

**MADANAPALLE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY & SCIENCE**  
(UGC - AUTONOMOUS)

**Report on**  
**Guest Lecture on Research, Patent and Publish: A tutorial**  
**Organized by Dept. of ECE & IIC Cell - MITS**  
**20 July 2016**



**Submitted by: Mr. B. Vamsi Krishna, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Electronics & Communication Engg.**

No. of Students participated-202

A Guest Lecture on '**Research, Patent and Publish: A tutorial**' was organized on 20-07-16. Dr. Ch. Rama Prasada Rao, Dean IIC, delivered inaugural speech and introduced the resource person **Dr. Dinesh K Avnekar, Former Senior Engineer, Honeywell Technologies Ltd, Bangalore**. The resource person in his speech explained Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and Patents. He said that Intellectual property (IP) refers to creations of the mind, such as inventions, literary and artistic works, designs, symbols, names and images used in commerce.

He explained that IP is protected by law, as patents, copyright and trademarks enable people to earn recognition or financial benefit from what they invent or create. By striking the right balance between the interests of innovators and the wider public interest, the IP system aims to foster an environment in which creativity and innovation can flourish.

In his speech he said that patent is an exclusive right granted for an invention. To get a patent, technical information about the invention must be disclosed to the public in a patent application. In principle, the patent owner has the exclusive right to prevent or stop others from commercially exploiting the patented invention. In other words, patent protection implies that the invention cannot be commercially made, used, distributed, imported or sold by others without the patent owner's consent. Patents are territorial rights. In general, the exclusive rights are only applicable in the country or region in which a patent has to be filed and granted, in accordance with the law of that country or region. The protection for patent is granted for a limited period, generally 20 years from the filing date of the application.

While addressing he said that there is Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs & Trade Marks (CGPDTM) in Mumbai. The Head Office of the Patent office is in Kolkata and its Branch offices are located in Chennai, New Delhi and Mumbai. The Trade Marks registry is at Mumbai and its Branches are located in Kolkata, Chennai, Ahmedabad and New Delhi. The Design Office is located in Kolkata in the Patent Office. The Offices of The Patent Information System (PIS) and National Institute of Intellectual Property Management (NIIPM) are in Nagpur.

He concluded his talk by suggesting all the faculty members to convert their ideas into innovations. Anybody can go for registering patent, if there is innovation.