

## BEST PRACTICES FOR DOCUMENTATION OF RESEARCH AND CONDUCTING PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF PATENTABILITY

The second session in the IP talk series organised for the IEC institution in collaboration with the Indian patent office is based on documentation of research and conducting preliminary assessment of patentability. The speaker for the session is Dr. Malti Laxmi Kumar.

The speaker started the session by explaining how we can convert our ideas and research into a publication, patent document. These concepts are quite mind-boggling for students. There are many different forms of IPR. The IPR cycle includes CREATE, PROTECT and MARKET. It consists of research and development, IP protection, commercialization. A small business idea can also be patented. Innovation includes the research, patent, design, logo, ideas etc. The term of the patent is 20 years from the date of filing. Small changes can be an invention if you can show the technical advancement.

She further explained the process of writing a patent application. The patent which is filed is only valid in the jurisdiction in which it is granted. Intellectual property rights are the first step to commercialise innovations. Further she explained the different types of claims like product claims, process claims, use or application claims, etc.

The application should not be filled in the idea stage, but after that idea is put into practice. It is very important to document everything when applying for patent. A researcher needs to be very clear and document everything. She explained important agreements which are non-disclosure agreement, employer-employee agreement, and deed of assignment. Not only ideas but one can also patent logos, pictures. She then explained the procedure for patentability assessment. Some free patent databases for patentability assessment are google patents, inpass, cnipa.

A patent is a solution to a problem. A problem-solution approach is very important to understand where your invention lies. At university level one can start by inventions based on researchers then the platform (location based, service platform), and find how to survive. One should have a good business plan because no one will be interested in funding if you don't have a good business plan. Identify the funding sources, identify professionals, and create prototypes. The ideas should not be disclosed before getting a patent.

The session provided a great insight on documentation and patent. The students got to know about the process and important things to keep in mind while applying for patent.



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