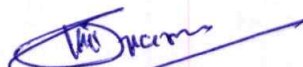





**Establishment of “Cell for Research in Intellectual  
Property Rights (CRIPR)”**

1. To shares and values of high quality teaching within an environment of internationally competitive research, the University seeks to provide a creative and supportive environment in with ideas are generated and flourish. To pursuant to its mission of the promoting research and sharing of ideas in the field of intellectual property laws, it is proposed to establish a **“Cell for Research in Intellectual Property Right (CRIPR) in the University.**
2. A proposed duties & function of the **CRIPR** is placed opposite for kind perusal and approval of the competent authority. However, the same will be notified in the next meeting of Academic council accordingly and this supersedes the previous policy on the subject.

  
10/3/2020  
**Vice Chancellor**

  
**Dr. Ganesh Bhardwaj**  
**Offg. Registrar**  
**10<sup>th</sup> March, 2020**

  
10/3

## **Cell for Research in Intellectual Property Rights (CRIPR)**

**"A tenet for awareness& encouraging filing of IPRs and patenting the products/technologies for the benefit of the society at large"**

### **About University**

Shobhit University believes in strategic growth as envisaged in our mission and vision, to impart quality education through vertical and horizontal integration. It strives to become a world class university, with a global perspective, that educates the future leaders of the world. Therefore, the challenge before the University is to remain in the forefront of cutting edge knowledge and to follow the best international practice(s) in academics.

Shobhit University is a research-intensive university that shares the values of high-quality teaching within an environment of internationally competitive research. The University seeks to provide a creative and supportive environment in which ideas are generated and flourish. The Week-Hansa Survey-2020 ranks the university as one among the top twenty-five universities of India in multi-disciplinary non-government category. It has recently been conferred Nation's Best Institution Award for Promoting Industry-Academia Interface by The Associated Chambers of Commerce of India (ASSOCHAM).

The excellence and diversity of our research across the department of Agriculture Informatics, Bio-Informatics, Biotechnology, Biomedical, Electronics, Informatics & Computer Engineering, Electrical, Mechanical, Pharmacy Management Studies, Humanities, Education, Law and Naturopathy & Yoga means that in addition to our achievements in fundamental research, we are also well-positioned to make significant contributions to the national innovation agenda. The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and Indian Citation Indexed 2016 had ranked Shobhit University 1st in Research Productivity based on Citation/Paper among non-government Universities.





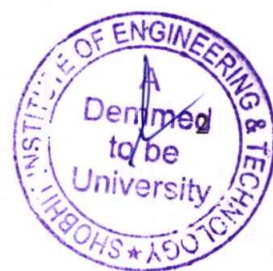
## About CRIPR

The Cell for Research in Intellectual Property Rights (CRIPR) was established in March 8, 2020 with a vision to promote the culture of knowledge creation in India. Pursuant to its mission of promoting research and sharing of ideas in the field of Intellectual Property Laws, CRIPR conducts various activities under its aegis. Such as Conferences, Workshop, Symposium, Extension Lectures etc.

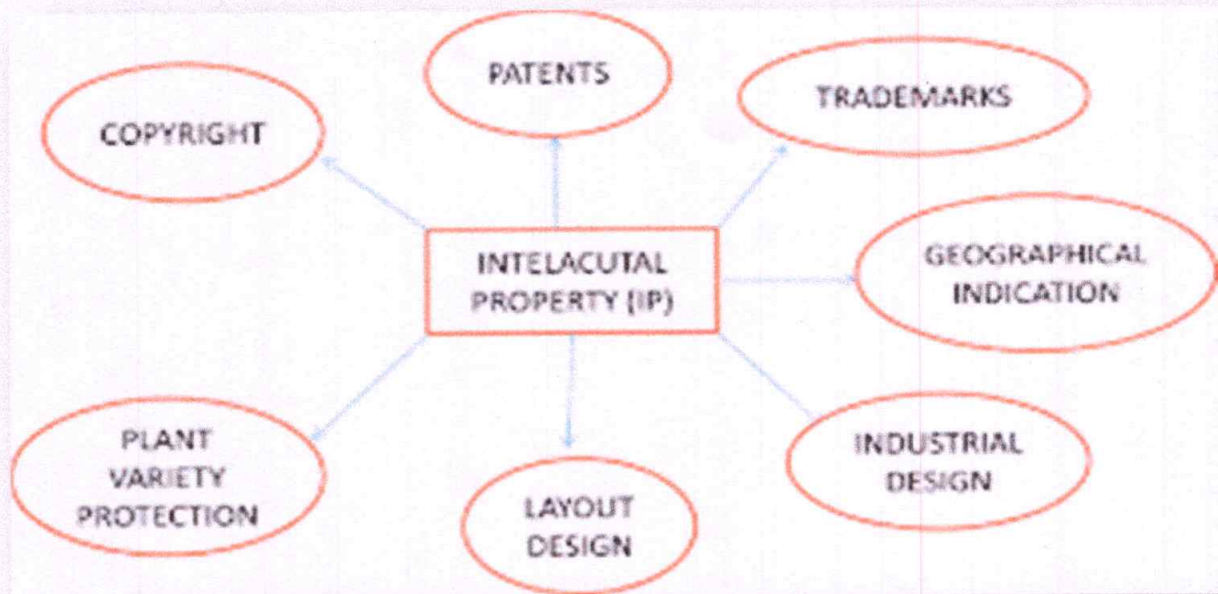
CRIPR aims to create meaningful debate and discourse to help and build a fair and equitable regime of Intellectual Property Law and to study the dynamic confluence of the academic and the transactional world presented by the Intellectual Property Laws.

## Objectives

- To create an awareness about IPR at National level. .
- To conduct workshops, seminars and training course on IPR.
- To disseminate knowledge on patents, patent regime in India and abroad and registration aspects.
- To impart training on future endeavors regarding patent filing processes.
- To encourage faculty members and scholars to go for patentable works.
- To aware about current trends in IPR and Govt. steps in fostering IPR.



## Forms of IPR



### Overview

Intellectual property is a branch of the law which protects some of the finer manifestations of human achievement. Intellectual property (IP) is a cluster of legally recognized rights associated with innovation and creativity. It is often recognized as personal property, to be sold, bequeathed and traded like other forms of property. Through Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs), owners are given the right to prevent others from using their inventions, designs or other creations and to use that right to negotiate payment in return for others using them.

### Copyright

Copyright is a unique kind of intellectual property. This right a person acquires in a work which is the result of his intellectual labour. The primary function of a copyright law is to protect the fruits of a man's work, labour or skill from being taken away by other people. The moral basis for protection under copyright law rests in the maxim "*Thou Shall Not Steal*" which means that law does not permit one to appropriate to himself what has been produced by the labour, skill and capital of another.





## **Patent**

It is the part of the intellectual property right, which connotes all those rights which are granted to any person for protecting his invention, process, discovery, composition or new useful development etc. by the government or the authorized body for a particular duration to the exclusion of others from its further usage without any authentication. Patents do not cover abstract ideas or theories, but are intended to cover specific technical solutions that have some practical application, use or benefit. Patents are granted in respect of inventions, i.e. technological improvements, great and small, which contain at least some scintilla of inventiveness over what is previously known. Patenting of new inventions require proof of novelty, inventive step or non-obviousness and also disclosure of invention.

## **Trademark**

A trademark is a marketing tool that is often used to support a company's claim that its products or services are authentic or distinctive compared with similar products or services from another trading entity. Trademark is a form of intellectual property right used to distinguish goods or services in the market place from the goods or services of another trader. It can be in the form of word, device or a label and may include shape of goods, their packaging and combination of colours.

## **Industrial Design**

It, in a lay or general sense, refers to the creative activity of achieving a formal or ornamental appearance for mass-produced items that, within the available cost constraints, satisfies both the need for the item to appeal visually to potential consumers, and the need for the item to perform its intended function efficiently. It only protects the look of items, and not how they function or the underlying technology. Protection is given to distinctive ornamental or aesthetic elements of the product. To be eligible for protection, a design has to be new in appearance, although this can include relatively minor variations on existing designs.

## **Layout-Designs**

Like most of the other forms of Intellectual Properties, layout designs of integrated circuits are creations of the human mind. They are usually the result of an enormous investment, both in terms of the time of highly qualified experts, and financially. Integrated circuits are utilized in a



large range of products, including articles of everyday use, such as watches, television sets, washing machines, automobiles, etc., as well as sophisticated data processing equipments.

### Trade Secrets

Trade secrets are information of a business or technical nature that have commercial value and have been kept confidential. The knowledge or know-how of an individual or a whole community might be protected as a trade secret as long as the information has commercial value and provides a competitive advantage, whether or not the community itself wishes to profit from it. Trade secrets encompass manufacturing or industrial secrets and commercial secrets. The unauthorized use of such information by persons other than the holder is regarded as an unfair practice and a violation of the trade secret

### Geographical Indications

Geographical Indications (GIs) act as an instrument of intellectual property protection having peculiar features in contrast to other IPRs. GIs are a class of intellectual property which is used primarily to identify products as originating from a particular geographical area.

### Our Initiatives

- Provide research and advisory services to various stakeholders, both national and international, in policy and implication.
- Build IPR law database for effectively networking between all stake holders and build IPR law community.
- To build functional and professional linkages with government agencies and non-government organizations in India as well as at International levels.
- To conduct Outreach programmes in the form of Workshops, training programmes, Roundtables, Conferences on various areas on IPR.
- Offers Post-Graduate Degree in Intellectual Property Rights under Regular Education Program.





**Shobhit Institute of Engineering and Technology (Deemed to be University),  
Meerut**

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**Chairperson**

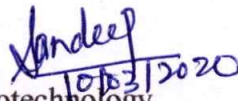
  
**1. Mohd Imran**

Assistant Professor

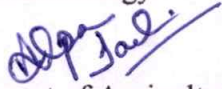
School of Law and Constitutional Studies

**Members:**

**1. Dr. Sandeep Kumar**

  
Professor, Department of Biotechnology


**2. Dr. Alpana Joshi**

  
Associate Professor, Department of Agriculture

**3. Ms. Shiva Sharma**


  
Assistant professor, Department of Biomedical

**4. Dr. Anita Rathore**


  
Assistant Professor

School of Law and Constitutional Studies

**5. Dr. Anuj Goel**

  
Associate Professor, School of Management Studies

**6. Mr. Avinav Pathak**

  
Assistant Professor, School of computer Science

