# **Activity Report**

Title of Event: Workshop on Protecting Intellectual Property Rights (IPRS) and IP Management for Startups

**Date of Session:** 25<sup>th</sup> April 2025

**Time:** 10am – 1pm

Unit Coordinator: Dr.Gina George

**Speaker:** Prof. Devindiran S.

### Poster/Banner/Brochure of the event:



#### **ACTIVITY SUMMARY**

# **Objective:**

The workshop was conducted to create an awareness about the basics of IPR, types of IPRs, essentials for startups, what can and cannot be patented and about protecting brands using trademarking and the importance of women in the research and development of innovative ideas.

## **Highlighted Points:**

#### 1. Basics of IPR:

- Intellectual Property Rights are legal rights that protect the creations of the human mind.
- These rights grant creators exclusive control over the use of their creations for a certain period of time.
- This encourages innovation, creativity, and fair competition by rewarding creators for their work and preventing others from using it without permission.

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#### 2. Patent:

- Statutory right for an invention granted for a limited period of time to the patentee by the Government, in exchange of full disclosure of his invention.
- Patent is usually applicable on products or processes for some functionality.
- o Novelty, Inventive step and industrial applicability are the key criteria behind patents.

## 3. Copyrights:

- Copyright law protects original works of authorship, such as literary, dramatic, musical, artistic, cinematographic works, and sound recordings.
- o Copyright protection generally lasts for the lifetime of the author plus 60 years.

### 4. Trademark:

 Trademarks are distinctive signs, symbols, logos, words, or a combination thereof that identify and distinguish the goods or services of one entity from those of others.

#### 5. Industrial Design:

- o Industrial designs protect the ornamental or aesthetic aspects of an article.
- Registration of an industrial design gives the owner exclusive rights to apply the design to the article for a period of 10 years, which can be renewed for another 5 years.

#### 6. Geographical indications

 Geographical indication is a name or sign used on products that have a specific geographical origin and possess qualities or a reputation due to that origin.

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 Darjeeling tea, Basmati rice, and Kanjeevaram silk are protected as Geographical Indications.

# 7. **IP** matters for start-ups

 Competitive advantage, attracting investment, increased variation, revenue generation are some of the key aspects why start-ups should go for IPR.

# **PHOTOGRAPHS**







#### **Outcomes Achieved:**

• Students became aware of the what is Intellectual property rights and its importance. They also saw different case studies with which they could understand the difference between the different types of IPRs.

## Feedback and Testimonials:

Participants were able to get the understanding of patent, trademarking, copyrights, industrial design, trade secret, geographical indications and importance women play in innovation.

#### **Conclusion:**

Department of Computer Applications in association with Auxilium Innovation and Incubation Centre conducted a workshop on IPR and its need for startups. The fine difference between types of IPRs were made distinct through case studies and examples. Students were motivated to become part of identifying problems around them that require a solution which should be intellectually protected.

Total number of Students participated: 51

Staff Members participated: 02