical Right
HEIs	Higher Education Institutions
HR	Human Resources
I-A	Industry-Academia
IAS	Indian Administrative Service
ICAR	Indian Council of Agricultural Research
ICSSR	Indian Council of Social Science Research
ICT	Information and communication technology
IFS	Indian Forest Service
IGSTC	Indo-German Science & Technology Centre
IHBT	Institute of Himalayan Bioresource Technology
IIM	Indian Institute of Management
IISc	Indian Institute of Science
IISER	Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research
IIT	Indian Institute of Technology
IMS	India Manufacturing Show
IMTMA	Indian Machine Tool Manufacturers Association
INI	Institute of National Importance
INSPIRE	Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research
IP	Intellectual Property
IPMCC	Intellectual Property Management and Commercialization Centres
IPO	Indian Patent Office
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
IP-SAATHI	IP-Scientific Accountability for Accelerating Technology and Innovation
IQAC	Internal Quality Assurance Cell
ISDE	International Society for Digital Earth
i-TTO	Innovation-Technology Transfer Office
KILA	Kerala Institute of Local Administration

KISTEP-ISTIC	Korea Institute of S&T Evaluation and Planning - International Science, Technology and Innovation Centre for South-South Cooperation
KPI	Key Performance Indicators
M.Sc.	Master of Science
MATLAB	Matrix laboratory
MBA	Master of Business Administration
MBDA	Meghalaya Basin Development Authority
MBI	Master of Business Informatics
MEA	Ministry of External Affairs
MNC	Multinational Corporation
MOIS	Ministry of the Interior and Safety (Republic of Korea)
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRS	Materials Research Society
MSME	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises.
MTAR	Machinery, Tools, and Allied Requisites.
NAAC	National Assessment and Accreditation Council
NCW	National Commission for Women.
NIDM	National Institute of Disaster Management.
NI	National Instruments
NIOT	National Institute of Ocean Technology
NIPA	National Institute of Public Administration.
NIRF	National Institutional Ranking Framework
NITI Aayog	National Institution for Transforming India-Aayog
NPTEL-AICTE	National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning- All India Council for Technical Education.
NSERC	Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada
NSTMIS	National Science and Technology Management Information System
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
ONEA	Office for Northeast Asia

PAN	Presence Across Nation
PGIMER	Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research
PhD	Doctor of Philosophy
PI	Principal Investigator
PPE	Purchasing Power Parity
PPPs	Public-Private Partnerships
PSCST	Punjab State Council for Science and Technology
PTS	Patent Trust System
PU	Panjab University
PURSE	Promotion of University Research and Scientific Excellence
R&D	Research and Development
RDA	Research Data Alliance
RDI	Research, Development, and Innovation
REF	Research Excellence Framework
RISE	Research, Innovation, Skill and Entrepreneurship
ROI	Return on Investment
S&T	Science and Technology
SAPCC	State Action Plan on Climate Change
SAR	Structure-activity relationships
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SERB	Science and Engineering Research Board

INTRODUCTION

DST-Centre for Policy Research, Panjab University, Chandigarh

DST-Centre for Policy Research (CPR), Punjab University (PU), Chandigarh was established with a mission to enhance science, technology, and innovation (STI) research and policy planning. Since its inception in 2014, the Centre has been a bridge between academia, industry, and policymakers, fostering collaboration to address critical challenges and opportunities in these spaces. It gave a spur to the Science, Research, and Innovation System for High Technology driven path for India (SRISHTI), a GoI initiative, and the centre has flourished ever since by pioneering in achieving SRISHTI's mission, which is to drive inclusive growth in India.

A range of activities are undertaken by DST-CPR, PU with the objective of "Enhancing the STI landscape in India." By performing evidence-based research and establishing conferences, seminars, and brainstorming sessions in order to enhance interaction between the public and commercial sectors, it conducts high-impact research on "STI policies." The institute advocates for the role of IPR in Indian research by providing evidence-based policy recommendations. The Centre has rightly focused on evidence-based strategies to identify and develop significant areas of intellectual property development. This approach enhances the effectiveness and utility of the policies and activities recommended by the Centre through the assurance that they are backed by credible data and studies. In the years since its founding, the centre has built a reputation for conducting detailed assessments of the current STI policy context by identifying loopholes that dissuade private sector investment in R&D.

The Centre provides pragmatic recommendations for legislative modifications that would enhance the environment for private sector involvement based on these findings. By suggesting Public-Private Partnership (PPP) policies to promote R&D in STI, the centre has stimulated private sector participation in R&D. The Centre is committed to creating new models that are uniquely tailored for the specific needs and circumstances of research in India. By enhancing collaboration between public institutions and private companies, these policies aim to drive significant breakthroughs in R&D.

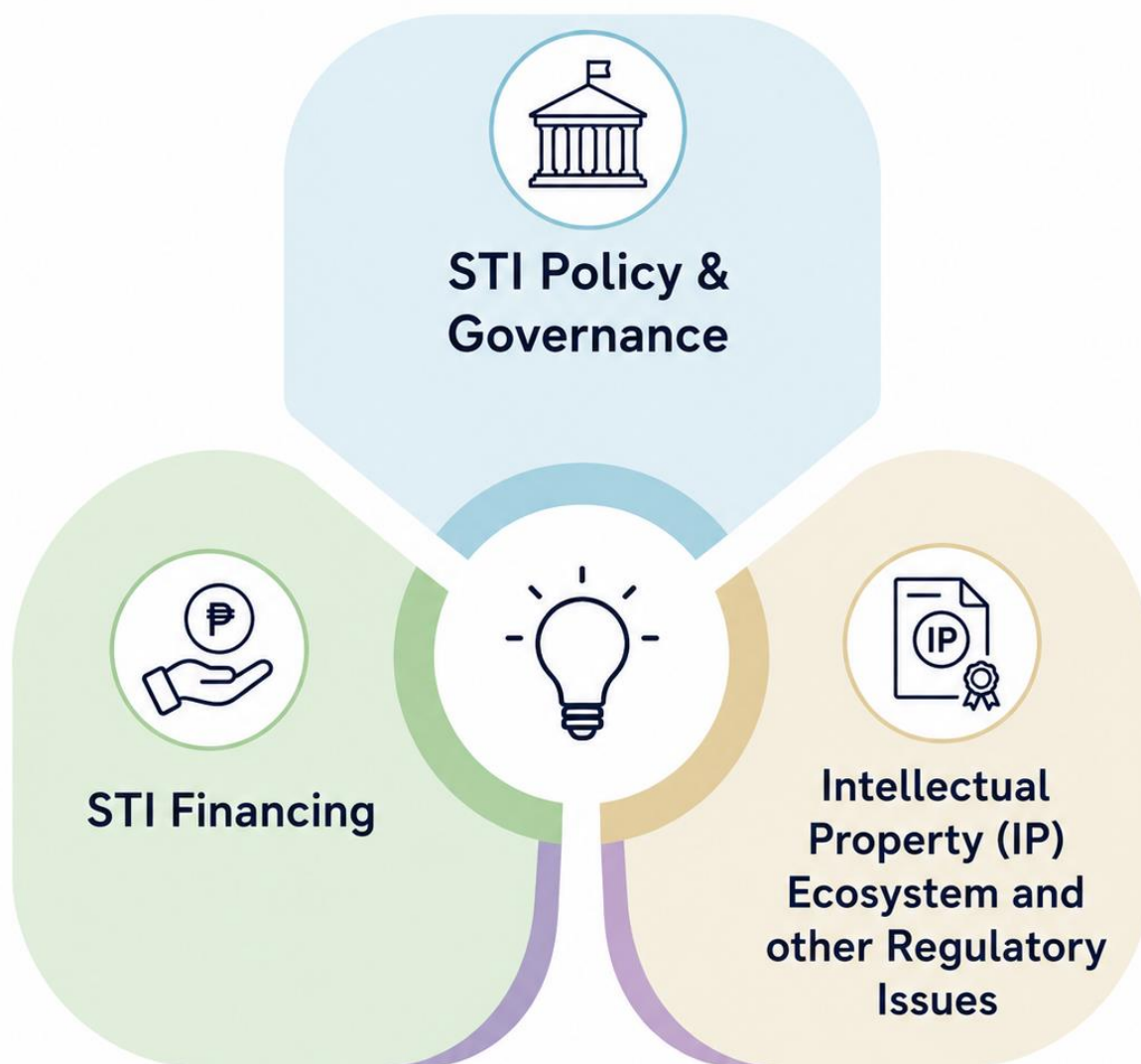
Through effective organization of several high-level meetings and seminars that have convened leading academic and industry specialists, developing policy recommendations that have been instrumental in shaping national R&D strategies, and establishing a strong network of partnerships with diverse stakeholders, such as universities, research institutions, and private sector companies, DST-CPR, PU has recorded commendable achievements over the years. It is a key institution that will play a critical role in shaping India's future STI policies. The Centre is making tremendous strides in

promoting innovation and creating a stronger, more vibrant R&D ecosystem in the country through its dedicated research, collaboration, and evidence-driven policy suggestions. Through the improvement of its research capabilities and expansion of its area of investigation into new STI fields, DST-CPR, PU is climbing to new heights. By providing legislators with timely and relevant recommendations and fostering greater public–private collaboration to drive innovation and economic development, it will further strengthen its role as a policy advisory body. DST-CPR is evolving into a "Regional Nodal Centre" for facilitation and assistance of science, technology, and innovation policy to Northern Indian States and Union Territories. To accelerate socio-economic development through S&T interventions, DST-CPR, PU, expanded its mandate to include STI policy research from the year 2022–2023.

Apart from offering capacity-building programs on Intellectual Property (IP), Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), and Industry-Academia Collaboration with expertise on STI areas in relation to I-A collaborations, IPRs, Technology Transfer, Disaster Risk Management, and SDGs, respectively, DST-CPR, PU is progressing on formulating science and technology policies for PAN India. To build a cooperative platform for discussing and creating powerful policies at the national level, the centre is engaging, enabling discussions, sharing knowledge, and exploring new ways and best practices for enhancing the impact of science and technology on society. PU and DST-CPR are on a detailed journey to address the challenges of the technologically advanced areas. By mobilizing resources, energizing creativity, and translating research into effective solutions, such tailored solutions may be provided to optimize the potential of the respective field for STI-driven R&D. The centre undertook an exhaustive study in 2025–2026 that was issued as a white paper entitled "Public Private Partnerships in R&D led STI Ecosystem." The white paper was presented to the Department of Science and Technology (DST), Government of India, after revisions and updates to stress the necessity for mechanisms that have specially catered to the special needs of PPPs in engaging the R&D ecosystem. Key concerns such as inadequate patent filings and processing lags are identified in the presented Patent Landscape. Strategic steps have been proposed in response, including revising institutional ranking systems, establishing a patent trust mechanism to enable intellectual transfer and commercialization, and improving patent databases. In addition, DST, GoI has been presented a detailed proposal for establishing an Indian Patent Trust System (IPTS). Secondly, this year there was an attempt to analyze how CSR can spur corporate sector participation in research and innovation. Going forward, the DST-CPR aims to enhance its research capabilities and provide relevant recommendations to foster innovation and economic growth in India.

RESEARCH

• — THEMATIC AREAS — •



2.1. Theme 1: STI Policy & Governance

DST-CPR, PU aims to evolve as a ‘Regional Nodal Centre’ for science, technology and innovation policy assistance and facilitation to the States and UTs in Northern India. In this direction, the process for formulation of the Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) Policy for Punjab state has been initiated, and a proposal on evidence-based policy frameworks for the establishment of the STI Policy for the state of Punjab has been submitted to PSCST. An evidence-based proposal advocating the formulation of a State Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) Policy has been submitted to the DST, Haryana.

DST-CPR, has undertaken research for strengthening the Industry-Academia (I-A) linkages by studying the role of technology transfer, commercialization, institutional readiness and policy support in fostering innovation. The Centre is currently working on developing an Industry-Academia collaboration model specific to India through empirical studies and stakeholder consultations, and identifying industry-oriented skill requirements for Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) to bridge the academia-industry gap. The Centre has also extended evidence-based Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) Policy support to Punjab and Haryana. For Punjab, it conducted a deep situational and gap analysis of the State’s STI ecosystem and developed policy recommendations including strategic objectives, governance mechanisms and implementation frameworks in line with national priorities. To assist in the formulation of the State STI Policy in Haryana, the Centre undertook a baseline assessment and prepared evidence-based inputs on priority sectors, institutional arrangements, stakeholder engagement and implementation pathways. Comparative analysis, to align the State policy frameworks with national STI objectives, improved Centre–State coordination.

2.1.1. Industry-Academia Interactions for R&D

Exploration of Factors Influencing Industry Growth and Knowledge Exchange Pathways in Industry-Academia Inter-Linkages.

A detailed study on I-A interlinkages is done to examine structural, legal, and institutional factors affecting industry-academia knowledge flows and collaborations. The work focuses on the role of joint frameworks, co-creation models, incentive structures, and digital collaboration platforms in shaping sustainable I-A partnerships. Some of the major aspects being considered as a part of industry-academia collaborations include intellectual property rights, spin-offs, institutional governance, incentive structures, and researcher mobility. At the institutional level, government policies, IP strategies, and financial incentives have a considerable impact on the extent of collaboration.

Organisational-level factors such as communication styles, organisational culture, and the efficiency of Technology Transfer Offices (TTOs) contribute to collaboration. Finally, at the individual level, researchers’ experience, portability, and views on commercialization drive the extent of collaboration. Moreover, digital collaboration platforms have been found to be vital enablers of collaboration by breaking access barriers and enabling timely knowledge sharing. Other factors being considered include organizational culture, TTOs, and online matchmaking platforms as a means to facilitate industry-academia collaborations. Further, studies are being conducted with the help of a questionnaire, which is currently in progress to develop an industry-academia collaboration model for India.

Factors Influencing Industry Growth and Knowledge Exchange

The literature revealed that the effectiveness of Industry-Academia collaboration is primarily influenced by three interconnected dimensions: Institutional Factors (Table. 1), Organizational Factors (Table. 2), and Individual Factors (Table. 3), identified through secondary data sources (research articles, review articles, policy brief etc.)

Table. 1 Institutional factors responsible for I-A collaboration

Institutional Factors

1. Laws from governments as prime drivers of collaborative research cultures
2. Pro-innovation laws & grant-based support networks enhance industrial patent generation and R&D collaboration, as observed in countries such as the United States and South Korea.
3. Strong IP protection frameworks and policy clarity increase mutual trust, facilitate commercialization, promote transparent knowledge sharing, and reduce litigation risks.
4. Government subsidies increase sustainable innovation by reducing financial risk & encouraging sustained collaboration
5. Balanced policy framework promotes innovation without bureaucratic control
6. Strong IPR enforcement in developing economies positively associated with foreign technology inflow & economic growth

Apart from policy-level support, organizational structures and internal institutional practices, significantly shape the operational efficiency of collaborative partnerships.

Table. 2 Organizational factors responsible for I-A collaboration

Organizational Factors

1. Organizational culture & attitudes toward collaboration pivotal for high-impact partnerships
2. Institutions characterized by openness and shared-goal cultures are more likely to engage in effective collaborative initiatives
3. Effective Communication practices & ability to establish mutual trust are foundational
4. Misalignment of timelines & priorities can lead to collaborative fatigue & failure
5. Rewards such as performance-linked granting & faculty recognition support knowledge sharing
6. Streamlined processes improve collaboration efficiency
7. Technology Transfer Offices (TTOs) as prime facilitators bridging R&D contracts & knowledge asymmetry
8. Region-specific factors coupled with efficient TTOs increase R&D service contract success
9. Lack of integrated support system leads to fragmentation of efforts

At the micro level, the attitudes, expertise, and collaborative readiness of individual stakeholders also play a crucial role in determining the success of Industry-Academia engagements

Table. 3 Individual factors responsible for I-A collaboration

Individual Factors

1. Researchers' expertise, experience & industry mobility linked to higher innovation outcomes & absorptive capacity
2. Industry experience & mobility improve capacity for absorption from collaborative projects
3. Faculty openness influenced by teaching load & lack of institutional support
4. Concerns over academic freedom & scientific integrity can constrain collaboration
5. Mutual learning, trust & communication are basic conditions for technology-intensive knowledge transfer
6. Alignment of organizational strategies & individual goals critical for fruitful interactions

Relevant institutional, Individual Factors and organizational factors will first be identified through secondary data sources such as research articles, policy documents, and reports. Insights from this review will then guide the design of a structured questionnaire for primary data collection from targeted industries people/stakeholders. Considering the identified barriers and growth opportunities, several strategic recommendations are proposed to strengthen Industry-Academia collaboration and knowledge exchange ecosystems.

Key Inferences:

1. Organizational factors such as communication practices, institutional culture, and the operational effectiveness of TTOs significantly shape collaboration outcomes.
2. At the individual level, factors such as researchers' experience, mobility, entrepreneurial orientation, and attitudes toward commercialization influence the depth and effectiveness of collaboration.
3. Digital collaboration platforms have emerged as important enablers by lowering access barriers, facilitating cross-border partnerships, and supporting real-time knowledge exchange.
4. Despite these opportunities, the full potential of Industry–Academia partnerships remain constrained by persistent barriers including resource limitations, administrative rigidity, and cultural misalignment, particularly in developing economies.
5. The findings indicate that well-structured policies related to collaborative ownership, licensing and academic spin-off significantly enhance Industry–Academia collaboration.
6. Studies suggest the empirical research the structured spin-off policies can improve success rates, effective academic spin-off ecosystems may increase innovation efficiency.
7. Robust, effective legal and practical methods used to protect trust among partners, curtail expenses/outlays, and encourage the participation of the industry especially in technology-intensive sectors.
8. Supportive government policies, clear IP frameworks, and targeted subsidies are important institutional factors significantly influencing the intensity of collaboration.

2.1.2. Public Private Partnerships for STI

Developing Government Facilitated Industry Led PPP Model for Technology Development and Deployment

The study aims to bring out structured frameworks to scale sponsored research into deployable technology. Stakeholders were identified to deliberate on the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) identified in previous work as shown in Figure 1, to assess the penetration of KPIs for technology development and deployment. A series of FGDs were organized (01 will be held in March 2026) to understand the modes of connection between public and private sectors for technology development and deployment.

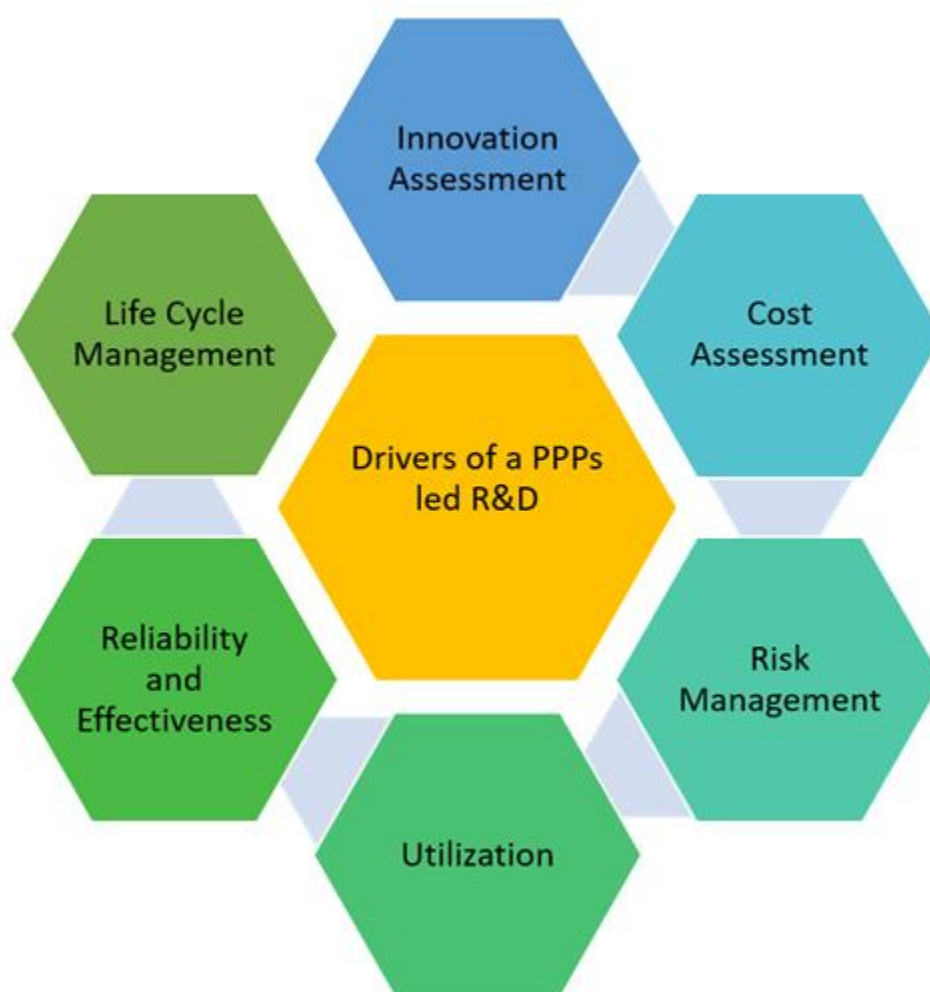


Figure 1: Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

Key Inferences:

- Risk Sharing: The public sector should absorb the frontier risk while the private sector demonstrates efficiency in market orientation and scalability.
- Return on Investment (ROI) Clarity: Speed alignment with industry timelines is needed. A sustainable mission-oriented approach is required to downstream the commercialization and can be implemented at tier II and tier III institutions for decentralization of innovation capacity.
- Resource Sharing: Dedicated intermediaries having an understanding of both public and private mindsets should be supported for fast operations. Short-term incentive is required to upskill the workforce alongside intermediaries.
- Trust Building: The first right to use innovation under PPP led to R&D should be with the private sector to build trust, along with waiving the royalties at the initial stage.
- Project-based PPP led R&D and Knowledge PPP led R&D: Co-funded R&D projects, such as 2+2 bilateral programs, as well as innovation centres, are well placed and well understood.
- Contractual PPP led R&D: Service/management contract, Outsourcing testing labs still need to gain momentum. Though platforms such as the Manthan platform prompt contractual PPP led R&D, however ecosystem needs a push to nurture.
- Mission based PPP led R&D Model: National missions such as ANRF and RDI Scheme need to be well explored to map the long-term effect, risk sharing and co-funding mechanisms' effect on PPP-led R&D.

Development of a Conceptual Framework to Increase PPP Engagement in Disaster Management at the National and Regional Level

This year's activity aims to map the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) ecosystem in southern India, comprising Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, and Telangana. Southern India is more prone to multi-hazard risks. This requires an active (Science, Technology and Innovation) STI-led DRM ecosystem for prevention, mitigation, and hence achieving resilience. Five states were mapped based on regional capacity building, innovation capacity, and guidelines/mechanisms to strengthen the resilience system where PPP has taken a lead.

Key inferences:

- **Innovation Capacity:** It was found that the National Remote Sensing Centre, Hyderabad, excels in innovation capacity due to its infrastructure for satellite imagery and risk mapping. It is leading in data infrastructure. Private sector-led initiatives such as Dhruva Space, PierSight and SatSure by Pixel; startup ecosystem development by private entities like MTAR and Astra have helped in customization of space technology.
- **Regional capacity building:** it was identified that national and state agencies are well coordinated with international agencies to bring out the STI-led initiatives in Coastal hazard research and structural safety. Institutions such as IIT Madras (Disaster Research Group), National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), and NIDM Southern Campus are leading capacity building in research-oriented domains such as geospatial risk mapping, while state institutions such as Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA) highlight the STI interventions in policy research. Industry consortia such as CII and FICCI, as well as ARISE India, are collaborating for capacity building and conducting impactful studies for resilience services.

Guidelines/mechanisms: Tamil Nadu has a comprehensive framework that supports the STI-led decision support systems. The private sector is integrating through the Tamil Nadu State Science and Technology Council to work on hazard mapping under PPP mode. Kerala leads the pilot project administration for risk mapping. The private sector made exemplary contributions to data openness and integrated risk management strategies.

2.1.3. Strengthening System Interconnectedness

STI Policy Support for Punjab and Haryana

- State-level STI ecosystem evidence was generated through situational and gap analysis of Punjab's STI landscape, covering institutions, capacities, governance structures, and policy gaps.
- Evidence-based policy inputs were developed for Punjab, including draft objectives, strategic pillars, governance mechanisms, and implementation frameworks aligned with national STI priorities and DST guidelines.
- A baseline assessment of Haryana's STI ecosystem was conducted to support the initiation of the State STI Policy.

- The proposal for Haryana generated evidence on priority sectors, institutional arrangements, stakeholder involvement, and timelines required to initiate a State STI Policy.
- Comparative analysis helped ensure that State STI policy proposals are aligned with national STI objectives, strengthening coordination between the State and the Centre.

2.2 Theme 2: STI Financing

2.2.1. Industry Participation into R&D

Identify areas of policy gaps for stimulation of private sector investment in R&D, and suggest changes in the policy environment

The study reveals that CSR has strong potential to support industry-led R&D. However, despite widespread CSR obligations, it is still underutilized currently. CSR support to R&D is less than 1% of the total CSR allocation to different activities mentioned in Schedule VII of the Companies Act due to limited governance and a heavy focus on social sectors like education and poverty alleviation. CSR efforts are also geographically concentrated, leaving several regions underserved. While many firms invest in in-house R&D and sustainability-oriented CAPEX, aligning CSR with collaborative R&D could enhance innovation, strengthen IP creation, improve regional balance, and help increase India's R&D investment toward 2% of GDP.

The Number of CSR projects and R&D-related CSR projects across Indian states is given in Table 4. The number of R&D-related CSR projects is minimal across all states, with Maharashtra having the highest, followed by Tamil Nadu and Gujarat. Most states do not have any project linked to R&D-linked initiatives, suggesting very less focus of CSR priorities in R&D. It may clearly be illustrated that R&D-focused CSR remains limited, and states with fewer companies tend to have lower overall CSR participation.

Table 4. Number of CSR projects and R&D-related CSR projects across Indian states.

State	Total no. of Companies	No. of CSR Projects	CSR Projects related to R&D
Andhra Pradesh	4	57	0
Assam	1	7	0
DNHDD	4	16	0

Chandigarh	0	0	0
Chattisgarh	0	0	0
Goa	3	19	0
Gujarat	72	442	7
Haryana	20	130	2
Himachal Pradesh	6	78	0
Jammu and Kashmir	1	44	0
Karnataka	47	357	1
Kerala	13	90	1
Madhya Pradesh	12	62	0
Maharashtra	259	1647	17
Meghalaya	1	5	0
New Delhi	102	1067	6
Odisha	8	80	0
Punjab	25	111	0
Rajasthan	11	81	1
Tamil Nadu	60	637	8
Telangana	40	253	3
Uttar Pradesh	22	111	0
Uttarakhand	1	15	0
West Bengal	48	406	2
Total	760	5715	48

The zonal data of CSR projects shows that the western zone leads with highest number of R&D focused projects and Eastern and Central zone showed least R&D related activity Table 5. Overall, out of 5,715 CSR projects, only 48 projects are related to R&D, highlighting that R&D-oriented CSR remains limited nationwide, indicating a potential area for growth.

Table 5. Number of CSR projects and R&D-related CSR projects across Indian states.

Zone	No. of Companies	No. of CSR Projects	CSR Projects related to R&D
Central	11	173	0

East	127	498	2
North	496	1445	8
South	198	1394	13
West	250	2205	25
Total	1082	5715	48

The data highlights zonal statistics of the R&D projects per company (Figure 2). CSR project distribution, R&D-focused initiatives, and corporate participation across Indian zones. The Western zone leads with an average of 0.084 R&D projects per company, slightly above the national average of 0.075 followed closely by the southern zone. The Central zone records the lowest R&D engagement with zero R&D project. Overall, R&D-focused CSR remains extremely limited across the country.

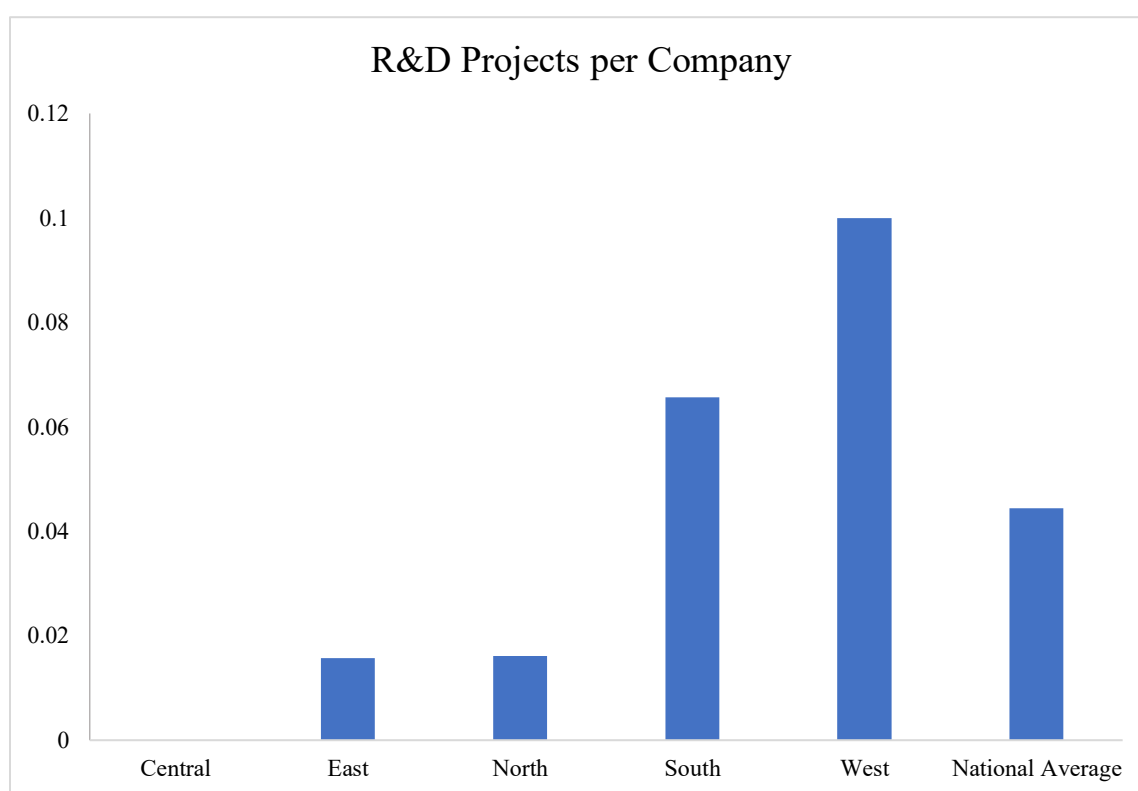


Figure 2. Variation R&D project per company in different regions of India

The sectoral data shows (Figure 3.) the relative share of various industries across different sectors. The Chemical sector leads followed by Banking & Financial Services, Infrastructure and Pharmaceuticals. Other sectors like Automobile, FMCG and Mining & Metals showed moderate CSR engagement. Several sectors have very low participation, including Agriculture, Education, Biotech etc. highlighting opportunities to expand CSR activities in these areas. Overall, the data suggests that CSR

activity is heavily concentrated in chemical, banking, infrastructure, and pharmaceutical sectors, while several other industries have relatively limited CSR engagement, indicating potential for broader participation across less active sectors.

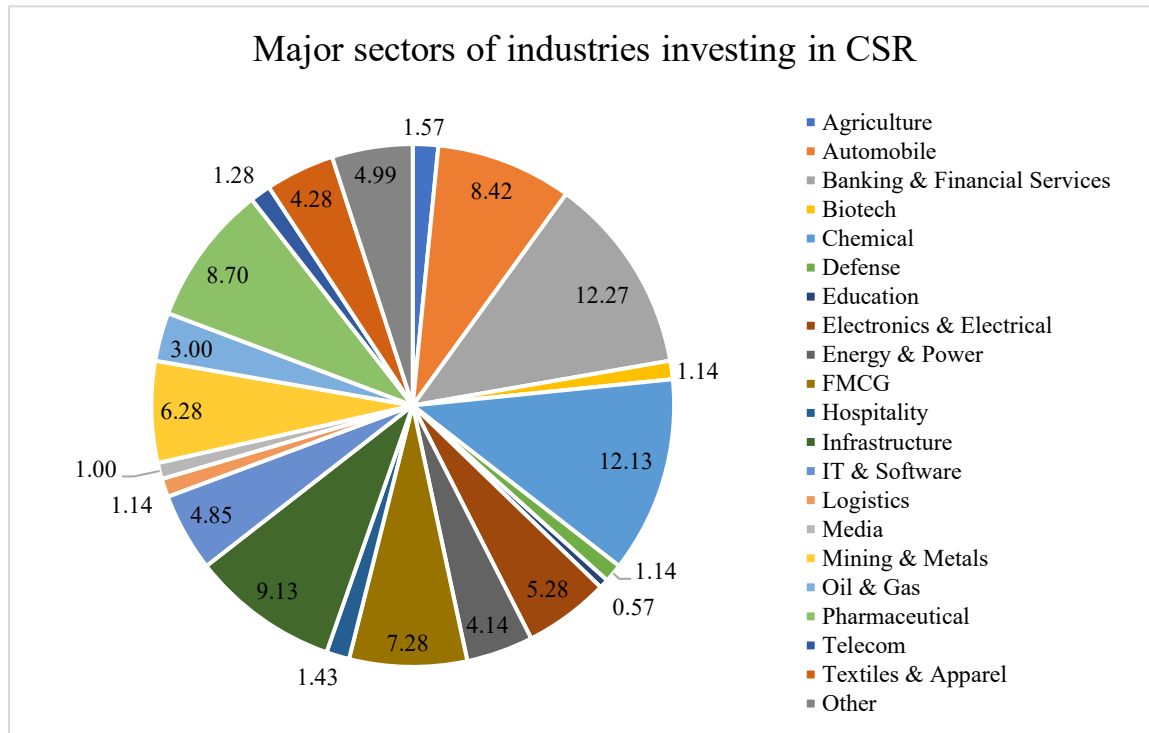


Figure 3. Sectoral variation in number of industries investing in CSR in R&D

The percentage of industries investing in R&D is given in Figure 4. The data indicates that among 951 industries surveyed, 43.32% (473 industries) are investing in R&D, while 55.13% (602 industries) are not, and 1.56% (17 industries) were not able to provide applicable information. However, it is important to mention that this data is of overall in-house R&D done by the industry and not specifically of CSR related R&D. This shows that while a considerable proportion of industries are contributing to innovation and advancement in technology, many other industries are not participating in R&D which may limit their potential for long-term competitiveness and growth. The number of industries that are not investing in R&D is large and may result from high costs associated with R&D, lack of qualified manpower to undertake R&D, lack of awareness, or preference for short-term results and returns, and not for innovation. As many industries may choose to invest in R&D, could be important for the development of industrial competitiveness, sustainability, and economic viability.

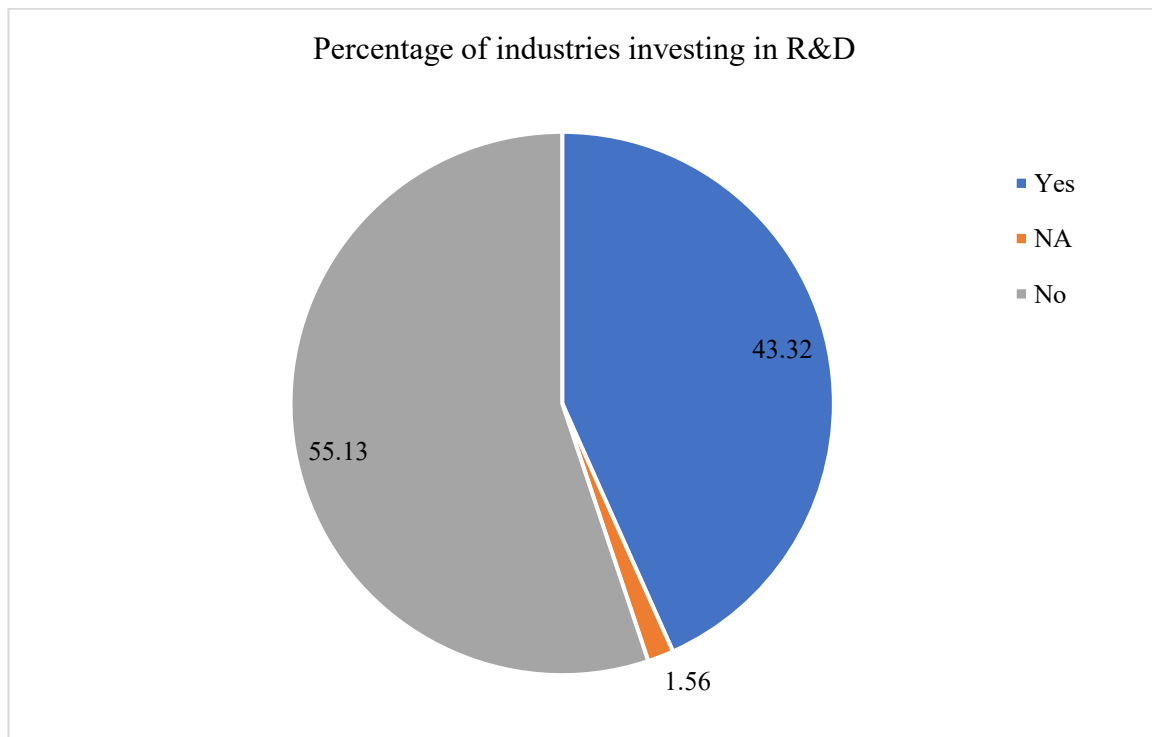


Figure 4. Percentage of industries investing in R&D

The state-wise status of industries involved in R&D shows that there is a substantial variation across the country (Figure 5.). Maharashtra, followed by Gujarat, New Delhi, and Tamil Nadu, has the most active R&D firms. Other states (Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, and Punjab) have moderate clusters of R&D engaged firms. By contrast, in other states, there are not substantial findings of R&D active firms. These findings clearly show that a few industrially advanced states and UTs invest more in R&D than other regions, while many non-industrially advanced states remain under-represented in R&D findings. These results illustrate potential interstate disparities in innovation potential, and in regard to technological advancement.

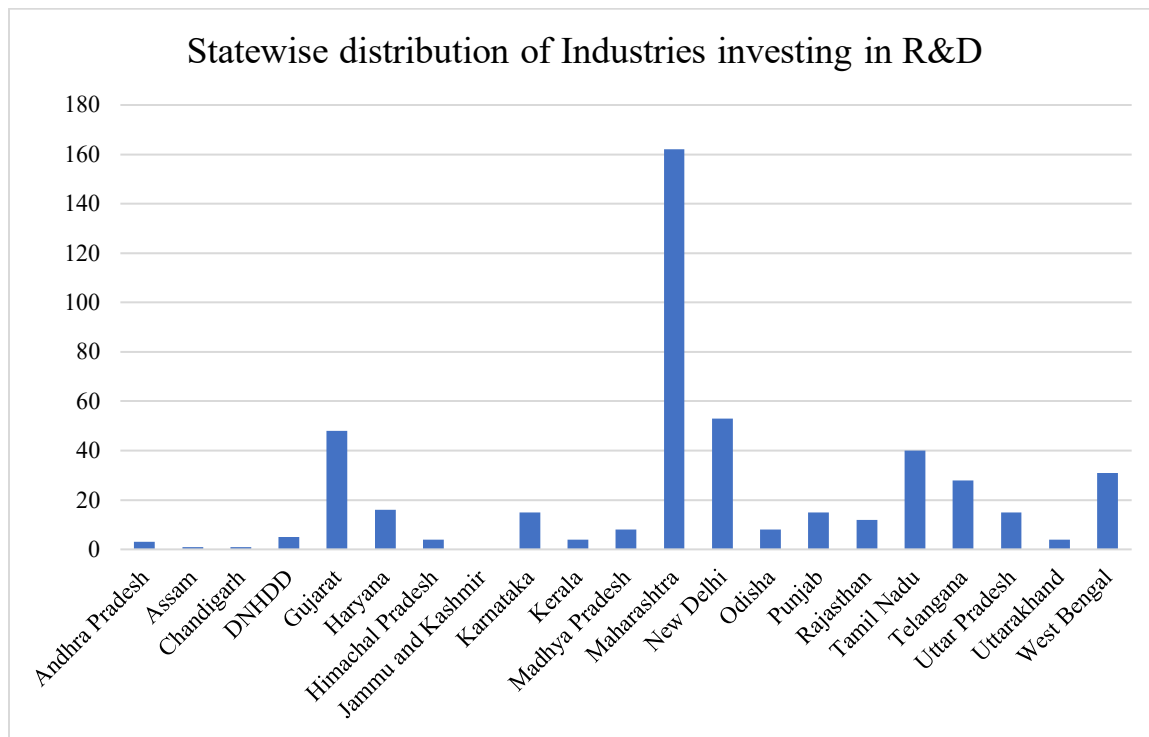


Figure 5. State-wise status of industries involved in R&D

Analyzing the sector-based diffusion of industries actively participating in R&D ventures indicates that some sectors have a higher concentration of innovation activities than others (Figure 6). The sector concentration for R&D is led by the Chemical sector at 77 industries in R&D. The Chemical sector is followed by Mining & Metals, Electronics & Electrical, Pharmaceuticals, and Automobile sectors. This evidence suggests that investments in R&D tend to be well concentrated across manufacturers, technology-intensive, and resource-based sectors and sectors focusing on services or niche areas have had little investment in innovative R&D aimed at new products or processes.

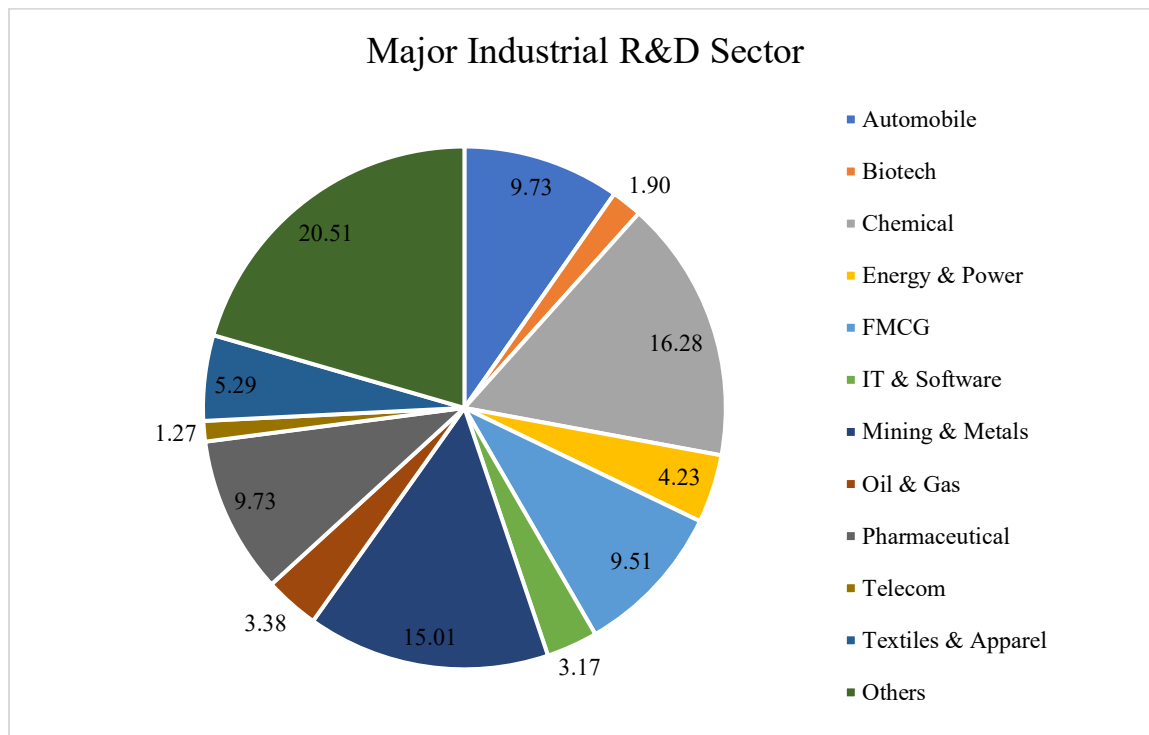


Figure 6. Sector-based diffusion of industries actively participating in R&D

Figure 7. depicting the data representing broad R&D theme areas suggests that Environmental Sustainability has significantly captured industrial R&D is 53.70% in focus (which included energy efficiency, waste, water, and emission-related research and development themes) because of the growing national and global initiatives toward sustainability and climate action. The next two largest themes, which are much smaller in share, are Circular Economy & Recycling and Green Chemistry & Clean Manufacturing followed by Digital & Industry. Overall, the broad theme distribution suggests that while industries recognize and prioritize environmental and sustainable-themed research and development, there is still some opportunity for diversification of their R&D activities, particularly into new and socially-directed themed categories.

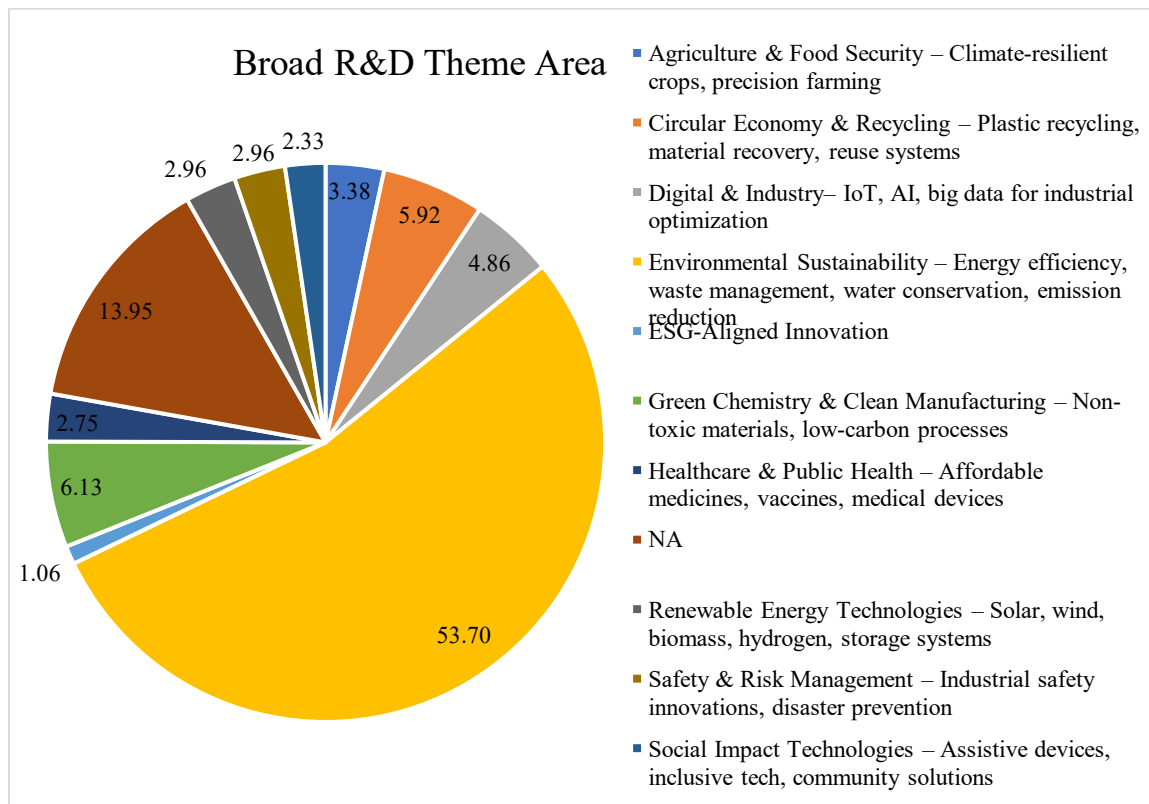


Figure 7. Broad R&D theme areas adopted by the industries

Similarly, as with industrial engagement in R&D the data from the surveyed industries indicated that 58.89% of industries are currently making CAPEX investments, which demonstrates a serious commitment to growth or improvement of their physical assets such as infrastructure, machinery and technology Figure 8. At the opposite extreme, the second largest group consists of the 36.90% of respondents that indicated they were not making CAPEX investments, likely due to limitations in available funding, uncertainty in the competence of the market, or the progression of the industry to focusing on efficiencies, optimizations and improvements rather than expansion. Furthermore, 4.85% did not specify if they are making CAPEX investments.

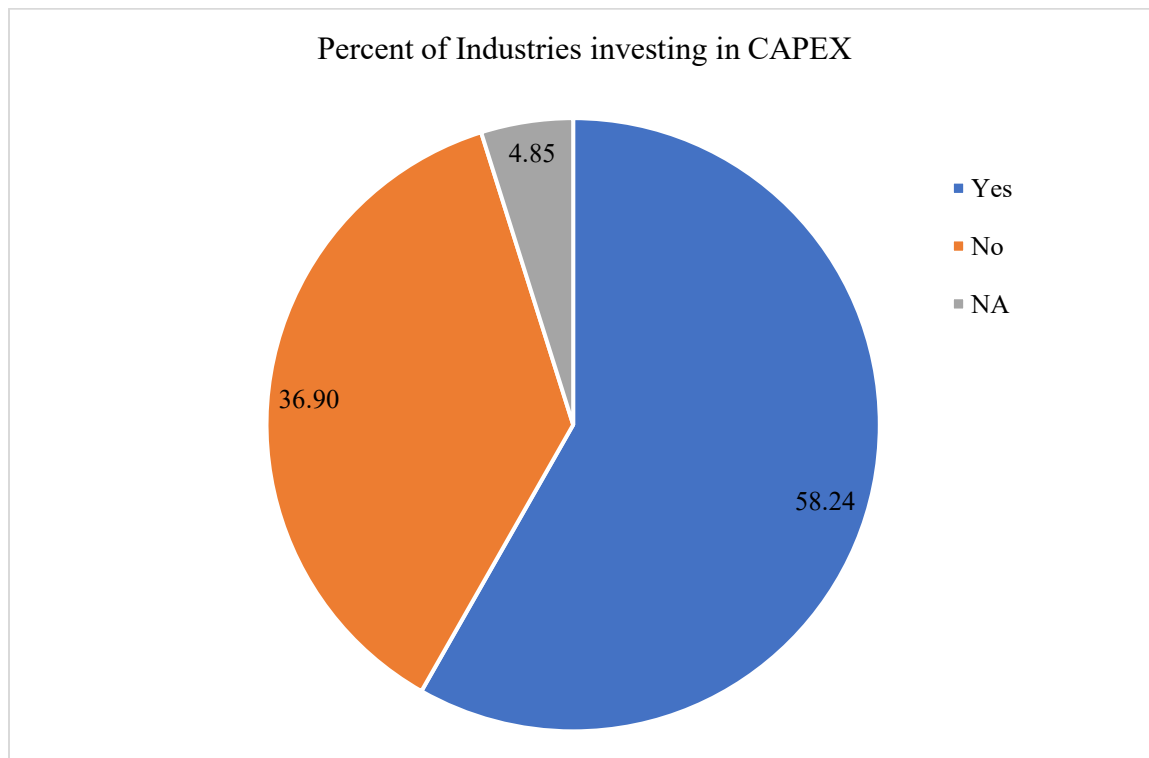


Figure 8. Percentage of industries investing in CAPEX

The state-wise distribution of industries investing in CAPEX is consistently uneven, with CAPEX activity concentrated in industrially advanced regions (Figure 9.) Maharashtra reports the highest CAPEX activity, followed by Gujarat and New Delhi. Additionally, states like Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, and Punjab have a moderate investment presence. This ultimately suggests that CAPEX investment pools are forming in networked states, with better access to resource availability, industrial strength, and advanced structures; meanwhile, smaller and less industrialized states clearly remain underrepresented, highlighting recurring regional disparities in the investments and expansion of the industrial capacity.

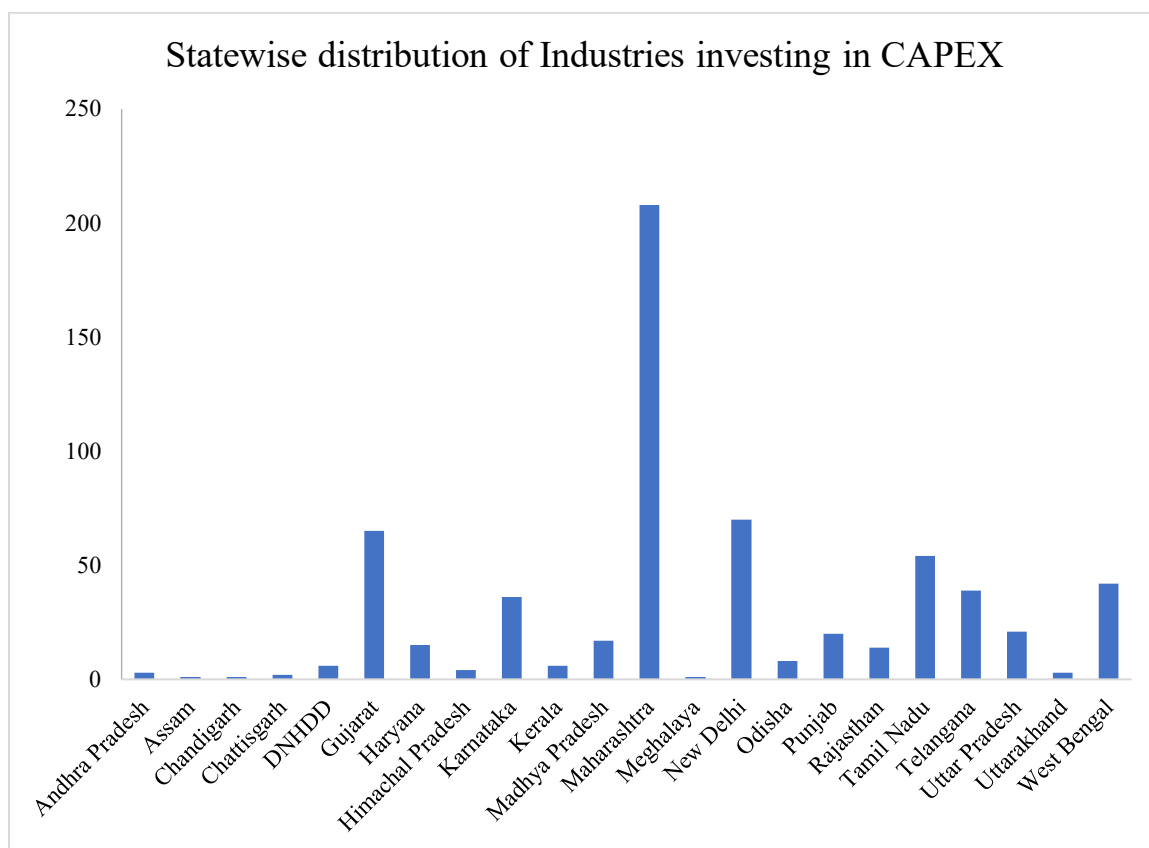


Figure 9. State-wise distribution of industries investing in CAPEX

The sector-based analysis of the industries that participated in CAPEX indicates that a few sectors have contributed the majority of the investment. The Chemical sector dominates, followed by the FMCG, Pharmaceuticals and Automobile (Figure 10.) Overall, based on this information, we see that CAPEX spending appears to be much more concentrated in manufacturing, resource-intensive, consumer goods sectors, but relatively at a far lower level from service oriented and niche industries.

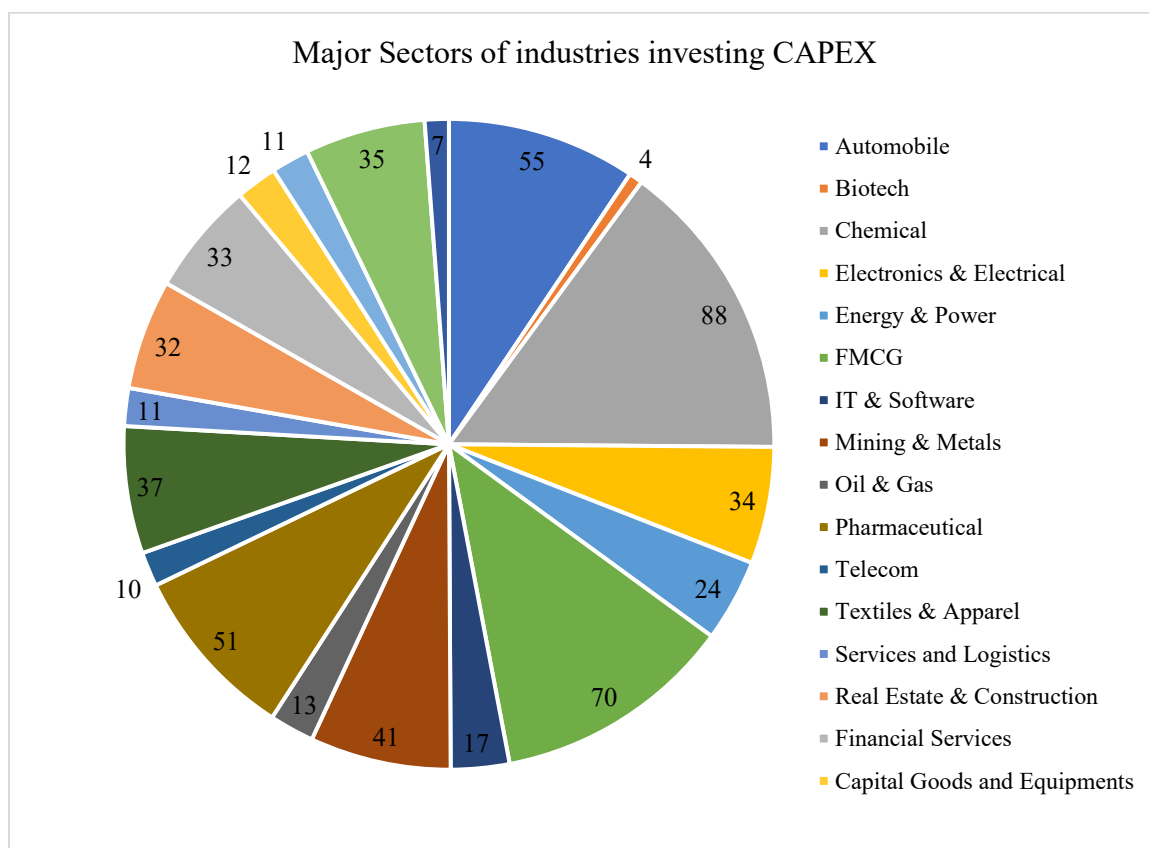


Figure 10. Sector wise analysis of industries investing in CAPEX

The distribution of CAPEX across broad theme areas shows a strong prioritization of Environmental Sustainability Projects, indicating a dominant focus on initiatives such as energy efficiency, waste management, emission reduction, and resource conservation (Figure 11.). R&D Facilities come next, reflecting investments aimed at boosting innovation capacity. Other notable areas include Capacity Expansion, Technology Infrastructure, and Workplace Safety & Compliance. Overall, the data highlights that sustainability is at the core of CAPEX priorities, while technology-driven and process-oriented investments remain relatively limited in scope.

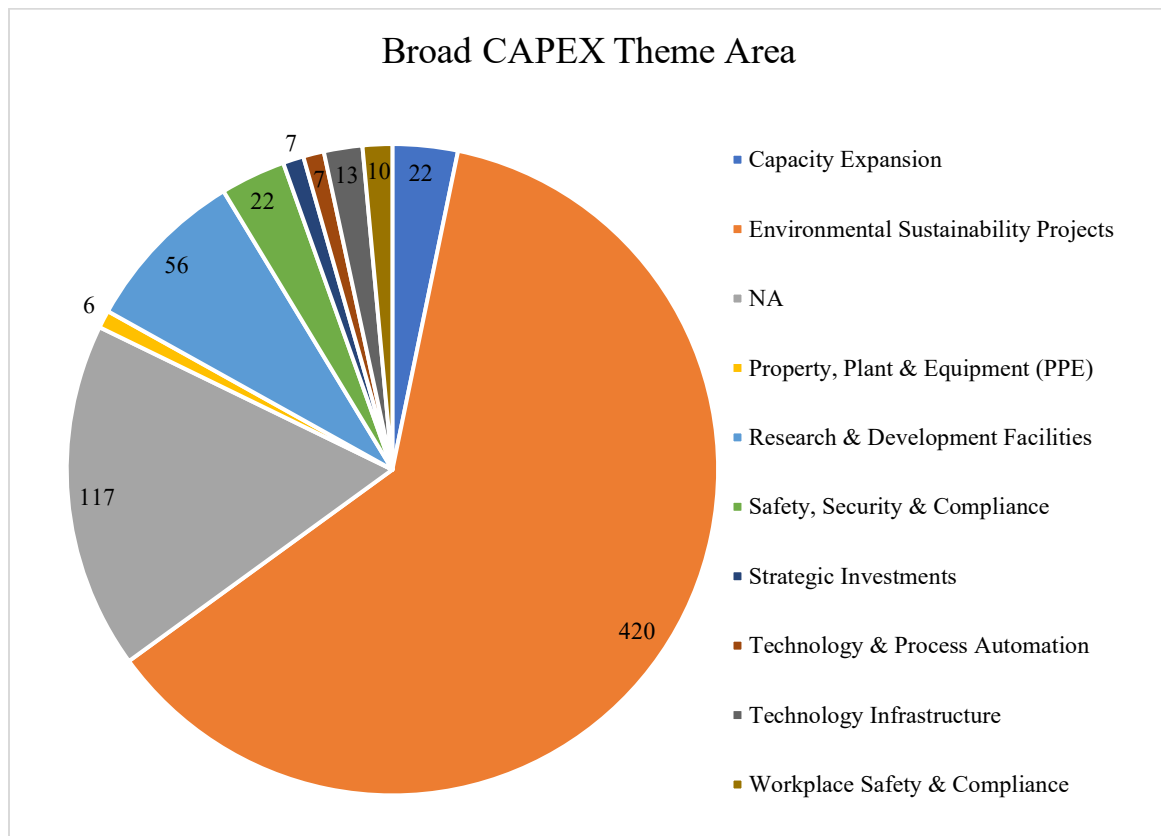


Figure 11. Distribution of industries participating in CAPEX across broad theme areas

Key Findings

1. The data shows CSR's untapped potential to drive industry-led R&D and help raise India's R&D spend from 0.68% to 2% of GDP.
2. With 92.40% of industries under CSR obligations but only 53.22% having committees, closing this compliance gap was observed.
3. Redirecting a portion to underrepresented Eastern and North-Eastern regions would promote geographical equity, addressing local needs with technology-driven solutions.
4. Currently, CSR is majorly focused on education and poverty alleviation, with less than 1% linked to R&D, providing an opportunity to expand applied research through CSR in high-priority areas.
5. Since 43.32% of industries already conduct in-house R&D, CSR can bridge corporate innovation and public good.
6. CAPEX trends toward sustainability and R&D facilities align well with CSR investment to speed up solutions readiness and innovation.

7. Increasing CSR's role in R&D could also raise India's low IP ownership rate, strengthen commercialization, and build inclusive innovation ecosystems beyond industrial hubs, supporting the 2% GDP R&D target.

Strategic Recommendations

1. The CSR-R&D allocation should be mandatory core funding and not an optional one under the eligible CSR activity under Schedule VII.
2. The Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) in India annually selects a common theme around which Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) plan their CSR activities and spend 60% of their CSR budget on the designated theme (Economic Times, 2024). The theme must include provisions for funding for universities, institutes and incubators for R&D to spur innovation beyond the traditional CSR focus.
3. The CSR reporting should be monitored strictly and penalized for non-compliance.
4. Mandate R&D Reporting under CSR Disclosures and amend CSR reporting formats to require clear disclosure of any funds allocated to R&D, incubators, innovation programs, or IP generation.
5. The formation of CSR Committee should be mandatory and non-negotiable for all the companies falling under the preview of the Companies Act.
6. Tax incentives may be provided for CSR funds directed towards research institutions, incubators, and start-ups working on national missions and also in underrepresented states.
7. CSR and CAPEX in sustainability and R&D facilities should be synergized to accelerate technology readiness.
8. Link CSR to GERD Targets (2% of GDP), and it may be counted as a contributing factor towards this target.
9. Also, CSR efforts in ADs may be incentivized through recognition schemes and co-financing by the government.
10. Highlight industries actively contributing to GERD through CSR in national innovation indices.
11. Integrate IP education into corporate training and CSR outreach. Also, Introduce CSR grants for strengthening the IP creation to raise India's low IP ownership rate.
12. Establish Industry-Academia-Government Collaboration through establishment of CSR-funded innovation hubs.
13. CSR funds should be purposefully allocated towards R&D of disaster-resilient technologies, early-warning systems, and sustainable infrastructure ensuring the long-term convergence of financial investment in corporate responsibility.

2.3. Theme 3: Intellectual Property Ecosystem and Other Regulatory Issues

2.3.1. IPR policy research

Research On the Scope of Utility Models in India

DST- CPR has developed a research report on the scope of Utility Models in India. In India, intellectual property protection is mainly provided through patents, industrial designs, copyrights, semiconductor layout protections, and plant variety protection systems. Although India is a hub of incremental and practical innovations still lacks a dedicated framework for protecting these types of utility-oriented innovations. This creates a huge protection gap for incremental innovations, particularly those developed by MSMEs, grassroots innovators, startups, universities, and manufacturing industries. These types of inventions sometimes may not satisfy the high threshold level of inventive step for patent protection under the Patents Act, 1970; hence, many such useful innovations are not protected despite possessing substantial commercial and technical value. To further support the protection of these inventions, CPR has done an extensive analysis of 500 rejected patents from the Indian Patent Office from 2021 to 2025, issued under Section 15. This analysis revealed a repeated pattern in which many inventions are rejected not because they are non-functional or commercially irrelevant, but because they are considered obvious combinations, structural modifications, or predictable engineering adaptations of known technologies. However, these inventions clearly demonstrate industrial application and practical utility. This analysis strongly supports that India needs a Utility model protection to provide fast, affordable, and suitable protection for such innovations.

In addition to the patent analysis, DST-CPR also collected primary data through questionnaires and stakeholder interactions with grassroots innovators, startups, MSMEs, and local manufacturers. The responses clearly showed a strong interest in a utility model protection system in India. Many respondents expressed that their innovations are practically useful and commercially viable, but their technology lifecycle is almost 5 years, which further strengthens the case that shorter duration protection can help these types of inventions to be protected under a utility model with faster and more affordable provision. Respondents of questionnaires underlined the need for a faster, low-cost, and simplified protection mechanism. The questionnaire findings strongly support the introduction of a dedicated utility model framework to address the existing protection gap in India.

The International data analysis clearly demonstrates that UM systems are highly effective for securing mechanical devices and industrial equipment. According to the WIPO Statistics Database (September 2025), global utility model filings increased by 4% in 2024, marking the third consecutive year of growth, with worldwide filings reaching approximately 3.3 million applications. These statistics prove the growing importance of utility model systems internationally for supporting manufacturing competitiveness and commercialization of practical technologies.

China continues to dominate global utility model filing. The filed UM applications had risen from around 3.06 million applications in 2023 to approximately 3.18 million applications in 2024. This large share clearly points towards the significant role of utility models in supporting China's manufacturing ecosystem, MSMEs and domestic technological growth. Apart from China, several other countries also presented strong utility model activity. In the year 2024, the Russian Federation filed 13,594 utility model applications, followed by Germany with 6,169 filings, Indonesia with 4,842 filings, Thailand with 4,227 filings, Japan with 3,926 filings, Ukraine with 3,714 filings, the Republic of Korea with 3,415 filings, Türkiye with 3,126 filings, and Brazil with 3,047 filings.

Countries with strong manufacturing sectors have successfully utilized utility model protection to promote grassroots innovation, strengthen SME participation in intellectual property systems, and accelerate commercialization of practical technologies. The international utility model framework, therefore, provides a strong reference for India in addressing the current protection gap for incremental and utility-oriented innovations. The comparative analysis of the top international utility model systems highlights several common policy features that may be relevant for India. Most countries:

- provide shorter protection terms (generally 10 years),
- offer simplified or limited examination systems,
- focus primarily on products, devices, and structural innovations,

Although utility models have lower inventiveness requirements than patents, they still has essential criteria of novelty, formal technical documentation, structured claims, drawings, and legal compliance. Many grassroots innovations are already publicly used within villages or local communities before filing, which may destroy novelty requirements even under utility model systems. Rural innovators frequently modify and improve technologies continuously based on local needs, making it difficult to define a fixed technical structure required for conventional IP protection. In many cases, these innovations focus more on affordability, repairability, low-resource adaptation, and

field utility rather than industrial-scale manufacturability. Hence, India can also introduce the provision of Grassroots Technical Right (GTR), that can be India-specific intellectual property framework designed to protect practical, field-level, and community-driven innovations that may not qualify even under conventional utility model standards.

Many grassroots innovations documented by institutions such as the National Innovation Foundation and the Honey Bee Network demonstrate exactly this type of innovation ecosystem. A dedicated GTR framework could therefore provide recognition, limited exclusive rights, commercialization support, and innovation identity to such decentralized grassroots technical solutions.

Establishment of Patent Trust System (PTS) in India to Accelerate Innovation Utilization and Technology Transfer

DST-CPR prepared and submitted a detailed proposal titled “Establishment of Patent Trust System (PTS) in India to Accelerate Innovation Utilization and Technology Transfer” to the Department of Science and Technology (DST), Government of India, aimed at strengthening India’s technology commercialization ecosystem. The proposal focuses on addressing one of the major challenges within India’s innovation landscape: the growing gap between patent generation and actual commercialization of technologies. India is emerging as one of the fastest-growing innovation ecosystems, supported by rapid expansion in research, startups, higher educational institutions, and public-funded scientific activities. But, in spite of a significant increase in patent filings and grants over the last few decades, a substantial number of patents remain commercially underutilized. The proposal highlighted that a very small proportion of patents in force were reported as “working patents,” which strongly indicates the urgent need for structured mechanisms to improve utilization of Indian innovations.

- The proposed Patent Trust System (PTS) can work as centralized national framework that can facilitate patent licensing, technology transfer, royalty management, commercialization support, patent valuation and industry-academia collaboration. The proposal particularly emphasizes the need to support publicly funded research institutions and Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs), where a large portion of Indian innovations originate, but often remain commercially unexplored due to a lack of specialized technology transfer infrastructure and skilled commercialization professionals. The proposal further recommends the creation of

sector-specific patent pools, centralized valuation and licensing committees, dispute resolution mechanisms and a digital patent repository platform to ensure transparent, efficient, and fair management of intellectual property assets. An important component of the proposal is the introduction of a royalty-based licensing model under which patent holders can voluntarily deposit patents into the trust system while retaining revenue-sharing benefits. The proposal also proposed integration of AI-driven patent valuation systems, technology assessment platforms, virtual halls of inventions and centralized commercialization support mechanisms. Through this proposal, DST-CPR aims to contribute toward developing a robust national innovation commercialization infrastructure aligned with Startup India, Make in India, Atmanirbhar Bharat, and India's broader objective of becoming a globally competitive, innovation-driven economy.

CAPACITY BUILDING

3.1 Certificate Courses

3.1.1 Course 1: Certificate course in Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) [Two times]

A certificate course in Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) is offered by DST-Centre for Policy Research (CPR), Panjab University, Chandigarh. It is a well-designed course for people from various streams. The course includes four modules that discuss the fundamentals and types of IPRs and a final exam at the end of the course. The modules will be taught by subject matter experts from India and abroad. Course content will be made available to the participants. Two batches of the courses are completed this year.



Certificate Course in Intellectual Property Rights
August 8, 2025 onwards



COPYRIGHT
PATENT
TRADEMARK
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY



DST-CPR
DST-CENTRE FOR POLICY RESEARCH
PANJAB UNIVERSITY CHANDIGARH

Course Description

A certificate course in Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) is offered by DST-Centre for Policy Research (CPR), Panjab University, Chandigarh. It is a well designed course for people from various streams. Course includes four modules that discuss about the fundamentals and types of IPRs and a final exam at the end of the course. This course will serve as a critical educational tool for all stakeholders, promoting a deeper understanding of intellectual property rights and their pivotal role in the modern economy. The modules will be taught by subject matter experts from India and abroad. Course content will be made available to the participants.

Course Modules		REGISTRATION	
 • General IPRs • Patents • Copyrights and Related Rights • Industrial Designs, Trademarks, Plant Varieties and Biodiversity Act	 • Requirements • Minimum Intermediate (Higher Secondary School Certificate) in any domain • Working professionals from public and private organization	Fee Details Students/Researcher @ 2000 /- Faculty/Industry person/Policy maker @ 3000 /- Interested participants may register by sending their particulars at the office or by clicking the link provided or scanning the QR code https://forms.gle/3poeCwMoGo9goMxQ6 	
		Details • Course Duration : 40 hours • Timing : Evening batch (06:00 pm) • Mode : Course will be delivered in online mode	
Contact Us  0172-2534124  dstprc2014@pu.ac.in 3rd Floor, Guru Teg Bahadur Bhawan, Panjab University, Sector-14, Chandigarh		REGISTRATION Last date to register: July 31, 2025 • Exam : Yes • Certificate : Yes • Tutored : Yes	

3.1.2 Course 2: Certificate Course in Advances in Patent

An Advanced Patent Course is offered by DST-Centre for Policy Research (CPR), Panjab University, Chandigarh. The course is specially designed for researchers, academicians, industry professionals, innovators, and students interested in gaining in-depth knowledge of patent systems and innovation management. The course covers advanced aspects of patent drafting, patent search, patent analytics, patent filing procedures, technology transfer, commercialization, and patent enforcement through well-structured modules. Sessions are delivered by experienced experts and professionals from India and abroad. Study material and course content are provided to all participants, followed by an assessment/evaluation at the end of the course. The course aims to strengthen practical understanding and skill development in the field of patents and intellectual property management



Certificate course in Advances of Patents

January 23, 2026 onwards

Course Description

The Advanced Course in Patents is designed for individuals with a foundational understanding of patents who wish to deepen their knowledge in areas such as patent search, claim writing, advanced prosecution techniques, and complex legal issues related to patent law.

Course Modules

- Advanced Patentability and Claim Drafting Patents
- International Patent Systems and Filing Strategies
- Patent Litigation and Dispute Resolution
- Patent Valuation, Licensing, and Monetization

Registration

Fee Details

- Students: 2000/- Rs
- Faculty/others: 3000/- Rs

Interested participants may register by sending their particulars at the office or by clicking the link provided or scanning the QR code

<https://forms.gle/wFhYLR9ffuGoBEta7>



Last date for form submission: January 15, 2026

Course Details

- Course Start : January 23, 2026
- Course Duration : 40 hours
- Timing : Evening batch
- Mode : Online mode
- Exam : Yes
- Certificate : Yes
- Tutored : Yes

Requirements

- Minimum Intermediate (Higher Secondary School Certificate) in any domain
- Working professionals from public and private organization

Contact Us

For any further queries, contact using following details

☎ 0172-2534124 ✉ dstpre2014@pu.ac.in

3rd Floor, Guru Teg Bahadur Bhawan, Panjab University, Sector-14, Chandigarh

3.2. Workshop/symposium/conferences

Event 1: Workshop on “Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer”

Date: October 09, 2025

A one-day workshop titled “Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer” was organized by DST-Centre for Policy Research (CPR), Panjab University (PU), Chandigarh, in collaboration with Innovation-Technology Transfer Office (i-TTO), Foundation for Innovation and Technology Transfer (FITT), IIT Delhi.



DST-Centre for Policy Research (CPR)
Panjab University, Chandigarh

in collaboration with
Innovation-Technology Transfer Office
Foundation for Innovation and Technology Transfer, IIT-Delhi
is organizing

One Day Workshop
on
Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer

 **October 9, 2025**  **09:00 am IST onwards**

The one-day workshop on “Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer” aims to highlight the important role of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in academic innovation and commercialization. The program will include keynote talks, technical sessions, and interactive discussions. It will cover patentability assessment, IP management for startups and researchers, and effective technology transfer methods. The goal is to give participants practical insights to protect their innovations and turn research results into benefits for society and industry.

Patron


Professor Renu Vig
Vice Chancellor
Panjab University, Chandigarh

Keynote Speaker


Prof. Amlan Bhushan
Policy Advisor
Blavatnik School of Govt.
University of Oxford, UK

 **Registration**

- No Registration Charges
- Interested students/researchers/faculty/IP professionals may register by using the link or scan the QR code
- Limited seats
- Students - 100 seats | Faculty - 25 seats

Scan the QR Code/ Follow the Link


<https://forms.gle/dpjXon5ZwJD2Rzb6A>

 **Seminar Hall, Department of Biotechnology, Panjab University, Sector-25, Chandigarh**
<https://maps.app.goo.gl/vXLdZKMch6ySkRv59>

For any queries, contact  9780605805; 0172- 2534124  dstprc2014@pu.ac.in

The workshop aimed to highlight the important role of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in academic innovation, commercialization, and technology transfer. Prof. Kashmir Singh, Coordinator, DST-CPR, PU, welcomed the dignitaries and highlighted the initiatives of DST-CPR, PU in patentability assessment, IP management, and technology transfer.

The keynote address was delivered by Prof. Amlan Bhushan from the University of Oxford, who shared global perspectives on innovation policy and emphasized the importance of original, inclusive, and socially impactful innovation. Distinguished guests Dr. Dapinder Kaur Bakshi (PSCST) and Dr. Indrani Ghosh (CSIR) discussed the significance of IP protection, innovation commercialization, and patent awareness. Experts from i-TTO, FITT, and IIT Delhi, including Ms Rashi Prakash, Ms. Himani Vashisth, and Ms. Kajal Prajapati, conducted an IP clinic and guided participants on patent filing procedures and technology transfer mechanisms.

Event 2: One day Workshop on “Strengthening grassroots innovation ecosystems through IP frameworks”

Date: March 23, 2026

A one-day workshop on “Strengthening Grassroots Innovation Ecosystems through IP Frameworks” was organized by DST-Centre for Policy Research (CPR), Panjab University, Chandigarh, in collaboration with BRIC-IBSD at its Shillong Centre.



DST-Centre for Policy Research (CPR)
Panjab University, Chandigarh
in collaboration with
BRIC-Institute of Bioresources and Sustainable Development
under
INGSA- Asia Grassroots Science Advice Promotion Award
is organizing

One day Workshop
on
Strengthening grassroots innovation ecosystems through IP frameworks

 **March 23, 2026**  **10:00 am IST onwards**

The one-day workshop on “**Strengthening Grassroots Innovation Ecosystems through IP Frameworks**” focuses on the role of Intellectual Property in protecting and scaling grassroots innovations. The program includes expert talks and interactive sessions on identifying protectable ideas, IP strategies, and commercialization pathways. The aim is to equip participants with practical insights to safeguard innovations and translate them into sustainable social and economic impact.

Workshop Highlights

- ❖ Talks on biodiversity, its importance, and governance in India
- ❖ discussion on fair use and equitable benefits on the use of biodiversity resources
- ❖ A brainstorming session with the representatives from the National Biodiversity Act and the State Biodiversity Board

 **Registration**

- No Registration Charges
- Interested students/researchers/faculty/IP professionals may register by using the link or scan the QR code

Limited seats
Students - 100 seats | Faculty - 25 seats

Scan the QR Code/ Follow the Link



<https://forms.gle/5w969FZ1Yk3zuJX99>

Venue  **BRIC-IBSD, Shillong Centre**

For any queries, contact  9780605805; 0172- 2534124  dstprc2014@pu.ac.in

The workshop focused on promoting intellectual property awareness and strengthening grassroots innovation ecosystems through effective IP protection mechanisms. The event witnessed the participation of scientific staff, researchers, scholars of BRIC-IBSD, and members of the local grassroots innovator community led by Mr. Aibanmankhraw Nongkynrih. Dr. J.K. Shukla, Scientist at BRIC-IBSD, served as the Chief Guest and keynote speaker and emphasized the importance of protecting bioresources for strengthening the bioeconomy. Dr. Hygina Siangbood, Project Scientist (Bio-Resource) and Aroma Mission Nodal Person, Meghalaya Basin Development Authority (MBDA), Shillong, also addressed the participants on bioresource management and innovation promotion.

Dr. Pardeep Bhardwaj, Scientist at BRIC-IBSD, highlighted various initiatives undertaken by IBSD centres for promoting circular bioeconomy practices. Mr. Aibanmankhraw Nongkynrih discussed the activities carried out by grassroots innovators and stressed the importance of protecting community-driven innovations through different forms of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) for their effective commercialization and societal benefit. The workshop featured expert lectures and panel discussions on thematic areas related to grassroots innovation, intellectual property protection, bioeconomy, and innovation commercialization.

3.3. Upcoming Courses

Course 1: Certificate course in Public-Private Partnerships in Science, Technology, and Innovation

Course Objective: It aims to provide participants with a comprehensive understanding of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) within the context of science, technology, and innovation. It covers the principles, models, and practical considerations of PPPs in fostering research, development, and innovation.

Course Duration: 40 hours

Timing: Evening batch
(5:30 pm) (Friday-Sunday)

Mode: Online mode

Exam: Yes

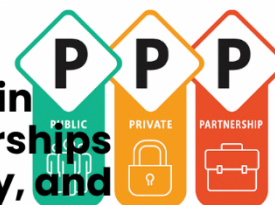
Certificate: Yes

Tutored: Yes



Certificate course in Public-Private Partnerships in Science, Technology, and Innovation

1 September, 2026 onwards



Course Description

It aims to provide participants with a comprehensive understanding of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) within the context of science, technology, and innovation. It covers the principles, models, and practical considerations of PPPs in fostering research, development, and innovation.

Course Modules

- Public-Private Partnerships in Science, Technology, and Innovation
- Development and Risk Management in Innovation PPPs Project development phases in innovation PPPs
- Fostering Open Innovation and Ecosystems through PPPs
- Policy, Ethics, and Future Trends in Innovation PPPs

Course Details

- Course Commencement : 1 September, 2026
- Course Duration : 40 hours
- Timing : Evening batch (5:00 pm)
- Mode : Course will be delivered in online mode
- Exam : Yes
- Certificate : Yes
- Tutored : Yes

Registration

Fee Details

Faculty/Industry people/others @ Rs. 8000/-

Interested participants may register by sending their particulars at the office or by clicking the link provided or scanning the QR code

<https://forms.gle/HykCqu3DP6RKrUPe7>



Last date for form submission: 15 August, 2026

Requirements

- Industry People
- Working professionals from public and private organization
- Academic Professionals

Contact Us

For any further queries, contact using following details

0172-2534124

dstprc2014@pu.ac.in

3rd Floor, Guru Teg Bahadur Bhawan, Panjab University, Sector-14, Chandigarh

Course 2: Certificate course in Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs)

A certificate course in Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) is offered by DST-Centre for Policy Research (CPR), Panjab University, Chandigarh. It is a well-designed course for people from various streams. The course includes four modules that discuss the fundamentals and types of IPRs and a final exam at the end of the course. The modules will be taught by subject matter experts from India and abroad. Course content will be made available to the participants. Two batches of the courses are completed till date.

Course Duration: 40 hours

Timing: Evening batch
(5:30 pm) (Friday-Sunday)

Mode: Online mode

Exam: Yes

Certificate: Yes

Tutored: Yes



Certificate Course in Intellectual Property Rights

September 15, 2026 onwards

Course Description

A certificate course in Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) is offered by DST-Centre for Policy Research (CPR), Panjab University, Chandigarh. It is a well designed course for people from various streams. Course includes four modules that discuss about the fundamentals and types of IPRs and a final exam at the end of the course. This course will serve as a critical educational tool for all stakeholders, promoting a deeper understanding of intellectual property rights and their pivotal role in the modern economy. The modules will be taught by subject matter experts from India and abroad. Course content will be made available to the participants.

Course Modules

- General IPRs
- Patents
- Copyrights and Related Rights
- Industrial Designs, Trademarks, Plant Varieties and Biodiversity Act

Course Details

- Course Commencement : September 15, 2026
- Course Duration : 40 hours
- Timing : Evening batch (5:30 pm)
- Mode : Course will be delivered in online mode
- Exam : Yes
- Certificate : Yes
- Tutored : Yes

Registration

Fee Details
Students/Researcher @ 2000 /-
Faculty/Industry person/Policy maker @ 3000 /-
Interested participants may register by sending their particulars at the office or by clicking the link provided or scanning the QR code
<https://forms.gle/ufVb4jdWdKK7WBhV6>



Last date for form submission: August 31, 2026

Requirements

- Minimum Intermediate (Higher Secondary School Certificate) in any domain
- Working professionals from public and private organization

Contact Us

For any further queries, contact using following details
☎ 0172-2534124 ✉ dstprc2014@pu.ac.in
3rd Floor, Guru Teg Bahadur Bhawan, Panjab University, Sector-14, Chandigarh

Course 3: Certificate course in Patents

The Certificate Course in Patents provides a fundamental understanding of the principles, concepts, and procedures related to patents. This course is intended for candidates who have little to no background in intellectual property law.

Total Teaching Hours: 40

Duration of Each Lecture – 60 minutes.

Mode: Virtual

Eligibility:

1. Minimum intermediate (Higher secondary School Certificate) in any domain.
2. Working professionals from public and private organization.

Number of seats: 40

Duration: 45 days.



Certificate course in Advances of Patents

September 23, 2026 onwards

Course Description

The Advanced Course in Patents is designed for individuals with a foundational understanding of patents who wish to deepen their knowledge in areas such as patent search, claim writing, advanced prosecution techniques, and complex legal issues related to patent law.

Course Modules

- Advanced Patentability and Claim Drafting
- International Patent Systems and Filing Strategies
- Patent Litigation and Dispute Resolution
- Patent Valuation, Licensing, and Monetization

Registration

Fee Details

- Students: 2000/- Rs
- Faculty/others: 3000/- Rs

Interested participants may register by sending their particulars at the office or by clicking the link provided or scanning the QR code

<https://forms.gle/wFhYLR9ffuGoBEta7>



Last date for form submission: 15 September, 2026

Course Details

- Course Start : 15 September, 2026
- Course Duration : 40 hours
- Timing : Evening batch
- Mode : Online mode
- Exam : Yes
- Certificate : Yes
- Tutored : Yes

Requirements

- Minimum Intermediate (Higher Secondary School Certificate) in any domain
- Working professionals from public and private organization

Contact Us

For any further queries, contact using following details

0172-2534124 dstprc2014@pu.ac.in

3rd Floor, Guru Teg Bahadur Bhawan, Panjab University, Sector-14, Chandigarh

OUTREACH ACTIVITES

4.1 Focused Group Discussion on The Establishment of Patent Trust System and Patent Pool Ecosystem in India.

Date: 25 Sept. 2025

Invitee:

- Dr. Govind Sharma,
Former Head NRDC Delhi
- Dr.K.S. Kardam,
Former Senior Joint Controller & Head of IPO, New Delhi
- Dr. Pushpendra Rai,
Retd. IAS & Former DG, WIPO, New Delhi
- Mr. Vikrant Rana,
Managing Partner, S. S. Rana & Co., New Delhi



4.2. A series of Focused Group Discussions on Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) led R&D in India

4.2.1. Gain Mapping of Emerging Operation Activities Under Ongoing PPP Frameworks In R&D

Date: 13 Nov. 2025

Invitee

- Dr Anita Aggarwal
Head, SEED & SSTP, DST, GoI
- Rahul Kulshreshtha
Head of Innovation at Swissnex in India
- Prof. Rakesh Basant
Former Professor of Economics, IIM, Ahmedabad
- Dr. Sanjay Bhardwaj
Scientist 'G' and Head, Centre for Technology Acquisition and Transfer, International Advanced Research Centre (ARCI)

The screenshot displays a Google Meet interface. The main window shows a PowerPoint presentation titled "Focus group discussion on Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) led R&D in India" dated "13 Nov. 2025". The presentation content includes the DST-CPRE logo, the text "DST- Centre for Policy Research Panjab University, Chandigarh", and a list of invitees: Dr Anita Aggarwal (Head, SEED & SSTP, DST, GoI), Prof. Anuradha Ganesh (Director, Research & Innovation at Cummins Technologies Ltd, Mumbai), Rahul Kulshreshtha (Head of Innovation at Swissnex in India), Prof. Rakesh Basant (Former Professor of Economics, IIM, Ahmedabad), and Dr. Sanjay Bhardwaj (Scientist 'G' and Head, Centre for Technology Acquisition and Transfer, International Advanced Research Centre (ARCI)). The host is listed as Prof. Kashmir Singh, Coordinator, DST-CPRE, Panjab University. On the right side, a grid of video thumbnails shows participants: Dr Anita Aggarwal, Prof. Rakesh Basant, Dr. Rupali Jandrotia, Dr. Sanjay Bhardwaj, Naveen, and a thumbnail for DST-Centre for Policy Research. A "Stop presenting" button is visible at the top right of the meeting window.

4.2.2. Understanding Frameworks for Market-Oriented PPPs Led R&D

Date: 16 Jan. 2026

Invitee

- Mr. Bhojaraj CN
Hon. Secretary Laghu Udyog Bharati - Karnataka & IMS Foundation
- Mr. Jibak Dasgupta
DG and CEO of Indian Machine Tool Manufacturers Association (IMTMA) and Former Head, Innovation, Entrepreneurship and IPR activities, CII, New Delhi
- Prof. Rajat Agrawal, Professor
Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee

Focus group discussion on Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) led R&D in India
16 Jan. 2026 (3 PM to 4 PM)
Online: Google Platform

Context	Aim
- Exploit the PPPs' role in making India a strong contender in R&D - Strengthen the regional innovation capacity - Fostering the strategic STI governance	- Understanding frameworks for market-oriented PPPs led R&D. - Discover key findings and policy insights - See practical examples of how it can support policymaking - Exchange views with policymakers, practitioners and experts

Deliberation Points

1. Is the private sector ready to allow its R&D infrastructure to open for public research?
2. If yes, what will the impact on factors such as risk, demand and scalability?
3. Is there a unified PPP led R&D model that can be suggested?

3:24 PM | gvm-ueej-iy

4.2.3. Explore Effective Models, Emerging Challenges, And Strategic Opportunities for Strengthening PPPs-led Collaborative Innovation in India

Date: 10 Mar. 2026

Invitee

1. Dr. Harilal Bhaskar
Chief Operating Officer & National Coordinator
I-STEM: Indian Science, Technology, and Engineering Facilities Map
2. Dr. A. Balachandran
Director / Sr. General Manager,
VIT-TBI, Vellore
3. Dr Pallavi Singh
Assistant Vice President, Synergy Technofin Private Limited
&
Founder, Future Clay Labs

The screenshot shows a Google Meet interface. The main window displays a presentation slide titled "Focus group discussion on Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) led R&D in India (Part II)" dated 10 March 2026. The slide lists the host, Prof. Kashmir Singh, and invitees: Dr. Harilal Bhaskar, Prof. Rupinder Tewari, and Dr. Pallavi Singh. The right sidebar shows a list of participants: Prof. K... (top), HARILAL SB, 2 others, and DST-Centre for Policy Research Pa... (bottom). The bottom of the screen shows a list of contributors: DST-Centre for Po... (Meeting host), HARILAL SB, Prof Kashmir Singh, sukhdeep kaur, sukhdeep kaur Presentation, and sukhdeep kaur.

4.3. Meeting with Prof Amlan Bhushan, Director, MBI Global and Policy Advisor, Blavatnik School of Government, University of Oxford

Date: 10 Oct. 2025

A fruitful meeting was held with Prof. Amlan B. at DST-Centre for Policy Research (CPR), Panjab University. Prof. Amlan, an expert in public policy design, innovation, and impact governance, engaged in insightful discussions with the DST-CPR team on strengthening evidence-based policymaking and sustainable innovation ecosystems. The interaction focused on research commercialization pathways, corporate social responsibility (CSR) partnerships, and strategies to promote sustainability-driven innovation within academia and industry. Discussions also emphasized policy mechanisms for bridging science, technology, and societal impact through effective translation of research into socio-economic outcomes. The meeting concluded with a shared commitment to explore collaborative initiatives, capacity-building programmes, and policy research partnerships aimed at strengthening India's innovation and sustainability landscape through informed governance and global best practices.



4.4. Chandigarh Science Congress (CHASCON)- 2026

Date: 06-08 Nov. 2025

The DST-CPR PU was actively involved in organizing and coordinating CHASCON 2026. Prof. Kashmir Singh, who serves as the Coordinator for DST-CPR, PU serve as the official Coordinator for CHASCON 2026. DST-CPR, PU acted as a primary driving force behind its planning, structural sessions, and interdisciplinary collaboration.



4.5. An expert lecture on “Strengthening Innovation and Entrepreneurship in Academics” at the BRIC-Institute of Bioresources and Sustainable Development (IBSD), Shillong campus.

Date: 24 Mar. 2026

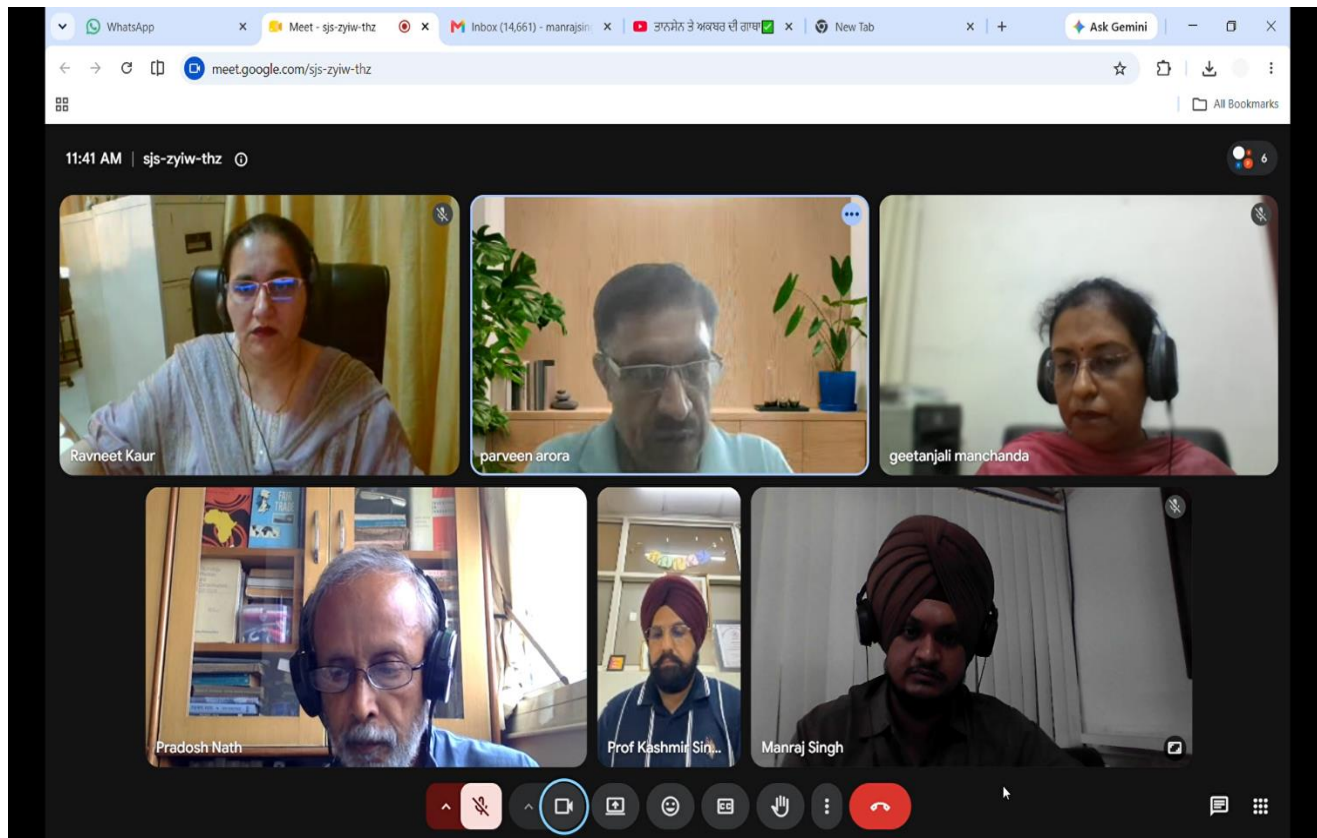


4.6. A Lecture by Dr. Ravneet Kaur, at the CSIR-Institute of Himalayan Bioresource Technology (IHBT), Palampur, on “Protecting and Promoting Bioresource Innovations through Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs)”

Date: 02 June 2025



4.7. Expert Lecture by Dr. Ravneet Kaur during the Faculty Induction/Refresher Programme at the Malaviya Mission Teacher Training Centre (MMTTC), Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, on “Patent Drafting, Filing and Careers in Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)”



OUTCOMES

5.1. Publications/Capacity Building Programs/Trainings

Research Articles

1. Chauhan A., & Singh K. (2026). Higher education trends in India: a comprehensive analysis of NIRF university rankings (2016-2024). Quality & Quantity, pp.1-19.
2. Kaur, S., & Singh, K. (2025). Corporate social responsibility and disaster risk management. In A. C. Joshi, S. Dangwal, & G. Khan (Eds.), A roadmap for development of Uttarakhand: Vision 2025. Shree Publishers & Distributors.
3. Chauhan A., Kaur R, Singh K. (2025). Unmet Data Needs: Barriers to Policy Making and National Growth. 5 (4), 3795-3797. Current Science.

Conference Proceeding:

1. Kaur S., & Singh K. (2025). Private Sector's Role to Nurture Sustainable Development on a Global Scale Through Innovation Diplomacy. The 10th Atlanta Conference on Science and Innovation Policy. Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, GA, USA, 14-16 May 2025.

Book

1. Singh, K., Nishika, Ravneet, K., Chauhan, A. (2026). A Handbook on Technology Transfer. NIPA GENX Electronic Resources & Solutions P. Ltd. Print ISBN: 978-93-72192-17-9. E-book ISBN: 978-93-72199-02-4.

Book Chapter

1. Chapter 8: AI for Climate Resilience and Sustainability; AI-led Innovation Ecosystem: A Tool for a Sustainable and Resilient Future, Nishika, Sukhdeep Kaur, and Kashmir Singh, Springer Nature (Accepted)

Report

1. Jandrotia, R., & Singh, K. (2025). A report on "Trends of Corporate Social Responsibility Investment in Research & Development in India".

Contribution To the Input to Line Ministries and Others

1. Unstarred Parliament Question Rajya Sabha Diary No. S5244 on "International technology transfer to India" related to the Ministry of Science & Technology, GoI.
2. National Science and Technology Management Information System (NSTMIS), DST, GoI.
3. Feedback UGC Guidelines-2025, Panjab University
4. Feedback Note-Fifth National Conference of Chief Secretaries, NITI Aayog on Sub-Theme 3 “Higher Education: Knowledge Economy”
5. State Specific Note for Chandigarh for Fifth National Conference of Chief Secretaries, NITI Aayog on Sub-Theme 3 “Higher Education: Knowledge Economy

Research Articles (Under Review)

1. Chauhan A., & Singh K. Global Technology Transfer Research: A Comparative Study of India, China, and the USA Using SCOPUS. Data on Trends, Institutional Leadership and Research Funding. Journal of Library and Information Technology
2. Chauhan A., & Singh K. Responsible AI in University Technology Transfer: A Governance and Public Value Framework. Technology in Society.
3. Kaur R, Verma D, Chauhan A, Naveen, Singh K. Intellectual Property Studios as a solution for bridging the gap and nurturing innovation in HEIs. Current Science.
4. Kaur R., & Singh K. India needs national patent monetization framework to unlock the economic potential of publicly funded innovations. Current Science.
5. Kaur R., Verma D., Naveen, Singh K. Mapping innovation dynamics through patent landscape of Quantum Technologies of India. Asian Journal of Technology Innovation.
6. Kaur S., & Singh K. Private sectors’ interventions in Disaster Risk Management through Corporate Social Responsibility. Journal of Integrated Disaster Risk Management.
7. Kaur S., Nishika, Singh K. Empowering Education through Private Sector Involvement: A Sustainable Development Perspective. Educational Research for Policy and Practice.

8. Nishika, Kaur, S., Singh, K. Policies in Progress: A Cross-Country Analysis of AI Regulation in Science, Technology and Innovation (STI). Engaging Science, Technology, and Society. (Opinion article)
9. Singh M., Kaur R., Singh K. Bridging the Innovation Gap: Reframing India's Industry-Academia Partnerships Through Science Diplomacy. Industry and Higher Education.
10. Singh M., Kaur R., Singh K. Exploration of Factors that Directly Affect Industry Growth and Knowledge Exchange Path in Industry-Academia Inter-Linkages. Industry and Higher Education.
11. Singh M., Kaur R., Singh K. Impact Assessment of Policies and Initiatives towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal 9 (SDG 9) in India under 2030 Agenda. (In-progress)
12. Kaur R., Verma D., Chauhan A., Singh K. Mapping innovation dynamics in Indian ecosystem by analysing the patent trends of academic and research sector in biotechnology/medical technologies. (In-progress)
13. Naveen, Kaur R., Verma D., Chauhan A., Singh, K. Mapping patent innovation in Information and communication technology (ICT). (In-progress)
14. Naveen, Kaur R., Verma D., Chauhan A., Singh, K. Patent Landscape Mapping biotechnology innovations in HIEs of India. (In-progress)
15. Naveen, Kaur R., Verma D., Chauhan A., Singh, K. Patent mapping in civil engineering innovations. (In-progress)
16. Taneja N., Singh M., Naveen, Nishika, Singh, K. A study on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) landscape in strengthening the Nation's R&D and innovation ecosystem. Technology Forecasting and Social Change. (In-progress)
17. Verma D., & Singh, K. India's Innovation Ecosystem: Patents as Catalysts and Constraints. (In-progress)
18. Verma D., Nag D., Singh K. India's rise to global leadership: Opportunities and challenges in innovation. (In-progress)

Book (Under Review)

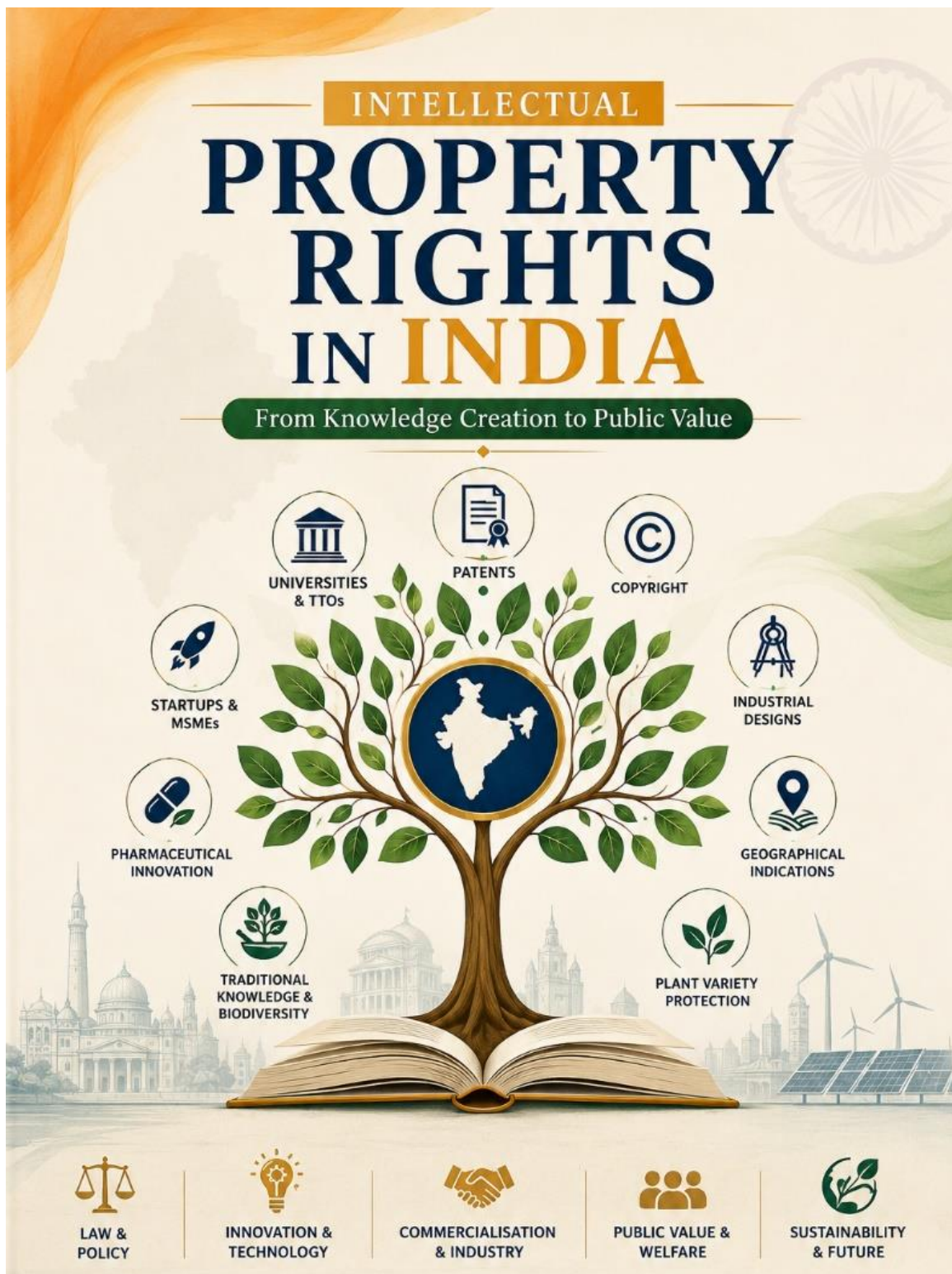
1. Chauhan A., & Singh K. Intellectual Property Rights in India: Law, Policy, Innovation, Commercialization and the Future Knowledge Economy. NIPA GENX Electronic Resources & Solutions P. Ltd.
2. Singh K., Singh M., Chauhan A., Kaur, R. SDG-9 "Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure" in India, Challenges, Achievements and Future Roadmap: A Policy Perspective. Cambridge Scholars (In progress).

Report

1. Chauhan A., & Singh K. Technology Transfer Landscape of Academic and Research Institutions in India: Evidence, Gaps and Policy Remedies.

5.2. Upcoming Books

IPR protection: A catalyst for India's Innovation Ecosystem.



SDG-9 "Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure" in India, Challenges, Achievements and Future Roadmap: A Policy Perspective.



5.3. Evidence-based key recommendations provided by the DST-CPR

Mapping and Analysis of State-level IPR policies

- A comparative evidence base was generated by analyzing IPR policies and guidelines across 28 states and 8 union territories using official government documents and policy records.
- The study provided quantitative and qualitative evidence showing that only three states have a dedicated IPR policy, while Odisha and Gujarat have limited IP guidelines.
- Policy content analysis generated evidence on structural and implementation gaps.
- The findings demonstrated that even top-performing states lack comprehensive and actionable IPR policy frameworks.
- A detailed analytical report, titled “Analyzing Gaps and Limitations within the Intellectual Property Policy of Indian States and Union Territories – A Comparative Perspective”, was prepared, providing evidence-backed limitations and actionable policy recommendations.

Best Practices For I-A Collaborations: Identifying Significant Facilitators at the International Level and Implementing These to Achieve India's Economic Growth.

- To strengthen IA collaboration, a multipronged reform strategy should be adopted.
- Institutionalization of the co-creation mechanisms, such as innovation labs and joint research studios, will help in bridging cultural and expectation gaps between academia and industry.
- The recalibration of the academic reward and evaluation systems will help in recognizing the patents, applied research, industry engagement and spin-offs alongside traditional publications.
- The interactive digital collaboration platforms should be developed for enabling the secure knowledge sharing, joint project development, and real-time matchmaking, thus benefiting under-resourced universities and SMEs.
- To balance protection with accessibility and avoid discouraging collaboration, more flexibility should be given to IP governance frameworks, and they should be made more context-sensitive.

- Finally, an inclusive governance mechanisms approach by taking into account both academic and industry stakeholders should be adopted, which will ensure transparency, adaptability, and mutual trust by overseeing collaborative initiatives.

Building blocks of Research, Innovation, Skill and Entrepreneurship (RISE) to strengthen PPP in STI domains developing government facilitated industry led PPP Model for technology development and deployment

- As part of the activity “Building blocks of Research, Innovation, Skill and Entrepreneurship (RISE) to strengthen PPP in STI domains”, it was proposed that equity and inclusion should become the core of the regulatory support to scale up startup attraction and set up exit platforms for innovation to achieve a higher success rate. A balanced managerial vs entrepreneurial approach should be adopted to smooth out the revenue stream.
- Based on updated mapping of “Tax incentives on R&D in India” it was proposed that an Indirect tax should be proposed based on the environmental sustainability index (by EU), Human Development Index (by UN), and Current Competitiveness Index (by WEF) that caters to knowledge diffusion, other than the indicators used for investment in knowledge creation such as GERD, FTE, etc.
- Based on the institutional mapping for providing the feedback to Sub-Theme 3 “Higher Education: Knowledge Economy” for Fifth National Conference of Chief Secretaries it was highlighted that there is a need for single nodal centre for science, technology, and innovation (STI) promotion to emerge as a regional knowledge economy leader and resulting in siloed efforts and a supportive system to undertake high-risk, high-reward research and to emerge as a centre of excellence for national priorities in the northern region.
- For state-specific mapping for providing feedback to Sub-Theme 3 “Higher Education: Knowledge Economy” for the Fifth National Conference of Chief Secretaries, in case for Chandigarh to strengthen the R&D ecosystem for socio-economic growth of UT Chandigarh, it was suggested that establishing test beds within the research institutions, for validating innovative products of local industries, provides an opportunity to transform into transition platforms can boost region-led innovations. Priority areas were suggested, i.e., improving the funding support for businesses with less established demand, unlike Funds for Startups (FFS)

and Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS) for well-established ones like biotech or energy solutions.

Role of CSR In Attracting the Private Sector For R&D.

- The CSR-R&D allocation should be mandatory core funding and not an optional one under the eligible CSR activity under Schedule VII.
- The Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) in India annually selects a common theme around which Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) plan their CSR activities and spend 60% of their CSR budget on the designated theme (Economic Times, 2024). The theme must include provisions for funding for universities, institutes and incubators for R&D to spur innovation beyond the traditional CSR focus.
- The CSR reporting should be monitored strictly and penalized for non-compliance.
- Mandate R&D Reporting under CSR Disclosures and amend CSR reporting formats to require clear disclosure of any funds allocated to R&D, incubators, innovation programs, or IP generation.
- The formation of CSR Committee should be mandatory and non-negotiable for all the companies falling under the preview of the Companies Act.
- Tax incentives may be provided for CSR funds directed towards research institutions, incubators, /and start-ups working on national missions and also in underrepresented states.
- CSR and CAPEX in sustainability and R&D facilities should be synergized to accelerate technology readiness.
- Link CSR to GERD Targets (2% of GDP), and it may be counted as a contributing factor towards this target.
- Also, CSR efforts in ADs may be incentivized through recognition schemes and co-financing by the government.
- Highlight industries actively contributing to GERD through CSR in national innovation indices.

- Integrate IP education into corporate training and CSR outreach. Also, introduce CSR grants for strengthening the IP creation to raise India's low IP ownership rate.
- Establish Industry-Academia-Government Collaboration through the establishment of CSR-funded innovation hubs.
- CSR funds should be purposefully allocated towards R&D of disaster-resilient technologies, early-warning systems, and sustainable infrastructure, ensuring the long-term convergence of financial investment in corporate responsibility.

Strengthening of Existing and Establishment of New IP Cells or IP Chairs or IPMCCs (Intellectual Property Management and Commercialization Centres) With A Uniform National Framework

To ensure effective management and promotion of IP, it is essential to strengthen existing IP Cells and establish more IP cells, IPR Chairs, and IPMCCs in educational and research institutions. These entities should adopt a structured approach as mentioned below to streamline the patenting process in Higher educational Institutes:

- **Expert review of research proposals:** All research proposals from institutes should undergo a thorough review by subject-matter experts and an IP expert to assess their potential for patentability at the institutional level. This will help in saving resources by avoiding investment in non-patentable or redundant ideas.
- **Comprehensive Prior-Art Search:** Subject matter experts, IP experts, and technocrats having an in-depth understanding of their respective fields should conduct exhaustive prior-art searches. Efficient prior-art search is crucial to ensure originality of the research project while avoiding duplication, which further can avoid the risk of rejection during examination and IP protection.
- **Professional patent drafting and filing:** Drafting patent claims is a highly specialized task that requires precision and legal expertise. At the institute level IP/legal professionals with expertise in drafting and understanding the legal nuances of patents should handle this process. Their involvement can ensure the protection of the invention's full scope while minimizing the risk of objections during prosecution.

- **Builds a culture of innovation:** Mandatory regular training programs should be made compulsory as part of their academic or research liabilities for researchers, faculty, and students to raise their understanding of IP. It will further empower them to independently identify and protect their innovations.
- **Collaboration with industry:** Assessment of IP Cells should also include how regularly they engage with domain-specific industry stakeholders to align institutional research projects with market needs. Industries can provide valuable inputs during meet on current trends, technology gaps, and need in the market. It can help in fostering collaboration and ensuring the commercialization of patented technologies.

Industry-focused research should be given priority

- Research aligned with industry needs can generate patents and can also result in successful technology transfer
- In DST-CPRs, Panjab University's study, it is evident that private academic and research organizations as well as INIs and national research organizations are among the top patent filing groups in India.
- Top institutions actively involve industry through Industry-chairs or the involvement of industry in designing research projects and curricula for graduates and research. A similar strategy should be encouraged in other central and state academic and research institutions also.
- More incentives or seed funding should be provided to institutions for setting industry collaboration cells and for prioritizing research with direct commercial potential.
- Therefore, research directed by industry will improve the output of these institutions in the form of increased patent generation and commercialization of the research, as it will be of interest to the industry.

Lack of clear locus standi: In India, anyone can file an opposition, which usually leads to complex challenges from opponents who do not have a direct interest in the patent, resulting in delaying the process.

Proposed Solutions:

Stricter locus standi requirements:

- By implementing stricter rules regarding who can file an opposition. It should ensure that only parties with a legitimate interest can challenge a patent. It should be mandatory to collect Adhaar card/PAN card or Voter ID card/ Passport information to avoid filing using a fake identity within 1 week of filing the pre-grant opposition. There should also be a clause to declare opponents' qualification and intent/ suitability to file a pre-grant opposition.
- The IP office should introduce a penalty system for filing obviously groundless oppositions to discourage misuse of the opposition process.

Pre-grant Serial oppositions:

Multiple parties can file separate oppositions against the same patent application one after another, resulting in delaying the process and creating uncertainty for the applicant.

Proposed Solutions:

- At the request of the applicant, the patent office can group similar or related oppositions and conduct a single hearing to avoid repetitive arguments and expedite the process.
- Stricter rules for managing serial oppositions should be established, which can include dismissal of repetitive challenges.
- A serial fee structure should be introduced where the cost of filing an opposition should increase with the number of prior oppositions filed against the same application.
- The controller office can also categorize the application, and can also club to gather the hearings for similar cases
- A clear timeline for each stage should be in place to reduce delays.
- The transparency should be increased by making key documents and decisions readily accessible to the public.
- Providing more robust appeal options against the Controller's decisions on pre-grant oppositions.
- Overall, while pre-grant opposition plays a vital role in India's patent system, addressing the existing issues and implementing targeted reforms can help balance the need to prevent unjustified patents with ensuring an efficient and fair patent prosecution process.

Patent quality and examiner capacity

Key Issues:

- It has been observed that the quality of patents being granted by the Indian IP office also needs to be assessed. Studies have shown that Indian patents are rarely cited by the IPOs of foreign jurisdictions, hence the quality of patents being granted by the IP office stands questionable. This subsequently also raises concerns about the expertise of patent examiners. It is important that efforts are made for capacity building and augmenting the expertise of examiners.

Proposed Solutions:

- Regular capacity-building programs for patent examiners.
- Strengthen examiner expertise to improve the international citation quality of Indian patents.
- Periodically assess quality benchmarks of granted patents

IP Auditing

- Most of the HEIs has limited awareness of IP auditing practices.
- Some institutes lack structured IP policies in some HEIs.

Proposed solution:

- A compulsory mandate of IP audits as part of the NAAC accreditation criteria should be introduced. A full-fledged team can be established at the educational institution to monitor and evaluate the IP assets. Proper training for the staff at the institution regarding IP audits can be facilitated to ensure proper implementation of IP auditing.
- Encouraging HEIs to integrate IP audit frameworks in research projects.
- HEIs should also encourage strengthening public-private partnerships for IP audit funding and capacity building.

Access to efficient patent search engines

Providing higher education institutions (HEIs) access to efficient patent search engines at no cost can be achieved through a combination of government initiatives, partnerships with technology providers, and leveraging open-access tools. Below are a few structured approaches:

Proposed solution:

Government-Supported Initiatives and through PPP

- Under national innovation missions, a dedicated government-subsidized university patent access program should be launched to access premium patent search platforms (e.g., Derwent Innovation, Orbit, Questel) for HEIs. Japan's government-subsidized university patent access program ensures long-term funding.
- Collaborate with tech companies or patent database providers to offer free or discounted access as part of their CSR initiatives.
- Negotiate academic licenses with providers for discounted, bundling multiple HEIs to reduce costs for providers.
- Joint programs with Industry should be launched for HEIs to train faculty and students on effectively using these tools.
- Incentivize industry by offering tax benefits or recognition to companies that provide HEIs with free or subsidized access to their patent search engines.
- Establish partnerships between Institutes for sharing access to their patent research tools as part of collaborative projects.
- Include a provision in research grant funding to cover the cost of IP assessment software tools as part of the overheads or administrative costs.
- Allocate a portion of funds in broader innovation infrastructure budgets to support the acquisition of IP tools.
- Capacity building of HEIs to leverage funding from international bodies like WIPO, UNESCO, or the World Bank to support the acquisition of IP evaluation tools for HEIs.
- Incentivize faculty of HEIs to apply for co-funded projects with international partners, embedding IP assessment tools as part of the project deliverables.

New indicators of assessment of HEIs IP performance can be introduced:

- HEIs should submit periodic reports on how IP tools are used for project evaluation and their impact on innovation metrics.
- Outcome-Based Funding Renewal based on the demonstrated success of filing or focusing on IP outcomes.
- Assessment of HEIs' performance should also include the collaboration established by the university with industry.

Increase substantial funding for HEIs

Lack of funds acts as one of the major roadblocks towards an IP-intensive ecosystem in HEIs. In an article published by an Indian daily (May 2023), Professor Ramgopal Rao (*former Director of IIT Delhi and currently Vice-Chancellor of BITS Pilani group of institutions*), while rendering a comparative analysis of public-funded institutions in India and the US, states that India lacks a diversified financial model and are mostly depended on government grants for their operations.

Moreover, state universities in India enroll more than 80% of students in the higher education system but receive significantly lesser funding compared to centrally funded institutions. Therefore, centrally funded institutions receive higher per-student funding than state universities.

Due to such financial constraints, many state universities struggle with infrastructure, faculty recruitment, research funding, and technology adoption. Moreover, state universities receive minimal R&D funding from central agencies (DST, UGC, AICTE, DBT).

Proposed solutions:

- There should be a criterion to reserve at least 30-40% of central research funding for state universities from DST, DBT, and other funding agencies.
- Enhance private sector investment in state universities by providing tax deductions to industry for investing in their respective state university.
- A provision should be mentioned to contribute CSR funds to support state university labs, state scholarships, and state research parks.
- A dedicated faculty development fund should be provided to support hiring faculty in state universities.

- Similar to UK, where UK's higher education system uses the Teaching Excellence Framework (TEF) to reward universities based on teaching quality, and the Research Excellence Framework (REF) should be adopted by India for state and central universities.
- A press release by the Ministry of Education (*August, 2023*), states that Government of India has sanctioned establishment of Research Parks at IIT Madras, IIT Bombay, IIT Kharagpur, IIT Kanpur, IIT Delhi, IIT Guwahati, IIT Hyderabad, IIT Gandhinagar and IISc Bangalore to augment the research ecosystem in the country. We can see that such activities are restricted among the Tier- 1 universities of India only. Hence, the Government shall make efforts to sanction the establishment of S&T parks in other central and state HEIs as well.

Mandatory innovation and impact assessment studies

- **Integration of mandatory quality patent filing clause into Government-Funded R&D Schemes:** Govt. of India has introduced several funding schemes through DST, DBT, ICAR, CSIR and other agencies to enhance the R&D ecosystem of the country, but the research assessment is limited to yearly reviews based on the achievement of objectives mentioned in the proposals submitted to the agencies. A mandatory clause of quality patent filing can be added to not only improve the research outcome, but also enhance the commercial viability of the research project
- **Inclusion of IP experts and industry representatives in research project assessment committees:** The research project review committees at state or central funding agencies should include IP experts to assess the novelty, patentability, and commercial potential of the proposed research project. The review committee should also include industry representatives from related fields because their insights can help in aligning the research projects with industry needs, increasing the chances of commercialization of technology.
- **Integrating societal impact in research projects:** To drive a shift from purely academic research to impactful research that can make measurable contributions to the society and economy of the country, Impact assessment studies can be initiated as follows in Germany, South Korea and the UK. In these countries, patenting is the major criterion for faculty promotion and academic and research institutions are required to submit "Research & Impact case studies" that demonstrate the societal and economic benefits of their research projects.

Other recommendations:

- Innovations shall publicize it through various mediums, such as their website portal, yearly publication of a document or report showcasing the IPR filings by the universities as well as IP initiatives taken by them during the year. This will not only increase the reputation/ ranking of the HEI but will also act as a motivation for other HEIs.
- ***Creation of Wall of Fame at HEIs***- is also recommended to display granted patents. Many organizations/educational institutions follow this practice to encourage innovation.
- Research project proposals should be structured to include scientific staff, industry representatives, or IP experts as PIs and Co-PIs.
- It has been observed that the quality of patents being granted by the Indian IP office also needs to be assessed. Studies have shown that Indian patents are rarely cited by the IPOs of foreign jurisdictions, hence the quality of patents being granted by the IP office stands questionable. This subsequently also raises concerns about the expertise of patent examiners. It is important that endeavors are made for capacity building and augmenting the expertise of examiners.
- Technology shows are another area where HEIs need to focus. This not only encourages innovation but also increases industry and academia collaboration. Endeavors shall be made to organize tech shows and invite local industries for such shows to engage and collaborate with them for innovative activities. For increased industry-academia collaborations, a separate Business Development Operations (BDO) can also be set up in HEIs, which focus on business development activities and collaborative operations.

Development of a National-Level Patent Repository and Facilitation Portal To Overcome Bottlenecks in Patent Commercialization.

- A study done by DST-CPR, Panjab University, Chandigarh, clearly highlighted that a significant number of patents were under the lapsed category. In the IPO report 2024-25, the total number of patents in force is 230480, out of which 3663 are reported as working patents, which is only 1.6% of patents in force. The government should encourage the mapping of such patents as they may lead to technological advancements, and hand them over to industries for commercial exploitation.

- To overcome the above-mentioned issue, a Patent Trust system or a national patent repository and facilitation portal can be developed. That can facilitate patent submission, showcasing and commercialization. By virtue of this facility, any institution (universities, public research laboratories and SMEs) that lacks financial resources or the capability to protect and maintain the patent and is unable to utilize or commercialize the patent may hand over the technology or a patent to this specialized agency for its management.

To Enhance IP Awareness and Bridge Existing Gaps in IPR Literacy Within Higher Education Institutions.

Targeted IP awareness initiatives should be implemented to foster a culture of innovation and patent generation in academic and research institutions across the underperforming states of India. These initiatives could include:

- **Establishment of IP Studios:** IP studios dedicated to each HEI in India can be established. By embedding IP studios within the HEI's structure, an environment can be created that will skill students with essential IP knowledge. The IP studios can work as a central hub for the institute to make intellectual property education more streamlined across different departments. It can help in designing courses custom-made to each department's unique field. The IP course can become an essential part of departmental coursework while working closely with IP studios. In departments like humanities, life sciences, engineering, and arts, the IP studio can help ensure that students receive discipline-specific knowledge about IP.
- **Workshops and seminars:** Conduct region-specific workshops and seminars to educate researchers, faculty, and students about the importance of intellectual property, the patenting process, and its role in innovation and economic development.
- **Capacity building programs:** Develop training modules focusing on patent filing, prior-art searches, and commercialization strategies, tailored to the unique research domains prevalent in the region.
- **Financial and mentorship support:** Provide grants, subsidies, or incentives for patent filing, along with access to expert mentors who can guide institutions through the patenting process.

Other recommendations:

- Innovations shall publicize it through various mediums, such as their website portal, yearly publication of a document or report showcasing the IPR filings by the universities, as well as IP initiatives taken by them during the year. This will not only increase the reputation/ ranking of the HEI but will also act as a motivation for other HEIs.
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State-level IP Policies and IP Fund

- It should be mandatory to develop a tailored state-specific IP policy can drive innovation in key sectors. It will further strengthen the R&D ecosystem of the state's academic and research institutions.
- Keeping in mind the requirements of academic and research institutions and only after thorough Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) analysis, the state should proceed for formulating state level IP Policy tailored to its regional strengths.
- In the Policy document, clear guidelines should be introduced for the monitoring and evaluation framework, financing and implementation plan and the role and responsibilities of participating agencies, e.g. TTOs agencies
- The state should allocate a dedicated IP fund for encouraging and supporting the cost of IP filing and maintenance, especially for academic and research institutes. Then, efforts will be made to spread awareness of IP funding schemes at the state and national levels.

5.4. MoUs

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between DST-CPR, Panjab University, and i-TTO, FITT, IIT Delhi, to Foster Collaboration in Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer Initiatives.

Date: 09 Oct. 2025



5.5. Way Forward for the DST-CPR

The way forward for the upcoming year is as follows:

- A conceptual framework to increase PPPs for R&D will be developed.
- Mapping of Industry-Academia needs for STI through questionnaire-based studies have been conducted feedback study in association with UGC guidelines Ongoing (2025-26).
- A standard framework would be created for quantifying Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in R&D along with a comprehensive assessment of the Foreign MNCs and their impact on India's STI landscape.
- Detailed case studies of top MNCs will be undertaken to formulate actionable policy suggestions for making India a favourable R&D destination while determining key challenges and steps to enhance FDI inflows for innovation-led growth.
- Comprehensive studies to enhance TRE, technology commercialization and triple helix collaborations in India.
- Analysis of the innovation landscape of the academic and research institutions through questionnaire which includes the following parameters, legislative frameworks, patent filing/granting, commercialization activities, and revenue generated from commercialization/transfers, incentivization for promoting the generation of IP, and challenges faced during patent maintenance and commercialization/transfer.
- Research on the scope of utility model of patent protection in India (ongoing).
- Collection, analysis and interpretation of data pertaining to technologies (patented and non-patented) transferred by the startups, grassroot innovators, MSMEs etc
- A certificate course on Advances in Patents is being run for students, faculty and professional.
- Certificate courses on intellectual property rights will be conducted semester-wise in the university.
- Workshops, conferences, and webinars on IPR, PPP, I-A and technology transfer will be conducted for students, faculty and professionals.

NEWS CORNER

चंडीगढ़। पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी के डीएसटी-सेन्टर फॉर पॉलिसी रिसर्च ने इनोवेशन एंड टेक्नोलॉजी ट्रांसफर ऑफिस, फाउंडेशन फॉर इनोवेशन एंड टेक्नोलॉजी ट्रांसफर आईआईटी दिल्ली के सहयोग से कार्यशाला का आयोजन किया।

यह आयोजन बौद्धिक संपदा और तकनीकी हस्तांतरण विषय पर किया गया। इस अवसर पर पीयू के डीएसटी-सीपीआर और आईआईटी दिल्ली के आईटीटीओ, एफआईटीटी के बीच बौद्धिक संपदा और तकनीकी हस्तांतरण के क्षेत्र में सहयोग को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु एक समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू) पर भी हस्ताक्षर किए गए।

के प्रो. अमलन भूषण ने कहा कि सच्चा नवाचार वही है जो मौलिक हो, समाज के कल्याण के लिए बनाया गया हो और समावेशी आर्थिक विकास को बढ़ावा दे।

पंजाब राज्य विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी परिषद की संयुक्त निदेशक डॉ. दपिंदर कौर बक्शी ने भारत की नवाचार रैंकिंग में 38वें स्थान तक की प्रगति का उल्लेख किया। संगद

प्रतिस्पर्धियों को अपने क्षेत्रों में जीत की खोज करने को प्रेरित किया

पौष्टिक (गर्भवर्धन) दूध। माता द्वारा संभवित या एक अवस्थिति विराम है। विषय संश्लेषण कार्य करता है। इसे संवेक के साथ प्रत्यक्ष सुविधिलेनी (सूत) के डोलेमेटो-मेटा की लालीकी ईकम (सोवेअर) से प्रत्यक्षतु डोलेमेटा काटित (आंवेनी) और माता विराम के साथ विराम तर्जनी प्रत्यक्ष विराम अवस्थिति 2.0 (मम 2.0) के साथ विराम बौद्धिक मम (आवेनी) विराम मम। इस संवेक पर 'आवेनी और माता आवेनी की अवस्था को बंधन के विराम

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

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ਪੰਜਾਬ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਵਿਖੇ ਵਿਸ਼ਵ ਬੌਧਿਕ ਸੰਪਤੀ ਦਿਵਸ ਮਨਾਉਣ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਸਮਾਂ ਰੋਸ਼ਨ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਯਜਵਿੰਦਰ ਪਾਲ ਵਰਮਾ ਰਜਿਸਟਰਾਰ ਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਪਤਵੰਤੇ।
ਤਸਵੀਰ : ਕਮਲਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ

ਚੰਗੀਆਂ, 26 ਅਪ੍ਰੈਲ (ਮਾਰਕੇਤਾ)-ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸੂਨੀਅਰਗੋਰੀ ਦੇ ਬੰਦੇ ਰਾਹੜੀ ਵਿਚਕਾਰ ਸ਼ਿਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ 2.0 ਅਧੀਨ ਵਿਭਵ ਸੰਗਤ ਸੰਗਤੀ ਵਿਭਾਜਨ ਮਨਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ। ਇਸ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਨੂੰ ਸੰਗਤ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਨਵੀਨਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਿਕਸਤਾਤਮਿਕਤਾ ਲੱਭਣ ਲਈ ਨੂੰ ਅੱਗੇ ਵਧਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਧੋਰਾਨਾ ਨੂੰ ਉਤਸ਼ਾਹਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ। ਪ੍ਰ. ਯਸਵਿੰਦਰ ਪਾਲ ਵਰਮਾ ਸਰਜਨਵਰਤ ਸੂਨੀਅਰਗੋਰੀ ਦੇ ਚੰਗੇਸ਼ਵਰ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਸੰਗਤੀ (ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿਚ ਮੌਜੂਦਾ ਸੰਗਤ ਦੇ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਪਹਿਲੂਆਂ) ਨੂੰ ਉਤਸ਼ਾਹਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਪਹਿਲੂਆਂ ਦੇ ਮਾਨਤਾ ਦੇਣ ਦੇ ਸੂਰਤਰ ਹੈ। ਜੀਵਨ ਤਕਸ਼ਕਤ (ਤਕਸ਼ਕਤ ਸੰਗਤ ਦੇ ਸਮਾਜਿਕਤਾ) ਨੂੰ ਮੁੱਖ ਭਾਗਤ ਵਿੱਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਅੰਗੀ। ਤੇ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿਚ ਵਾਲੇ ਸੰਗਤੀ ਦੇ ਭਾਵਨੀਤੀ ਮੰਤਰਨਾ ਨੂੰ ਅੱਗੇ ਲਿਆਵਾ।

वर्ल्ड इंटेलेक्चुअल प्रॉपर्टी डे मनाया

चंडीगढ़, 26 अप्रैल (रश्मिहंस): पी.यू. के डी.एस.टी.-सेंटर फॉर पॉलिसी रिसर्च (सी.पी.आर.) ने इंस्टीच्यूट इनोवेशन काउंसिल (आई.आई.सी.) और पी.यू. के म्यूजिक डिपार्टमेंट के सहयोग से राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान 2.0 के तहत वर्ल्ड इंटेलेक्चुअल प्रॉपर्टी डे मनाने के लिए कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया। कार्यक्रम का विषय था 'आई.पी. एंड म्यूजिक: फील द बीट ऑफ आई.पी.' ताकि यह पता लगाया जा सके कि आई.पी. राइट्स और इनोवेशन पॉलिसीज क्रिएटर्स, इनोवेटर्स और एंटरप्रेन्योरस को कैसे सशक्त बनाती हैं। समारोह में उन आविष्कारों के योगदान पर प्रकाश डाला गया जिन्होंने इनोवेशन और क्रिएटिविटी की सीमाओं को आगे बढ़ाते हुए ऐसा संगीत बनाया जो लोगों को एक साथ लाता है, शक्तिशाली भावनाओं को जगाता है, बदलाव लाता और एक अधिक इनोवेटिव भविष्य को प्रेरित करता है।

पीयू में वर्ल्ड इंटेलेक्चुअल प्रॉपर्टी डे मनाया गया

कड़ीप्रदा। डीएसटी-सेंटर फॉर पॉलिसी रिसर्च (सीपीआर), पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी ने इंस्टीट्यूट इनोवेशन काउंसिल और म्यूजिक डिपार्टमेंट के साथ मिलकर वर्ल्ड इंटेलेक्चुअल प्रॉपर्टी डे मनाया। कार्यक्रम राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान 2.0 (रूसा 2.0) के तहत हुआ। थीम थी 'आईपी एंड म्यूजिक: फील द बीट ऑफ आईपी'। इसमें बताया गया कि कैसे आईपी राइट्स और इनोवेशन पॉलिसी क्रिएटर्स, इनोवेटर्स और एंटरप्रेन्योरस को सशक्त बनाते हैं। कार्यक्रम में पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी के स्टूडेंट्स, रिसर्चर और फैकल्टी ने भाग लिया। कार्यक्रम में प्रो. यजर्वेन्द्र पाल वर्मा, रजिस्ट्रार, पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी ने शिरकत की

पी.यू. में 'गतिविधि पुस्तिका' लांच

चंडीगढ़, 7 अगस्त (रश्मिहंस): पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी (पी.यू.) की पी.सी. रेनु विंग ने सत्र 2023-2024 के लिए नीति अनुसंधान के लिए 'डीएसटी केंद्र की 'गतिविधि पुस्तिका' लांच की। गतिविधि पुस्तिका में बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकार (आई.पी.आर.) के क्षेत्र में किए गए अध्ययन शामिल हैं। भारत के अनुसंधान एवं विकास परिस्थितियों को मजबूत करने के बारे में उद्योग-अकादमिक सहयोग, निजी क्षेत्र प्रोत्साहन, और सार्वजनिक निजी भागीदारी (पी.पी.पी.) डी.एस.टी.-सी.पी.आर., पी.यू. पून इंडिया के लिए विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी नीतियों को विकसित करने के साथ आगे बढ़ रहा है। आई.पी.आर., प्रौद्योगिकी हस्तांतरण, आपदा जोखिम प्रबंधन और एस.डी.जी. के साथ-साथ एस.टी.आई. डोमेन में विशेषज्ञता के साथ विषयगत क्षेत्रों में क्षमता निर्माण पहल प्रदान करता है। केंद्र राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर मजबूत नीतियों पर चर्चा और विकास के लिए एक सहयोगी स्थान बनाने के लिए समाज पर विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रभाव को बढ़ाने के लिए सहभागिता, संवाद, ज्ञान का आदान-प्रदान और नवीन रणनीतियों और सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं की खोज कर रहा है।

**GLIMPSES
OF
MOMENTS**



A Meeting with Prof. Amlen B. Director, MBI Global and Policy Advisor, Blavatnik School of Government, University of Oxford. (Date: 10 Oct. 2025)



One-day Workshop on “Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer”. (Date: 09 Oct. 2025)



A Report, “Trends of Corporate Social Responsibility Investment in Research & Development in India”, Analytically Examines How CSR Can Catalyse and Strengthen India’s R&D Landscape, Launched at CHASCON 2026. (Date: 06 Nov. 2025)



One Day Workshop On “Strengthening Grassroots Innovation Ecosystems Through IP Frameworks” By DST-CPR, PU At BRIC- IBSD Shillong Centre. (Date: 24 March 2026)



Celebration of the World Intellectual Property Day 2026 under the theme IP and Music. (Date: 21 April 2026)



Certificate Course in Advanced Patent Drafting, Filing and Prosecution (January 2026)



Certificate Course on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) (January 2026)

**LOCAL PROJECT
ADVISORY
COMMITTEE**

Local Advisory committee members of DST- Centre for Policy Research, Panjab University, Chandigarh

	Members	Role
1.	Representative from DST, GoI	Member
2.	Dr. Jatinder Kaur Arora <i>Former Executive Director, Punjab State Council for Science & Technology, Chandigarh and Advisor, PI-RAHI: Northern Region S&T Cluster.</i>	Member (Local Expert)
3.	Prof. Karuna Jain <i>IIT Bombay, Mumbai</i>	Member (representing Programme Advisory Committee)
4.	Prof. Kashmir Singh Coordinator <i>DST-CPR, PU</i>	Convener

STAFF DETAILS

9.1. Principal Investigators/ Co-Investigators

Prof. (Dr.) Kashmir Singh

(Coordinator and Principal Investigator)



Prof. (Dr.) Kashmir Singh is a professor and former chairperson at the Department of Biotechnology, Panjab University, Chandigarh. Prof. Singh is the scientific advisor for IPRs. at IPO and a member of the policy committee (PU). Prof. Kashmir Singh is a distinguished academic and researcher in the field of plant biotechnology and molecular biology, with more than 25 years of professional experience spanning research, teaching, and science policy leadership. He has made pioneering contributions to functional genomics, stress biology, non-coding RNAs, and genome editing technologies, and has played a pivotal role in advancing biotechnology research and policy at Panjab University. Over his career, he has held key administrative and leadership roles at Panjab University. Prof. Singh has been the recipient of several prestigious international fellowships and scientific honors, including the Marie Curie Postdoctoral Fellowship (European Commission), INSA Bilateral Exchange Fellowship (Poland), and visiting scientist positions at leading global institutions such as McGill University (Canada) and Missouri State University (USA). His scientific impact is globally recognized: Featured among the Top 2% Scientists worldwide in the Stanford University global ranking list Associate Fellow, Indian National Science Academy (INSA) Fellow, Royal Society of Biology (UK).

Prof. (Dr.) Manu Sharma

(Co-Investigator)



Prof. (Dr.) Manu Sharma is a professor of Mechanical Engineering at the University Institute of Engineering and Technology (UIET) at PU, Chandigarh. He is also an honorary Director at the Centre for Industry Institute Partnership Programme (CIIPP) and Coordinator, Technology Enabling Centre (TEC). He has expertise in Public-Private Partnerships and Industry-Academia Linkages. He has several research papers in international and national Journals to his credit. He is involved in several sponsored research projects sponsored by UGC, DST, AICTE, etc. He has experience of mentoring various start-up companies such as “Finamics Engineering”. He was instrumental in establishing the “Entrepreneurship Development Cell (EDC)” in UIET, PU, Chandigarh.

Asst. Prof. (Dr.) Santosh Kumar Upadhyay
(Co-Investigator)



Asst. Prof (Dr.) Santosh Kumar Upadhyay specialized in agricultural biotechnology. An INSA associate fellow, Dr. Kumar has been contributing to Scientific Social Responsibility (SSR). Featured in the top 2% of world scientists in the list of Stanford University, he is instrumental in guiding IPRs research at DST-CPR, PU. He previously served as a DST-INSPIRE Faculty at the National Agri-Food Biotechnology Institute (NABI), Mohali. Upadhyay has received several prestigious honours, including the SBC-MKU Genomics Award (2019), Young Scientists' Award from NAAS (2017-18), INSA Medal for Young Scientist (2013), and DST-INSPIRE Faculty Fellowship (2012)



Prof. (Dr.) Jagdeep Kaur
(For Support and Guidance)

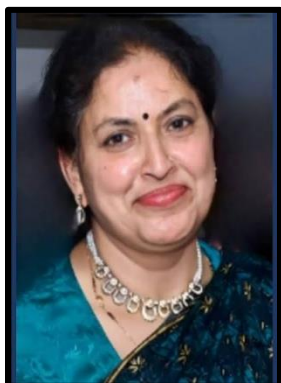


Prof. (Dr.) Jagdeep Kaur is a Distinguished Professor in the Department of Biotechnology at Panjab University, specializing in Cell Biology, Microbial Biotechnology, and Protein Biochemistry. She earned her Ph.D. in Zoology from Banaras Hindu University and has a teaching career spanning 30 years, during which she has taught courses such as Introduction to Biotechnology, Molecular Biology, Genetic Engineering, Enzymology, Biochemistry, Animal Biotechnology, and Advanced Molecular Biology. Her research has been funded by prestigious agencies like DBT, UGC, CSIR, ICMR, and DST, allowing her to make significant contributions to her fields of expertise. As a mentor, she has supervised 43 Ph.D. students and 62 M.Sc. students, fostering the development of skilled scientists. Dr. Kaur has authored 170 research publications, widely recognized and respected within the scientific community.

She also provides support and guidance to the DST-Centre for Policy Research at Panjab University.



Prof. (Dr.) Jyoti Rattan
(For Support and Guidance)



Dr. Jyoti Rattan, Professor, Department of Laws, Panjab University, Chandigarh. She holds a Post-Doc in Law, Ph.D. in Law (UGC) Senior Research Fellow, M.Sc. in Chemistry and is a Gold Medalist in LL.M. Has authored 22 books in diverse legal areas including International Law, Intellectual Property Rights (2nd Ed.), Geographical Indications Act & Designs Act (2nd Ed.), etc. She has published research articles on interdisciplinary legal and administrative issues in including Sage Open and the International Journal for Court Administration Presented papers and won awards at various national and international conferences including the 91st Indian Science Congress, 2004; in Mexico, 2006; in Abu Dhabi, U.A.E., 2007; and the European Group of Public Administration (EGPA) World Conference, 2020. She also had the rare privilege of having been invited by the National Commission for Women, New Delhi, and had made a special presentation on Cyber Violence Against Women, at NCW National Headquarters, 2004. As Nodal Officer organized PU G20 National Seminar, 2023 in collaboration with the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), Govt. of India, and RIS, for G20 Presidency of India. Invited Panellist, National Commission for Women for final law review consultation on “The Rights of Women under Property Laws,” Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi, 2024.



9.2. Scientific Staff

Dr. Ravneet Kaur

(Project Scientist –III)



Dr. Ravneet Kaur, is providing evidence-based insights and recommendations on science and technology (STI) policies. Additionally, she is also responsible for capacity-building initiatives aimed at enhancing the understanding of the role of STI in the academic and industrial sectors. Dr. Kaur's career spans diverse roles in research, industry, and teaching across prominent institutions globally. She has secured several prestigious grants and fellowships, including Marie Curie Post-Doctoral Fellowship, NSERC Visiting Scientist Fellowship, Canada, SERB Young Scientist Fellowship, DST Women Scientist Fellowship, and other fellowships.



Dr. Geetanjali Manchanda

(Project Scientist –III)



Dr. Geetanjali Manchanda, contributes to the development of evidence-driven policy insights and recommendations in Science, Technology and Innovation (STI). Her work primarily focuses on strengthening industry–academia collaborations through the development of collaboration frameworks, identification of global best practices, and bridging gaps between academia, industry, and the defence sector. Dr. Manchanda has a strong research background. She is a recipient of prestigious fellowships, including CSIR, DST, and the International Foundation for Science (Sweden), and has contributed to research projects, student mentoring, and intellectual property development



Dr. Sukhdeep Kaur
(Project Scientist –II)



Dr. Sukhdeep Kaur, in her current capacity, has made contributions to the Public-Private Partnerships-led R&D ecosystem, innovation governance, and international policy engagement. A physicist with a PhD in snow avalanche detection, expertise in interdisciplinary fields of Physics, Statistics, Geophysical Instrumentation and Geoinformatics, Research Data Management, Cryosphere, snow avalanche research, and Computer languages. A policy professional with over a decade of experience at the intersection of Science, Technology and Innovation (STI), data governance, and sustainable development. She has demonstrated experience working with UN agencies, international science bodies, and government-led Indian institutions with a specialization in STI policy analysis, AI governance, innovation systems, open science, disaster risk management, and science diplomacy, which has proven her ability to translate research into policy-relevant outputs aligned with SDGs.

Dr. Neetu Goyal
(Project Scientist –II)



Dr. Neetu Goyal is currently serving as Project Scientist-II at the DST–Centre for Policy Research (CPR), Panjab University, working on a project focused on strengthening Science, Technology and Innovation (STI)-led Public–Private Partnerships and the Intellectual Property ecosystem in India. Her work involves supporting science and technology policy initiatives, preparing technical reports and strategic documents, and facilitating innovation-driven collaborations among academia, industry, and government organizations. She is also involved in scientific coordination, knowledge management, and digital platform support for promoting research, technology translation, and innovation outreach. She previously worked as a Research Associate in a DBT-funded project at the Department of Biotechnology, Panjab University where her research primarily focuses on the discovery, characterization, and application of plant-derived antifungal peptides with significant potential in sustainable agriculture and biomedical sciences. Her research expertise includes molecular biology, plant biotechnology, protein expression, qRT-PCR, bioinformatics, and SSR marker analysis. She has authored and co-authored several high-quality research publications in reputed international journals.

Dr. Aditi Chauhan
(DST-STI Fellow)



Dr. Aditi Chauhan, is currently serving as a DST-STI Fellow affiliated with the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore. She is based at the DST Centre for Policy Research (CPR), Panjab University, Chandigarh. Prior to this role, she served as a Research Officer at the DPIIT-IPR Chair, PU Chandigarh, for over three years. Dr. Chauhan completed her B.Sc. in Science and M.Sc. in Microbiology at CSK Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Palampur, where she excelled as the university topper in both programs. Recognizing her exceptional academic achievements, she was awarded prestigious DST-INSPIRE Fellowship by the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India. Her primary research interests lie in Science, Technology, and Innovation Policy; Intellectual Property Rights; and Technology Transfer and Commercialization.

Manraj Singh
(Project Associate-I)



Mr. Manraj Singh, is contributing in fostering Industry-Academia interlinkages to develop innovative policy solutions that bridge the gap between academic research and industrial applications. Additionally, he contributes to analyzing policy frameworks related to Sustainable Development Goal 9 (SDG 9). His efforts include mapping the needs of industry and academia in science, technology, and innovation (STI) through a comprehensive, questionnaire-based feedback study involving various industries and higher education institutions (HEIs) across India.

Ms. Neha Sharma
(Project Associate-I)



Ms. Neha Sharma, did her masters in Chemistry from Sri Guru Gobind Singh College, Chandigarh. She is engaged in research on industry-academia collaboration, focusing on the gaps between academic research and industrial application. Her work also extends to international collaboration models, analyzing global practices to identify strategies that strengthen partnerships, improve knowledge transfer, and foster innovation.

Naveen

(Project Associate-I)



Mr. Naveen, Masters in Biophysics from Panjab University, Chandigarh. He has worked as a Junior Demonstrator at, CSIC Department, PGIMER Chandigarh. He is working in the domain of IPR, Assessment and identification of patenting trends in HEIs, and Mapping IP filing, technology transfer and commercialization aspects of HEIs.



Roopak Kumar

(Project Associate-I)



Mr. Roopak Kumar is a postgraduate degree in Integrated Biotechnology and Human Research Management from Gautam Buddha University, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh. He is currently working as a Project Associate on the initiative *"Strengthening Science, Technology and Innovation-led Public-Private Partnerships and the Intellectual Property Ecosystem in India."* His work primarily focuses on science policy research, where he plays a significant role in shaping national and international STI efforts. Mr. Kumar has contributed to the development and administration of the STIP (Science, Technology, and Innovation Policy) Compass Questionnaire, supported

OECD data collection on resources devoted to R&D, and participated in activities related to the UNESCO Recommendation on Science and Scientific Researchers. He has also played an important role in the formation of an online repository of research publications and patents of all Centres for Policy Research (CPRs) supported by the Department of Science and Technology (DST).



9.3. Administrative Staff

Ms. Ruchika

(Secretarial Staff/ Data Entry Operator)



Ms. Ruchika, handles a wide range of administrative tasks, including managing internal and external communications, and maintaining office records. She ensures office operations run smoothly, providing essential support to DST-CPR, PU.



Mr. Ravinder Kumar

(Helper)



Mr. Ravinder, plays a crucial role in supporting daily operations and ensuring the smooth functioning of the office. Perform basic office tasks, deliver messages, assist with running errands, as well as ensure the cleanliness and hygiene of the centre.



9.4. Former Staff Members

Dr. Sandeep Singh

(Project Scientist –III)

(Aug., 2023 to Aug., 2025)



Dr Sandeep Singh, contributed to the domain of Industry-Academia Interlinkages for HEIs & evidence-based studies for policy recommendations. He has done PhD in Supramolecular Chemistry from IIT Roorkee. Postdoctoral in In-Situ Crystallization of APIs from IISER Mohali. He has worked with the Chemical Engineering Department, UICET, Panjab University, Chandigarh, as a Research Scientist under DST-PURSE Grant. Senior Demonstrator in CSIC & Experimental Medicine Department of PGIMER, Chandigarh. He also served as Assistant Professor in the Chemical Science Department of SGGSWU, Fatehgarh Sahib, Punjab & SGGSC, Sector -26, Chandigarh. He has many publications in reputed peer-reviewed National and International Journals.



Dr. Rupali Jandrotia

(Project Scientist –II)

(Nov., 2024 to Jan., 2026)



Dr Rupali Jandrotia identified gaps for stimulation of private sector investment in R&D and suggests changes in the policy environment. Dr. Jandrotia received a Master's degree in Environmental Sciences from Panjab University, Chandigarh, where she was awarded a Gold Medal for academic excellence. Dr Jandrotia holds a PhD in the same discipline from CSIR-IHBT, Palampur. Dr Jandrotia completed her post-doctoral research at the Department of Botany, Panjab University, Chandigarh, under DHR Young Scientist fellowships by the Department of Health Research, GoI. Thereafter, she worked at the Department of Environment, Chandigarh Administration, where she independently handled the Climate Change Cell of the administration. She was involved in reinforcing the Department's goal to develop and strengthen the Climate Change Cell in Chandigarh, aligning with broader national strategies to address climate change through research, technology, and innovation. She actively contributed to the development of the State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) for U.T. Chandigarh.



Dr. Deepika Verma
(Project Scientist –I)
(Aug., 2023 to April., 2026)



Dr. Deepika Verma, contributed towards studying the current intellectual property ecosystem in the Higher Education Institutes and identifying the barriers in technology commercialization, and further based on evidence, preparing policy documents for enhancing Triple Helix Collaborations for innovations. Dr. Verma did her PhD from the Department of Biotechnology, Panjab University, and holds extensive research experience in different scientific areas, including molecular technology, bioinformatics, stress tolerance mechanism in plants, demonstrated through a good number of publications in peer-reviewed national and international journals. Prior to her present position, Dr. Verma worked as an Assistant Professor (Guest Faculty) at the Department of Biotechnology, Panjab University, providing her expertise in Recombinant DNA Technology, Plant Biotechnology, IPR, and Biosafety to graduate students. Subsequently, she joined as a Research Associate in the DBT-sponsored project at the Department of Biotechnology, Panjab University.

Nishika
(Project Associate-I)
(Aug., 2023 to May., 2025)



Miss Nishika, masters in Microbiology from Shoolini University, Solan. During her academic journey, she also gained stimulating internship experience in design patent filing, patent search, and first examination report filing (FER) in the field of IPR. Nishika influences her scientific background to contribute to the dynamic field of policy research and plays a crucial role in conducting research and analyzing data in the field of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), contributing significantly to the development of innovative policy solutions and the development of a new country-specific model for PPP led R&D.

TESTIMONIALS

Dr. Arvind C. Ranade

Director, National Innovation Foundation, India



The DST-Centre for Policy Research, Panjab University, has been a steadfast advocate for open science and effective science communication, recognising that research must speak beyond the walls of academia to drive meaningful change. By making scientific knowledge accessible, transparent, and policy-relevant, CPR has contributed significantly to building a culture of evidence-based decision-making. Its outreach initiatives reflect a deep commitment to public engagement and scientific literacy. Such efforts are indispensable in today's rapidly evolving complex knowledge landscape, and CPR's contributions deserve both recognition and wider emulation.



Er. Pritpal Singh

Executive Director, Punjab State Council for Science and Technology



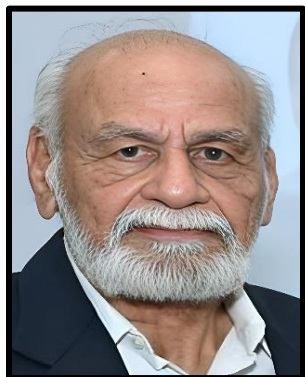
It gives me pleasure to appreciate the meaningful initiatives undertaken by DST-Centre for Policy Research, Panjab University, Chandigarh, on important themes such as Science, Technology and Innovation Policy, Intellectual Property Rights, Technology Transfer, Industry-Academia Linkages, Grassroots Innovations and Sustainability. The themes are highly relevant in the present context, where academic and research institutions are increasingly expected not only to generate knowledge, but also to translate it into practical solutions for industry, society and the environment. Such initiatives play an important role in strengthening awareness, building capacities, fostering

innovation-led development and promoting evidence-based policy thinking. Focused engagement on these areas is particularly significant for Punjab and the nation, as it can facilitate stronger collaboration among researchers, innovators, entrepreneurs, policymakers and implementation agencies. I commend the efforts of the DST-Centre for Policy Research, Panjab University, Chandigarh, for addressing these themes in a structured, timely and forward-looking manner. I extend my best wishes to DST-CPR, Panjab University, Chandigarh and hope that its continued efforts will further strengthen the interface between science, technology, innovation and public policy for the benefit of society.



Dr. Govind Sharma

Ex-Head at the National Research Development Corporation (NRDC), GoI and Technology Transfer Advisor



The evolving intellectual property rights ecosystem plays a crucial role in fostering innovation, entrepreneurship, and technology-driven economic growth in India. A strong IP framework not only protects creative and scientific contributions but also encourages researchers, startups, and industries to invest in novel solutions for societal and agricultural advancement. The DST-Centre for Policy Research, Chandigarh, is significantly contributing towards IP awareness, policy dialogue, and innovation promotion through its academic and outreach initiatives. Strengthening the linkage between research, policy, and intellectual property will be instrumental in building an innovation-led economy and achieving sustainable national development.



Dr. Jatinder Kaur Arora

Former Executive Director, Punjab State Council for Science & Technology, Chandigarh and Advisor, PI-RAHI: Northern Region S&T Cluster.



The DST-Centre for Policy Research at Panjab University is doing commendable work in bridging the gap between science policy and practice. Having worked at the intersection of science, technology, and public policy for over three decades, I firmly believe that institutions like the CPR are vital to building a robust research and innovation ecosystem in India. Strengthening industry-academia collaboration and nurturing intellectual property frameworks are not merely policy imperatives, they are the foundation upon which a knowledge-driven economy must be built. The Centre's focus on science communication, open science, and science diplomacy reflects a forward-looking vision that the country urgently needs. I have witnessed first-hand that targeted S&T interventions can transform communities and industries alike, and I am confident that the CPR's continued efforts will yield meaningful impact at both regional and national levels. I wish the Centre all success in its endeavours and encourage young researchers and policymakers to actively engage with its immensely meaningful works.



Sohan Singh Rana

Managing Partner, S. S. Rana & Co



India's intellectual property rights ecosystem is witnessing significant growth, driven by innovation, technological advancement, and progressive policy developments. As the Managing Partner of S.S. Rana & Co., I have closely observed the increasing importance of informed policy dialogue and institutional collaboration in strengthening the country's IP framework. The DST-Centre for Policy Research, Panjab University, has made commendable contributions through its research initiatives, academic engagement, and stakeholder outreach programmes. The Centre has emerged as a valuable platform for fostering meaningful discussions on contemporary intellectual property issues. I appreciate its continued efforts towards promoting a balanced and innovation-oriented IP ecosystem that supports creativity, entrepreneurship, and sustainable development in India.

