



Confederation of Indian Industry



**INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY INDIA**
Patents | Designs | Trademarks
Geographical Indications

CLUSTER LEVEL IP AWARENESS PROGRAM FOR LEATHER CLUSTER

K A N P U R - 5 D E C E M B E R 2 0 1 3



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Cluster level IP Awareness program

An initiative of the office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks (CGPDTM) in association with Industry Associations (CII, FICCI, ASSOCHAM)

A. About the Initiative

Background: In the globally competitive environment, intellectual property has placed itself on a pedestal in the context of economic growth and has become more important than ever. Intellectual Property is the fuel that powers the engine of prosperity, fostering invention and innovation. Being an intangible asset, Intellectual Property plays a very important role in the socio-economic ecosystem and their creation and protection is essential for the sustained growth of a nation. Increasing significance of intangible assets in the global economy is forcing business organizations to actively manage the role of IP as a key driver for building and sustaining their competitive advantage and achieving superior performance.

Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) are exclusive rights over such intellectual property granted to creators / holders which protect their rights from misappropriation by third parties without their authorization. They are now not only being used as a tool to protect creativity and generate revenue but also to build strategic alliances for socio-economic and technological growth. Accordingly, in order to foster the protection of innovations and creativity, the Intellectual Property Office under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is dedicated to mobilize the use of such technological advancement for the economic development of the country.

Intellectual Property Laws in India are TRIPS compliant and coupled with a strong enforcement mechanism and a vibrant judicial system, they create the best investment opportunities and a conducive environment for protecting IP Rights in order to enable the industrial community to diversify its commercial activities.

India has also developed a national framework for creation and protection of IPRs, which is continuously evolving and meets global standards. The challenge before the country is to scale up the process of IP creation and capture value from the scientific and technological creations to catapult the country into the league of most innovative and developed nations.

Recognizing the importance of intellectual property, the Hon'ble President of India declared the decade of 2011-2020 as the Decade of Innovation. The future prosperity of India in the new knowledge economy would increasingly

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depend on its ability to generate new ideas, processes and solutions, and the process of innovation would convert knowledge into social good and economic wealth. The President called upon the people to step up expenditure on research to pursue innovation in a big way. In a globally competitive world, India had to unleash its innovation potential to increase capacity, productivity, efficiency, and inclusive growth. “The spirit of innovation has to permeate all sectors of economy from universities, business and government to people at all levels.”

Relevance and Importance of Intellectual Property Rights for cluster – The times are changing and now we can no longer count on a large and regulated market to shelter us in the 21st century. In today’s globalised scenario, industries need to step up their efforts and ability to innovate to make better products and become more proactive to protect their innovations. Innovation- the successful exploitation of new ideas- is the key business process that enables one to compete effectively in the increasing competitive global environment. It is now critical for the Indian industry to understand the implications of Intellectual Property protection – both legal and economic, to protect its own business interests in India and abroad.

However, Indian industry is yet to realize the potential role of intellectual property rights despite their inherent innovative capability. This is evident from the applications filed for protection of intellectual property rights. There exists a two-fold need with respect to intellectual property rights in India:

- Greater understanding across the industrial sector about the fundamentals and different facets of IP and,
- Advanced learning in the area of patents in order to provide trained individuals who can perform at peak potential from early in their career.

In this background, the Intellectual Property Office, in association with the Industry Associations namely the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI) & ASSOCHAM, has planned to conduct a series of cluster specific awareness programs on IP in year 2013-2014 to create Intellectual Property awareness among the specific clusters so as to encourage these clusters to promote Intellectual Property Right protection.

Cluster level IP Awareness program

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A.1 Cluster Selected for 2013

The following clusters 12 clusters have been identified for these awareness programs:

1. Auto - Chennai
2. Leather - Ambur TN
3. Handloom - Ludhiana
4. Leather - Kanpur
5. Gems and Jewellery - Surat
6. Foundry - Belgaon
7. Auto - Pithampur Indore
8. Engineering & Technology - Nasik MH
9. Chemical - Ankleshwar
10. Machine Tools - Bangalore
11. Auto - Pune
12. Coir - Alappuzha Kerala

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A.2 Methodology

The following methodology were used in conducting these awareness programs.

Step-1:

A one day awareness programme was held, which is designed with topics covering various aspects of intellectual Property rights including Introduction to Technology Transfer, IP Licensing, Valuation and Auditing and IP Commercialization to offer a comprehensive introduction and up-to-date knowledge to all the participants, particularly those work deals with intellectual property and its effective protection. The program will also focus on issues relating to Enforcement of IPRs & Remedies against Infringement. The 1-day programme would be tailored made as per the specific clusters' requirement.

Step-2:

The following activities was undertaken by the Industry associations.

- Mapping of Awareness levels currently existing and advice on the way forward, based on questionnaire distributed in the workshop.
- Identifying & short-listing protectable products / processes- creation of a repository of technologies/ products / processes which could be protected through IPRs.

Step-3:

- Identifying suitable IP Protection for the products/processes or designs identified.
- Suggesting mechanisms for protection of intellectual property.
- Developing a Road Map for IP Management Practices.
- Handholding activities by Industry Associations for filling IP applications.

Cluster level IP Awareness program

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B. Objectives

The Intellectual Property Office has selected twelve clusters out of 39 clusters being supported by Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion under the Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS) for conducting the IP Awareness programs. The overall objective of the training programme is to give both advisory and protection services. The objectives of these awareness programs are mentioned below.

- To sensitize the clusters about Intellectual Property Right and their protection.
- To identify protectable innovations.
- To suggest steps for transforming innovations into proprietary assets.
- To use IP information, particularly relating to patents and designs, for further research and development in developing new product and process.
- Utilize the IP information in their business development.

Cluster level Intellectual Property Awareness Program

(Cluster: Leather)

C. PLACE & VENUE

Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) in collaboration with Intellectual Property Rights office India, under Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) and with support of Industrial Infrastructure Services (India), SPV Leather Unnao conducted the Cluster level Awareness Session on Intellectual Property Rights for Leather Cluster on 5th Dec 2013 at UPSIDC Leather Technology Park Banthar Unnao, Kanpur.

Among the major leather clusters in India, Kanpur occupies a prominent place as it has a diversified product range and uniqueness also. It is famous for processing buffalo leather and only centre in India manufacturing saddlery items which are by and large exported only. This cluster has remained on growth trajectory during last decade and doubled its export during last six years. As leather and leather product sector is closely integrated with global market, a leather cluster has to remain competitive so as to position itself in global and also in domestic market.

Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation, the premier industrial promotion and infrastructure development undertaking of the State Government has been the driving force behind scores of industrial ventures since 1961

Cluster level Intellectual Property Awareness Program

(Cluster: Leather)

Annexure I Detailed Programme

Cluster level Intellectual Property Awareness Program

(Cluster: Leather)

ANNEXURE I

Detailed Programme

0900 – 1030 Hrs	REGISTRATION & WELCOME TEA/ COFFEE	
1030 – 1100 Hrs	OPENING SESSION	
	Welcome Address Brief on the objective of the program	Mr N R Meena Assistant Controller of Patents & Designs Intellectual Property Office(IPO)
	Address Achievements of Leather Industry in sustainable development in the region	Mr S M Shahid Sr Director SPV & Stake Holder-Crescent Tanners / ShoeMac Group
	Keynote Address SPV Projects towards EMS goal and achievements	Dr S Awasthi CEO, SPV Leather IIS (India) CETP/CHWDF Projects at Unnao
	Chief Guest	Padamshree Irshad Mirza Chairman, Mirza Group
	Vote of Thanks	Mr O P Pandey Regional Director (CR) Council for Leather Exports, Kanpur
1100 – 1230 Hrs	Technical Session I: <i>Introduction to IPR: A Basic Overview of all forms of Intellectual Property Rights & its importance with examples.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Why IPR</i> • <i>IPR and Business Competitiveness</i> • <i>Patents</i> • <i>Copyrights</i> • <i>Trademarks & Service marks</i> • <i>Geographical Indicators</i> • <i>Industrial Designs</i> • <i>Trade Secrets</i> • <i>Plant Varieties</i> • <i>Semi Conductor Integrated Circuits lay out designs</i> Different aspects of Design and Trademark related issues specific to leather Cluster with the Case Studies	
	Speaker	Mr N R Meena Assistant Controller of Patents & Designs IPO
		Mr Omesh Puri Senior Associate Lexorbis
1230 – 1330 Hrs	Lunch	

Cluster level Intellectual Property Awareness Program

(Cluster: Leather)

1330 – 1430 Hrs	Technical Session II	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Introduction to technology Transfer, IP Licensing, IP Valuation & IP Audit</i> ➤ <i>IP Commercialisation</i> ➤ <i>Case Studies on IP Commercialisation & Appreciation of Revenue Models</i> ➤ <i>Case studies on IP Management</i> 	Mr Omesh Puri Senior Associate Lexorbis
	The Leather Industry and the status of Central region and U.P.	Mr O P Pandey Regional Director (CR) Council for Leather Exports, Kanpur
	Q&A session	
1430 – 1500 Hrs	Technical session III: Enforcement of IPRs & Remedies against Infringement: Case Laws	
	Speaker	Mr Omesh Puri Senior Associate Lexorbis
		Mr N R Meena Assistant Controller of Patents & Designs IPO
	Q&A	
1500 – 1530 Hrs	Technical Session IV: Interactive & Feed Back Session	
1500 – 1530 Hrs	Technical Session V: Issues identified in the Cluster Road map ahead	
	Speakers	Mr Omesh Puri Senior Associate Lexorbis
		Mr N R Meena Assistant Controller Intellectual Property office, India
1530 Hrs	Close of the Proceeding	

Cluster level Intellectual Property Awareness Program

(Cluster: Leather)

Annexure II Speaker(s) profile

Cluster level Intellectual Property Awareness Program

(Cluster: Leather)

ANNEXURE II

S Awasthi

CEO, SPV Leather IIS (India)
CETP/CHWDF Projects at Unnao

Dr Subhash Awasthi is a Chartered Environmentalist. He has written many papers and manuals of national and international level like UNIDO and conducting many research activities for prevention and control of pollution focused at Leather Industries which are use to many other sectors too. Recently his inventive R&D work named as “Green Road from Blue Waste” for utilization of tannery ETPs waste in National Highway construction has been recognized by MoST, GOI. His past R&D for “Waste Fleshing to Oil & Energy” has been recognized by a Dutch Government and a pilot project was set-up at Banthar Unnao which at-least proved the process technology and now awaiting funds for expanded working module. He is the CEO of Industrial Infrastructure Services (India), formed as a Special Purpose Vehicle on the guidelines of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Government of India, for CETP & Hazardous Waste Management at UPSIDC Leather Technology Park, Banthar, Unnao, Uttar Pradesh and facilitating about 60 leather & allied industries. He has written many papers and remains engaged in many R&D activities for environmental protection. He has also been National Expert for UNIDO for North India in the region of Kanpur-Unnao. His recent paper was also accepted at Belgium based university. He has many other R&D activities for the prevention and control of pollution from the tanning industry. So far about 400 to 500 students from various universities and engineering colleges have been benefitted in Environmental management and leather processing technological studies and thesis preparation through CETPs solely under his guidance.

Cluster level Intellectual Property Awareness Program

(Cluster: Leather)

Omesh Puri

*Senior Associate
LexOrbis IP Practice*

Mr Omesh Puri is a Senior Associate with the Trade Marks team at LexOrbis IP Practice, having over 7 years experience in Intellectual Property practice. He has undertaken a wide array of aspects in the areas of trademarks, copyright and designs. In addition, he also has significant experience in Litigation at various Courts of India and the Intellectual Property Appellate Board. His current focus, along with Trade Mark prosecution and contentious matters is the transactional practice across other areas of Intellectual Property'.

O P Pandey

Regional Director (CR)
Council for Leather Exports, Kanpur

Mr Om Prakash Pandey, Regional Director, Council for Leather Exports (CLE), has been working in the Organisation for almost 30 years with full dedication. He has done his Master Degree in Ancient History, Culture & Archeology from Gorakhpur University.

Started career as a Lecturer, he joined the erstwhile Export Promotion Council for Finished Leather & Leather Manufacturer in 1983. Later on after formation of new Council i.e. Council for Leather Exports, he joined the new Council in 1984. He worked in different Departments of the Council i.e. Administration, Publicity, Policy, Market Research Cell etc. & headed these departments.

Also headed the Regional Offices of the CLE in Southern, Northern & at present heading the Central Regional Office. He has been deputed to organise & coordinate in the International & National levels Fairs/Buyer-Seller Meets and Road Shows held every year Globally in the interest of export promotion from the Country.

Cluster level Intellectual Property Awareness Program

(Cluster: Leather)

Annexure III

List of Registered Participants

Cluster level Intellectual Property Awareness Program

(Cluster: Leather)

ANNEXURE III

Cluster level Intellectual Property Awareness Program (Cluster: Leather)			
5 December 2013; Industrial Infrastructure Services India; UPSIDC Leather Technology Park Banthar Unnao, Kanpur			
S. No.	Name	Designation	Company
1	Pravez Akhtar	Manager	Ruksh Enterprises
2	Mohd. Mushahid	Manager	Calico Trends
3	Annop Kr. Singh	Manager	Saba Exports
4	Santosh Kumar Dixit	GM	Ruksh International
5	Farhan Ajmal	Partner	Calico Trends
6	A.R. Khan	Director	Super Some Ltd
7	Omesh Puri	Sr. Associate	Lex Orbis
8	N.R. Meena	AC	IPO Delhi
9	Nafees Azmad	Director	Allied Leather Finishers (P) Ltd
10	Akhtar Qaiyum	Partner	Allied Eximg
11	Qamar Rizwan	Director	Homera Industries
12	G.M. Misra		Raj Steel
13	J.S. Yadav	DIE Unnao	GMDIC
14	Ram Karan		
15	Mahmood	Director	Everest Tang (P) Ltd
16	S.M. Shahid	Director	Crescent (P) Ltd
17	Taj Alam	President	UP Leather Ind Associations
18	S. Awasthi	CEO	SPV Leather (IIS) India
19	Ibat Ishtique	MD	Unna Saba Exports Group
20	Narayan Ji Jha	DGM	Leayan Global (P) Ltd
21	Tabaez Alam	DGM	Oxford Panner
22	R.S. Singh		
23	Naushad		Model Exims
24	Irshad Mirza	Chairman	Mirza Intl
25	O.P. Pandey	Regional Director	Council for Leather Export

Cluster level Intellectual Property Awareness Program

(Cluster: Leather)

Annexure IV

Feedback

Cluster level Intellectual Property Awareness Program

(Cluster: Leather)

ANNEXURE IV

FEEDBACK

Evaluation of the programme was done on the following basis:-

- Overall Programme Evaluation
- Programme Structure
- Quality of Sparkers
- Content of Presentation
- Level of Learning

Feedback from Participants

As per the feedback received by the participants present at the workshop the quality of the speakers and the content of the presentation was good.

Some of the participants interacted with the speakers and tried to understand the nuances of the IP and its impact.

General Feedback

- The participants could have been more.
- The level of awareness amongst the participants was very low
- Pre event survey is required for such events.
- Copy of the presentation should have been distributed prior to the event.

Cluster level Intellectual Property Awareness Program

(Cluster: Leather)

PRESENTATIONS

OVERVIEW OF DESIGNS REGISTRATION PROCEDURES & PRACTICE

BY

N.R.MEENA

Assistant Controller of Patents&Designs

Govt.of India,IPO New Delhi

PATENT

If an automatic exposure control mechanism is invented for first time such invention (I.e. new technology) can be protected by patent law.

TRADEMARK

Trademark“Canon”can be protected by Trademark law.



DESIGNS

A Design of camera's appearance can be protected by Design Law. Design right is valid for 10 years from the date of its registration and it may be extendable for another period of 5 years.

THE DESIGNS ACT ' 1911

- TOTAL FILING – 185493
- TERM – 5+5+5 YEARS
- CLASSIFICATION OF GOODS – 14

(Based on the construction of materials)

- PENEL PROVISION – PIRACY

Rs 500 & Rs 1000 maximum and damages as decided by the court

THE DESIGN ACT ' 2000

- The Designs Act' 1911 has been repealed and the new Act came into force from 11.05.2001 and the Provisions of protection provided by the Design Act, 2000 is TRIPS compliant.

- **KEY FEATURES**

- TERM – 10+5 YEARS
- CLASSIFICATION OF GOODS – AS PER LOCARNO CLASSIFICATION
- PENEL PROVISION – PIRACY
- *Rs 25000 & Rs 50000 maximum and damages as decided by the court*

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE DESIGN (AMENDMENT) RULES' 2008

- NOTIFICATION IN THE PATENT OFFICE JOURNAL IN PLACE OF THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE
- TIME LINE OF THE CANCELLATION PETITION IS REDUCED
- PROVISION OF RECEIVING ELECTRONIC MAIL OR FAX AS DOCUMENT
- INTRODUCTION OF FIFTH SCHEDULE FOR CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF DESIGN
- THE TIME LIMIT TO ENABLE THE REGISTRATION OF DESIGN HAS BEEN INCREASED TO MAX 3 MONTHS BEYOND 6 MONTHS.

Requirement of Design Registration

- It is the key factor for success of the product in the market
- Visual appeal is the main factor for influencing the customer if the product quality is more or less same.
- Design feature helps an article appealing & attracting and differentiate the product from the competitor and help in increasing the brand image.
- It is the exclusive right of an article for copying or imitating by others.

Contd.

- Design increases business assets & commercial value of a company.
- Design encourages fair competition & honest trade practice.
- Registration of valuable design contributes to obtaining a fair return on investment & improving profit to a company.
- Protected design can also be licensed

Benefits Of Design Registration

- The design registration provides the exclusive right to the Regd. Proprietor to an article in a particular class u/s
- and sec. 11(1)[When a design is registered, the registered proprietor of the design shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, have *copyright* in the design during ten years from the date of registration & 11(2)[Initial period of ten years is extendable by another five years on request made before expiry of initial period.] Of the Design Act
- The Regd. Proprietor can license or sell his design as legal property for a royalty.
- The Regd. Proprietor can sue for infringement if his intellectual property right is infringed by any person.

FILING OF DESIGN APPLICATION

- WHO CAN APPLY FOR REGISTRATION OF DESIGN
- ANY PERSON
- PERSON INCLUDES
 - INDIVIDUAL
 - PARTNERSHIP FIRM
 - LEGAL ENTITY
 - LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE OF DECEASED PERSON
- ASSIGNEE

Definition Under Design Act , 2000

- Article: Sec. 2(a) Means any article of manufacture and any substance, artificial or partly artificial and partly natural and includes any part of article capable of being made and sold separately

Contd.

- Sec 2(g):
- “Original”, in relation to a design, means originating from the author of such design and includes the cases which though old in themselves yet are new in their application.
- Where the author of Design, for good consideration, executes the work for some other person, means the person for whom the design is so executed.

Definition of Design Sec 2(d)

- Means only features of shape, configuration, pattern, ornament or compositions of lines or colors applied to any article whether in two or three dimensional or both by any industrial process or means whether manual, mechanical or chemical, separate or combined, which in the finished article appeal to and judged solely by eye but does not include any mode or principle of construction and does not include any Trade Mark or Property Mark and Artistic work as defined in clause © of section 2 of the Copy Right Act' 1957.

CRITERIA FOR REGISTRATION OF DESIGN.

NEW
OR
ORIGINAL

NOT PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED IN INDIA OR ANYWHERE ELSE.

THE ARTICLE MAY BE OLD BUT IT SHOULD BE NEW IN VIEW OF HIS APPLICATION

WHAT ARE NOT REGISTRABLE.

- Principle or the mode of construction of the article .
- Building and structure.
- Solely functional feature of shape
- Part of an article, not sold separately.
- Variations commonly used in the trade.
- Stamps, Labels, Token, medals, trademarks, property marks, Cards, Cartoons.
- Mere change in size.
- Design contrary to public or morality .
- Computer chip, integrated circuit designs may not be considered as the subject matter for registration of design under the design Act 2000.

Finding out whether any registration already exists (Sec. 18)

- The **Design** wing of the IPO, Kolkata can assist for
- search for an application or inspection of Register of Design.
- If the design registration no. is known Form no. 6 with a fee of 500/- is to be filed.
- If the representation of the article or specimen of the article is filed (in duplicate) then form 7 with a fee of 1000/- is to be filed.

REQUIREMENTS FOR REGISTRATION OF DESIGN

- Filing in prescribed form with prescribed fees of Rs. 1,000/- for each application
- 4 copies of Representations with photographic views or sketch or computer graphics for . perspective, top, bottom, side etc.
- Statement of Novelty & Disclaimer in each set of representation
- Power of Authority (if filed through agent)
- Priority Document in case of convention application u/s 44 of the Act within six months from the date of application in priority country.

****Processing of application is generally made within 6 months from the date of application & Design is Notified in the Official Journal after registered & entry in Register**

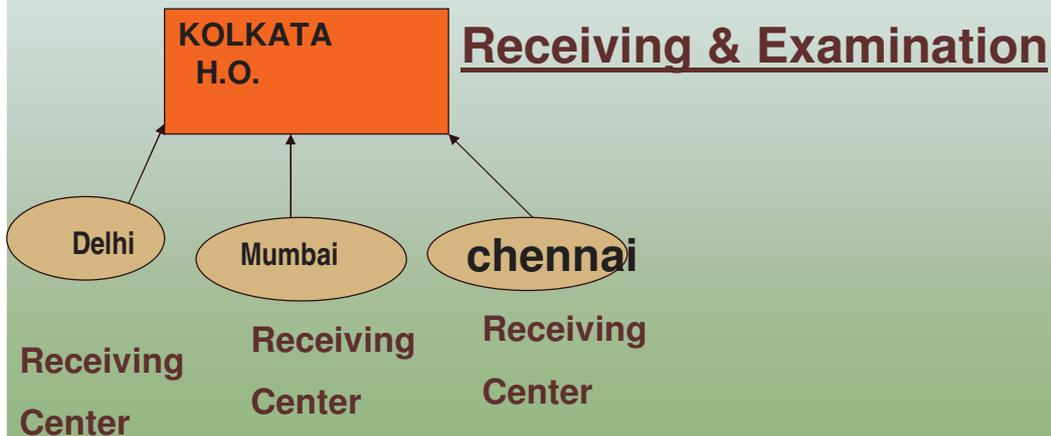
Industrial Designs of means of transport like motor cars,buses:

- Designs feature of means of transport goods are registrable under the class 12.
- As the means of transport goods are basically three dimensional, hence only features of shape, configuration, pattern is registrable.

WHEN TO FILE A DESIGN APPLICATION?

- Filing should be made immediate after developing the idea for commercial working.
- Delay in filing may involve certain risks.
- Other design of substantially same nature may taken the advantage of priority.
- An inadvertent publication of Design by inventor or others may damage the novelty of Design.
- Design should be filed before any kind of publication or commercial using or communication to others.

Filing of Design Application



How to file:

- Application duly filed on the prescribed form with prescribed fee stating name in full, address, nationality, name of the article, class no., address for service in India.
- The application shall also be signed & dated either by applicant or authorized agent

FORM 1
FEE Rs. 1000

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS.
Section 5 and 44

You are requested to register the accompanying in

¹Insert number of class
²Insert (in full) the name
address and nationality

Class No. ¹..... in
the name of ².....

³State whether drawings,
specimens.

..... who claim(s) to be the proprietor(s)
thereof.

⁴Insert name of article or
articles to which the design
is to be applied or state
trade description of each
of the articles contained in
the set

Four exactly similar ³..... of the design tracings or
photographs, accompany this request.

⁵Strike out these words if
previous registration
has been effected.

The design is to be applied to ⁴.....

⁵The design has been previously registered in Class(es).
Under No.

⁶Unless an address for
service in India in given,
the request may not be
considered.

Details of first application in UK or convention country or group of countries
or inter-governmental organisation.

- (i) Name of country.
- (i) Official date.
- (ii) Official number.

Address for service ⁶ in India is -

Declaration:

The applicant claims to be the proprietors of the design and that to the best of
his knowledge and belief the design is new or original

Dated this Day of 20
(Signed) ⁷.....

⁷To be signed by the
applicant or by autho-
rised agent.

TO
THE CONTROLLER OF DESIGNS,
THE PATENT OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

SUITABLE FORM OF DISCLAIMER.

- No claim is made by virtue of this registration to any right to the use as a trade mark of what is shown in the representations.
- No claim is made by virtue of the registration in respect of any mechanical or there action of the mechanism whatever or in respect of any mode or principle of construction of the article.
- No claim is made by virtue of this registration to any right to the exclusive use of the words, letters, numerals, flags, crowns, arms etc. appearing in the design.

STATEMENT OF NOVELTY

Novelty resides in the shape and configuration of the article as illustrated.

Or

Novelty resides in the shape and configuration particularly in the portions marked 'A' & 'B' of the article as illustrated.

Or

Novelty resides in the ornamental surface pattern of the article as illustrated.

Extension Provision

- Extension for submission of priority document is allowable for 3 months with a fee of Rs. 200/- for each month under Rule 15 & FORM 18
- Extension for application beyond 6 months upto 3 months is allowable
- With a fee of Rs. 200/- for each month in form 18 under Rule 18 .

Name of the Applicant:
XYZ PVT.Limited.

No. of Sheets: 03
Sheet No. 01



The novelty resides in the shape and configuration of the 'CAR' as illustrated.

No claim is made by virtue of this registration to any right in respect of any mechanical or other action of the mechanism whatever or in respect of any mode or principle of construction of the article.

No claim is made by virtue of this registration to any right to the exclusive use of the words, letters, trademark, numerals or extraneous matters as appearing in the design.

Dated this 10th day of January 2008.

Name of the applicant
XYZ PVT.Limited

Name of the Applicant:
HINDUSTAN UNILEVER LIMITED

No. of Sheets: 03
Sheet No. 01



[Front View]



[Back View]

The novelty resides in the shape and configuration of the 'BOTTLE' as illustrated.

No claim is made by virtue of this registration to any right in respect of any mechanical or other action of the mechanism whatever or in respect of any mode or principle of construction of the article.

No claim is made by virtue of this registration to any right to the exclusive use of the words, letters, trademark, numerals or extraneous matters as appearing in the design.

Dated this 10th day of January 2008.


A. MUKHERJEE
Of S. Majumdar & Co.,
Applicant's Agent

214189

10 JAN 2008

Name of the Applicant:
LA OPALA RG LIMITED

No. of Sheets: 01
Sheet No.:01



[TOP VIEW]

The novelty resides in the surface pattern and surface ornamentation of the 'DISH' as illustrated.

No claim is made by virtue of this registration to any right in respect of any mechanical or other action of the mechanism whatever or in respect of any mode or principle of construction of the article.

No claim is made by virtue of this registration to any right to the exclusive use of the words, letters, trademark, numerals or extraneous matters as appearing in the design.

Dated this 14th day of August 2008.


[PULAK NEOGY]
of S. MAJUMDAR & CO.
Applicant's Agent

217920

18 AUG 2008

Whether Set is registrable:

Rule 2(e) of Design Rules 2001:
'Set' means a number of article of the same general character ordinarily sold together or intended to be used together ; all bearing the same design, with or without modification not sufficient to alter the character or substantially to effect the identity thereof.



Cancellation of Registered Design.

- The registration of Design may be cancelled at any time on a petition for cancellation in form 8 with a fee Rs. 1500/- to the controller of Design
- If the Design has been previously registered in India.
- If it has been published in India any other Country prior to the date of registration.
- If the Design is not new or original design.
- If the Design is not registrable under this Act.
- If it is not a Design as the definition of Design under section (2).

INDUSTRIAL AND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

- The exhibitor exhibiting the Design or article, or publishing a description of the design, gives to the controller previous notice in the prescribed form –9 with fee Rs. 500 .
- The application for registration is made within six months from the date of first exhibiting the Design or article or publishing a description of the Design.

Thank You



An Overview of Intellectual Property Rights

By Omesh Puri
Senior Associate

LEX ORBIS
IP PRACTICE NEW DELHI . INDIA

1

Objective and Plan

Objective

- To give a general introduction to the concept of Intellectual Property Rights and their Role

Plan of Presentation

- Rationale of Protection
- Different kinds of IPRs

2

Intellectual Property Rights

Intellectual property (IP) refers to **creations of the mind**: names, images, inventions, literary, artistic works, and designs used in commerce.

3

Trade Marks

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4

Introduction to Trade Mark

LEGALLY PROTECTABLE Name, Logo, Symbol with which people **ASSOCIATE A PRODUCT AND ITS REPUTATION**

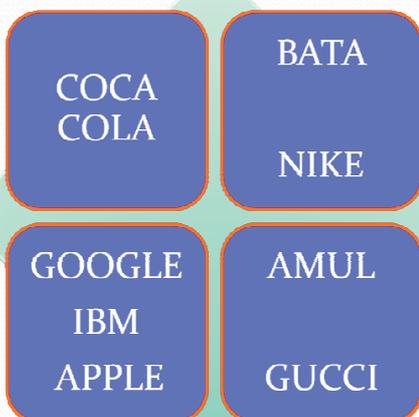
Indicates the **SOURCE OR ORIGIN** of goods or services

Assures consumers of the **QUALITY OF GOODS** bearing the mark

5

Examples of Trade Marks

WORDS AND LETTERS

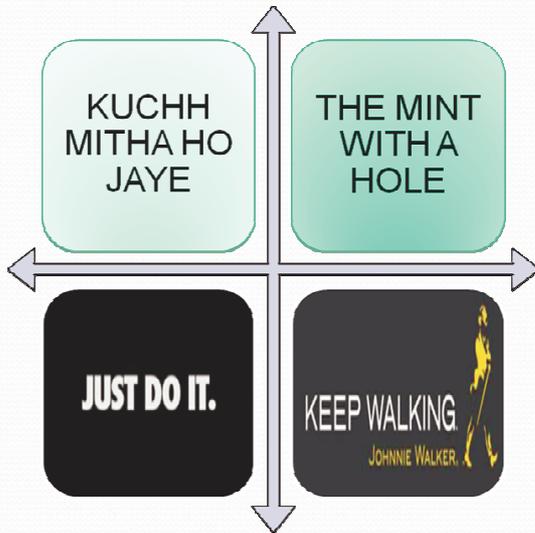


LOGOS



6

SLOGANS



COMPOSITE/COMBINATIONS



7

- PICTURES:



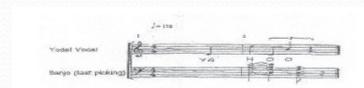
- STYLISED:



- SOUND MARKS: TING TING TI TING

YAHOO YODEL

Dhin Chik Dhin Chik



8

- SHAPE:



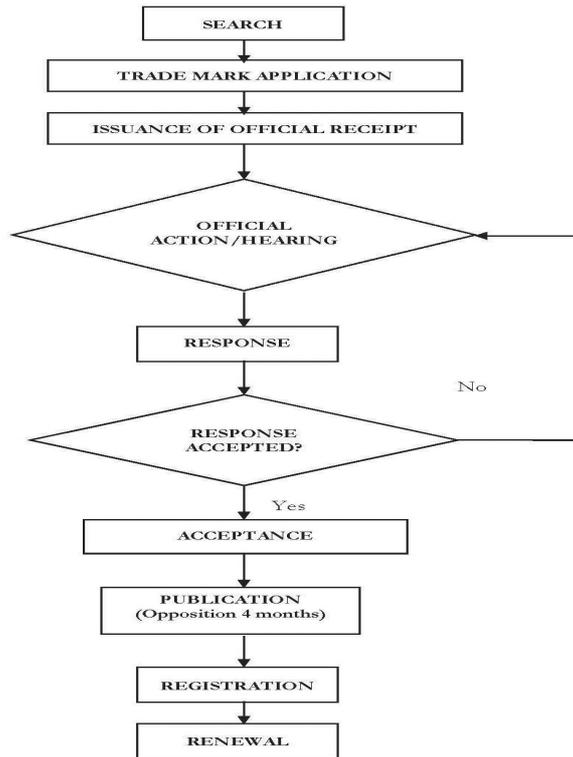
- COMBINATION OF COLOUR



Obtaining Trademark Rights

- Trade Mark Rights are territorial in nature and may be registered through:
 - National Trade mark office
 - Regional Trade Mark office of some jurisdictions
 - Madrid system of International Registration
- Rights are obtained:
 - By registration; or
 - By use (common law rights)

Procedure

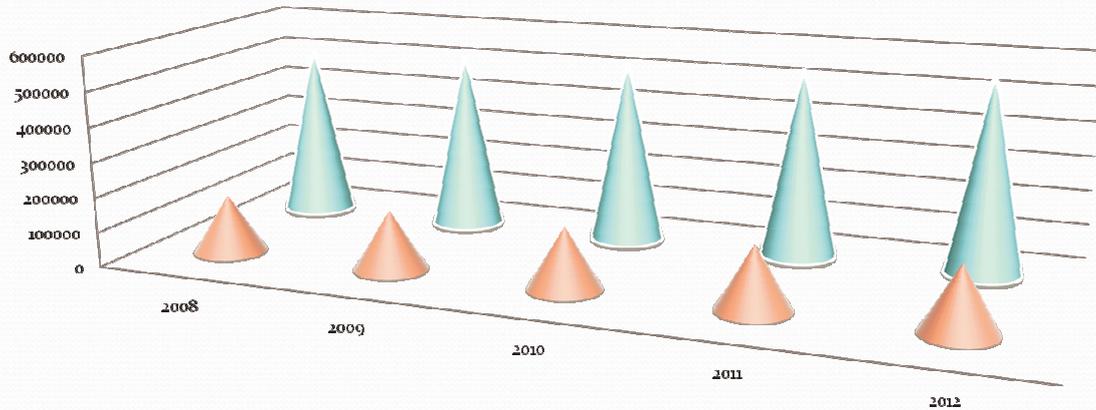


What is Madrid Protocol

International Treaty administered by WIPO

Simple vehicle to obtain and maintain registration of trademarks in multiple jurisdictions through a single trademark office

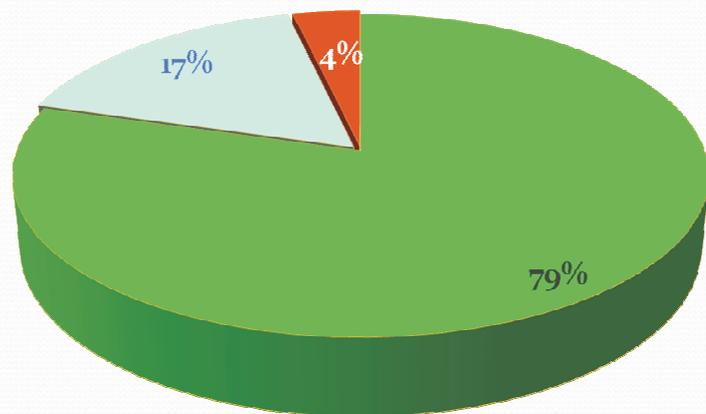
Trend of Registrations and Registrant



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
■ Number of right holders	166398	169939	174349	178507	185503
■ Active registrations	503650	515562	526674	540089	559826

13

Distribution of Registrations



■ 1 to 2

■ 3 to 10

■ 11 and above

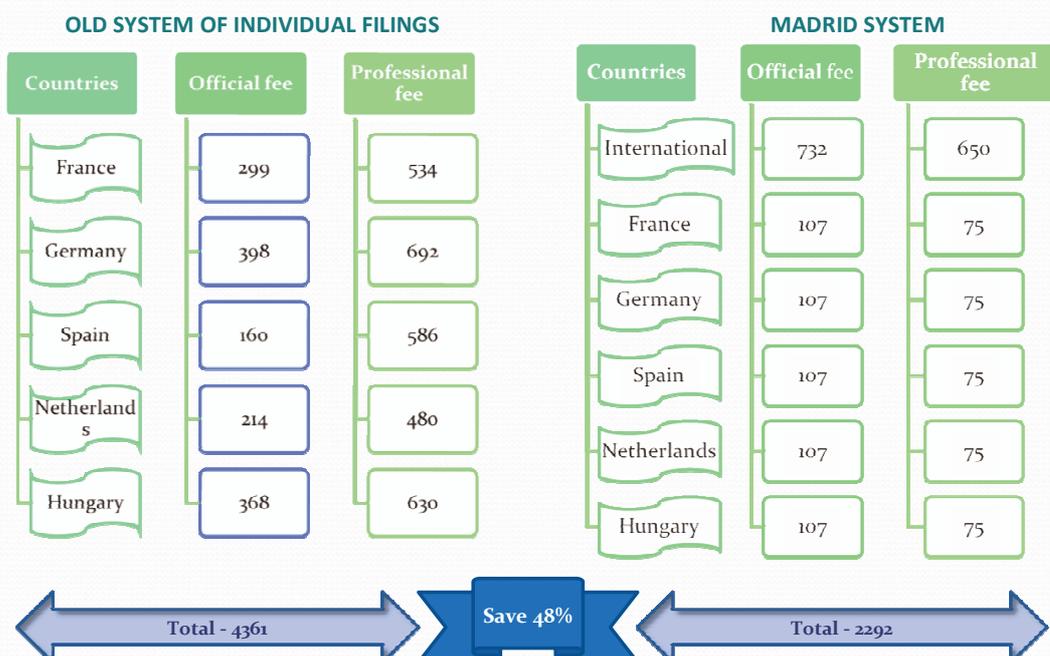
14

Who may use the Madrid Protocol?

- Any person who:
 - Is a citizen or is domiciled in India or
 - Has a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment in a contracting party; or
 - Is a national of a state member of a contracting organization

15

COST EFFECTIVENESS OF THE MADRID SYSTEM



16

Benefits of Madrid System

Cost effective

Filing in one Office for several countries

Use of a one language for filing

Fees to be paid in a uniform currency

Single International Registration covering the designated countries

One renewal across all jurisdictions

One-time recordal of change(s) for all jurisdictions

17

Risks of the Madrid Protocol

❑ Dependency Period-

- ✦ For a period of five years from the date of its registration, an international registration remains dependent on the mark registered or applied for in the Office of origin (in our case, India)
- ✦ Before the expiry of five years of an international registration, if the basic application/registration is transferred to another person or cancelled or withdrawn or expired or has been finally refused, the protection from international registration will cease to exist.
- ✦ After the expiry of the period of five years from the date of international registration, the registration becomes independent of the basic registration or basic application.

- ❑ Requirement for assistance of local agent if objections arise during prosecution or in the context of opposition proceedings may reduce savings

18

Advantage of Trade Mark Protection

- The exclusive right to the use of the trade mark in relation to the goods or services in respect of which the trade mark is registered
- To obtain relief in respect of infringement (misuse by others) of the trade mark
- If you have a registered trade mark you can put the ® symbol next to it to warn others against using it
- Right to assign it, franchise it or let other people have a licence that allows them to use it
- Protects your brand from being used for the same or similar business, by any other person, thus discourages others from cashing on the well built goodwill.
- Protect the hard earned goodwill in the business

19

Remedies in Trademarks Law

Civil Remedies

- ❖ Interim Injunction
- ❖ Permanent Injunction
- ❖ Anton Pillar Order
 - is a court order which permits the Plaintiff to enter the Defendant's premises and seize evidence without prior warning. Its primary objective is to prevent destruction or removal of evidence.
- ❖ Damages
- ❖ Delivery of infringing goods for destruction and cost for legal proceedings

Criminal Remedies

Law provides criminal remedies against the **falsification or false application of trade mark and use of false trade description**

Imprisonment and fine

6 Months to 3 Years
Rs. 50000 to 2 Lakhs

20

Trademark is a **positive** right which enables any business to brand their product and ultimately use it as a tool to not only market the same but also to create a barrier against individuals or organizations who misuse or usurp the hard earned goodwill of the Company.

Industrial Design

Design' means only the features of shape, configuration, pattern, ornament or composition of lines or colors applied to any article whether in two dimensional or three dimensional or in both forms, by any industrial process or means, whether manual, mechanical or chemical, separate or combined, which in the finished article appeal to and are judged solely by the eye.

Essential requirements for Registration of Design

The design should be new or original.

“New” means not previously published anywhere in India or any other country in-tangible form or by use or in any other way.

“Original” means originating from the author of the design and includes the designs which though old in themselves yet are new in their application.[sec-4].

Design should relate to features of shape, configuration, pattern, ornamentation or composition of lines or colors applied to any article.

23

Shapes: (Toyota Jidosha Kabushiki Kaisha)



Design No. 198396 dated 3rd February 2005

Daihatsu Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha



Design No. 196503 dated 4th August 2004

24

SHOE SOLE



Design No. 251302

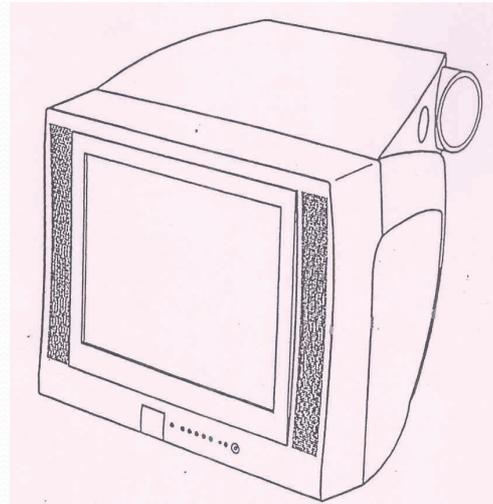
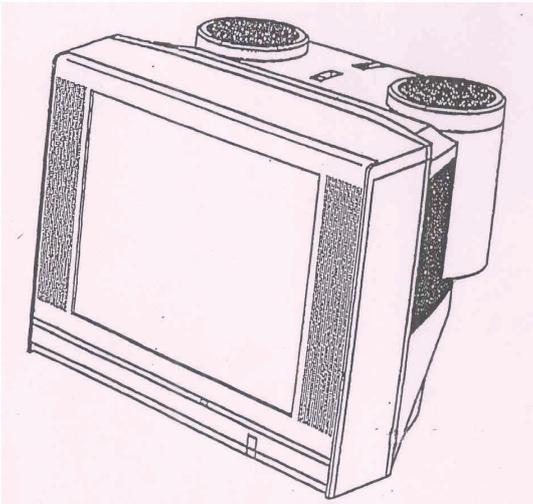
SHOE



Design No. 246316

25

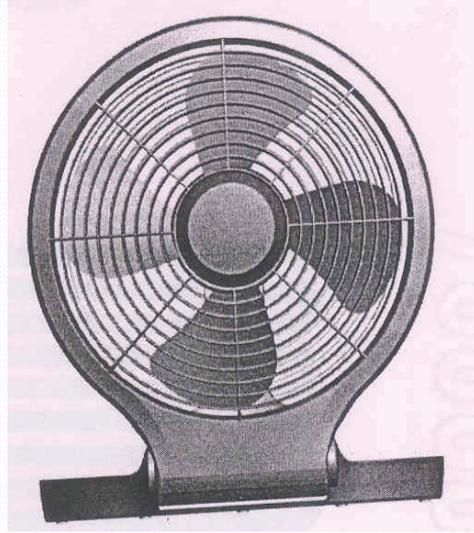
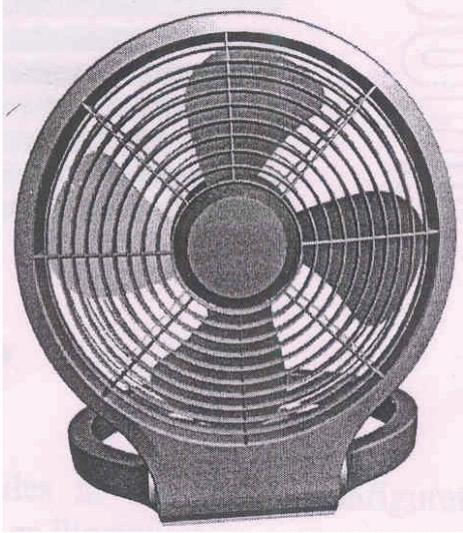
KABUSHIKI KAISHA TOSHIBA



Design No. 196033 dated 18th June 2004 Design No. 196137 dated 24th June 2004

26

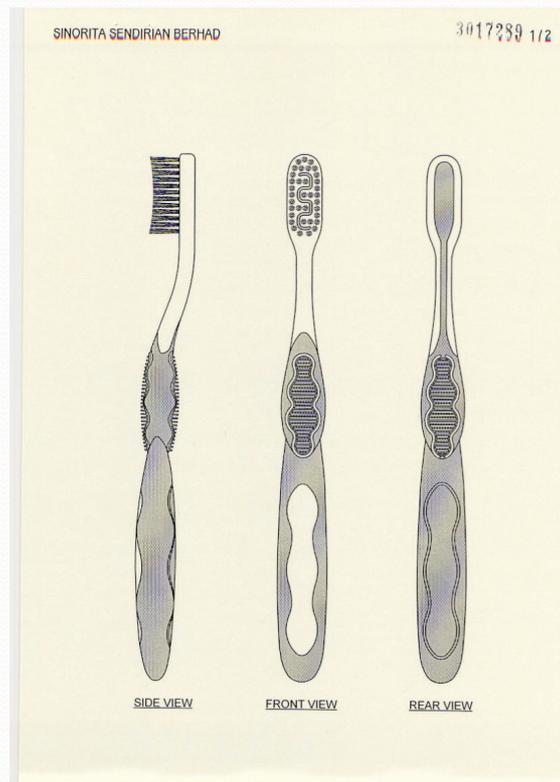
LUIGI FERNANDO MILONE



Design No. 196197 dated 1st July 2004

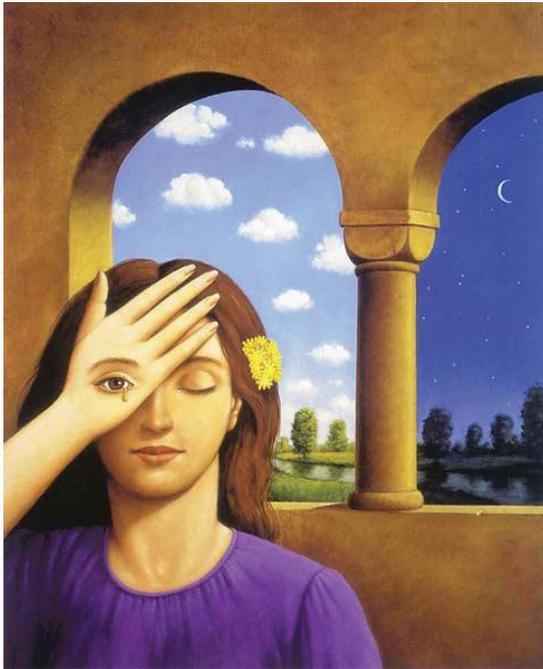
27

Pattern or ornament or composition of colour / lines relates to something two dimensional.



28

Designs should be applied to any article by **Industrial process**, thus *paintings, sculptures* are excluded.



29

Designs not Registrable



SOLELY FUNCTIONAL

Microsoft

Any mode or principle of construction or operation or anything which is in substance a mere mechanical device would not be registrable.

For eg. A key having its novelty only in the shape of its corrugation or bend intended to engage a lever inside the lock to unlatch the lock is not registrable.

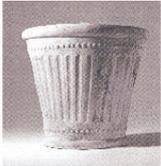
Design should not include any trademark, property mark or artistic work.

30

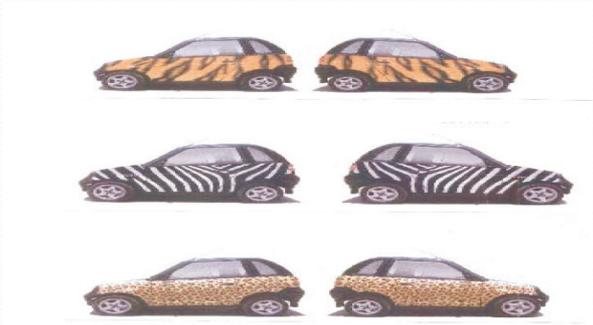
Shape



Configuration

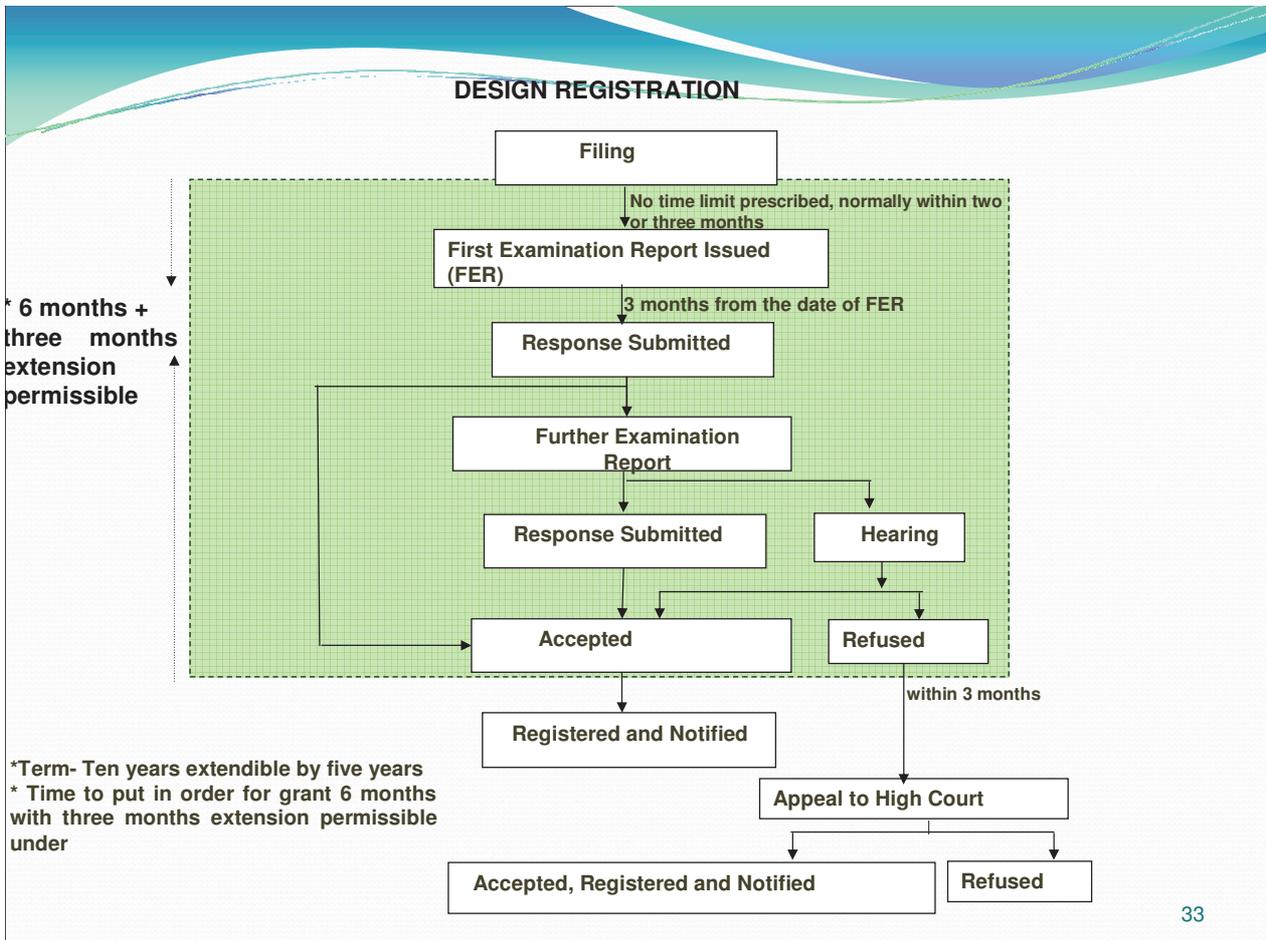


Pattern



Consumer Products





Benefits of Registration of Design

1. Protection for 10 years which is extendible by another five years.
2. The Registered proprietor can sue for piracy of design in any court but not below the district court and can claim damages.

Copyright

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Scope

- Original Literary, Dramatic, Musical and Artistic Works
 - Work: Ideas expressed in material form
 - No copyright in ideas or facts
- Cinematograph Films
- Sound Recordings

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Rights

- Two Kinds of Rights
 - Moral Rights
 - ❖ To protect personality of author
 - Economic Rights
 - ❖ To bring economic benefits

Moral Rights

- Right of Authorship
- Right of Integrity
 - Digital Manipulation
 - No Right for Display
- Absolute Rights

Economic Rights

- Right of Reproduction
 - Making copies e.g. an edition of a novel
 - Storage in computer memory
- Right of Distribution/Issuing Copies
 - Digital Distribution
- Right of Communication to the Public
 - Public Performance
 - Internet Communication

Economic Rights

- Adaptation Rights
 - Conversion into another form e.g. literary to drama
 - Abridgement
 - Picturizations, comic formats
- Right to make a cinematograph film or sound recording
- Translation Rights
- Rental Rights
- Resale Rights for original artistic works.

Ownership of Rights

- Literary – author
- Drama – Dramatist
- Music – Composer
- Artistic work – Artist e.g. Painter, sculptor, architect
- Photograph – Photographer
- Author of Computer Programme – Person who causes the work to be created
- Cinematograph film – producer
- Sound Recording - producer

Author as Owner of Rights: Exceptions

- In the course of employment – employer
- Employment by newspaper, magazine – employer has publishing right; other rights with author
- Photograph, painting, cinema for valuable consideration – person who pays money

Author as Owner of Rights: Exceptions

- Lecture delivered in public – Person delivering
- Government Work – Government
- Public Undertaking Work – public undertaking
- Work of International Organization – International Organization

Author as Owner of Rights: Exceptions

- Work of apprentice – to Teacher
- If teacher writes a book then teacher because he is employed to teach and not write
- Question Papers – Paper setter
- Encyclopedia, dictionary – editor for collection
- Music under contract by film producer – film producer

Securing Copyright

- Formality free protection
- Voluntary Registration (S. 44 & 45)
- Registration does not as a matter of law establish that what is registered is in fact and in law copyrightable subject matter

Duration of Copyright

- Literary, dramatic, Musical and Artistic Works published during life time of author: **Life of author+ 60 years**
- All Other Works: 60 years from date of publication
 - Posthumous, Anonymous Works
 - Works of Government and Organizations
 - Cinema and Sound Recording
 - Photograph

LEX ORBIS IP PRACTICE

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Website: www.lexorbis.com

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Enforcement of IPRs & Remedies Against Infringement: Case Laws

December 18, 2013

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1

A Law without Teeth is no Law

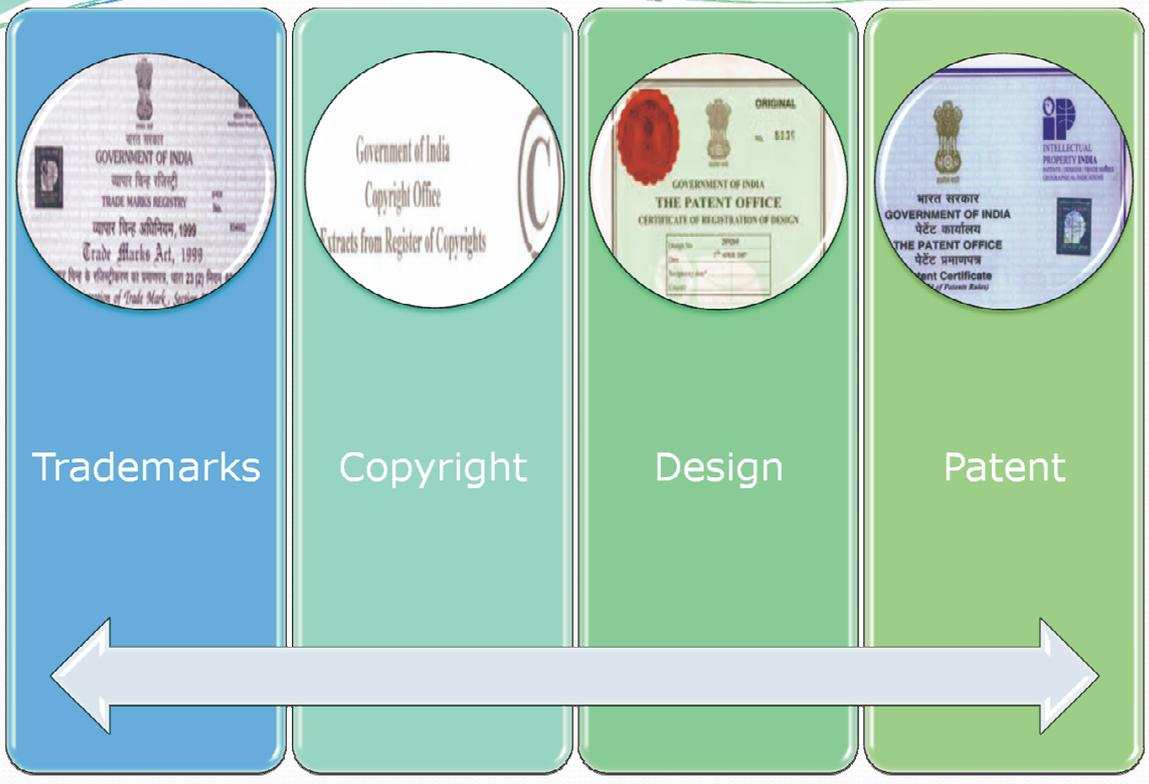
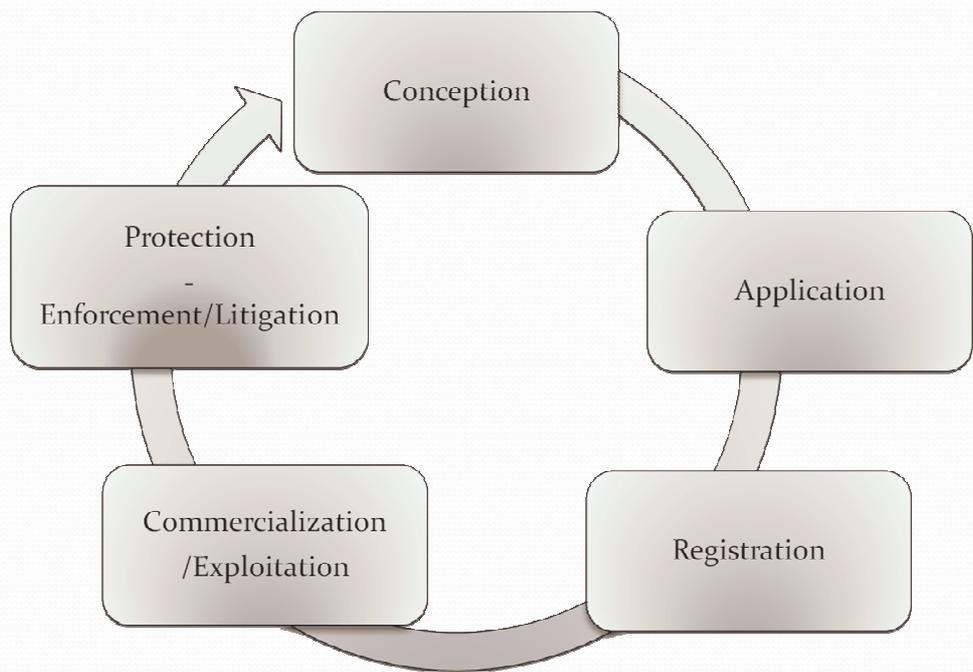


For a law to be effective, Enforcement is essential otherwise all the fruits of labour of an organizations goes waste!!!

December 18, 2013

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2





Trademark

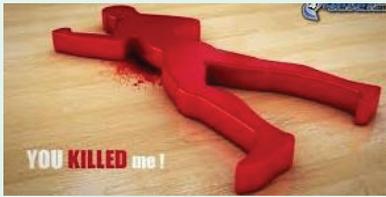
Modes of Enforcement in Trademark Law



**Infringement of
Registered TM**

**Passing off Action for
Unregistered TM**

Infringement – Infringement arises when someone other than registered proprietor uses an identical or deceptively similar trade mark for the same or similar goods/services. Infringement of Registered Trademark happens in the following scenarios:-

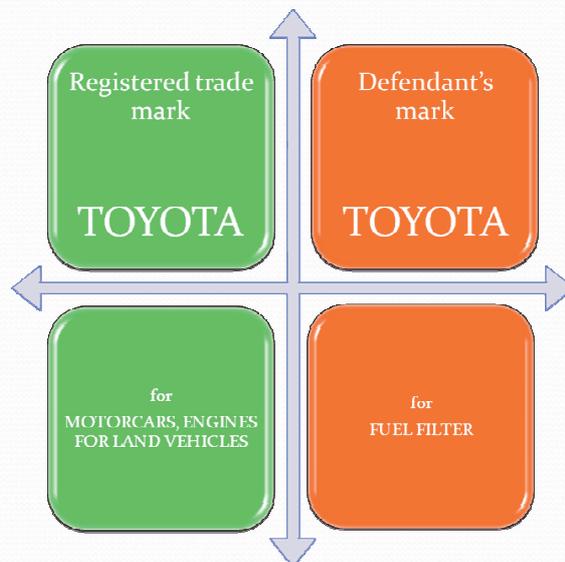


Identity of Registered Trademark for similar goods or services

Identity of Registered Trademark for identical goods or services

Similarity of Registered Trademark for identical or similar goods or services

Identity of Registered Trademark for similar goods or services



TOYOTA JIDOSHA KABUSHIKI KAISHA VS. MR. BIJU & ANR

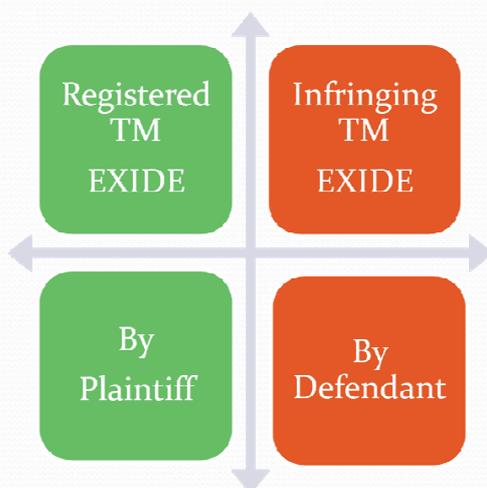
Judgment:

Defendant was restrained from manufacturing, selling, storing for sale or advertising auto components

under the trademark TOYOTA or any other mark identical or similar to the registered trademark TOYOTA of the plaintiff company.

Defendant was also directed to pay punitive damages amounting to Rs.50,000/- to the plaintiff company.

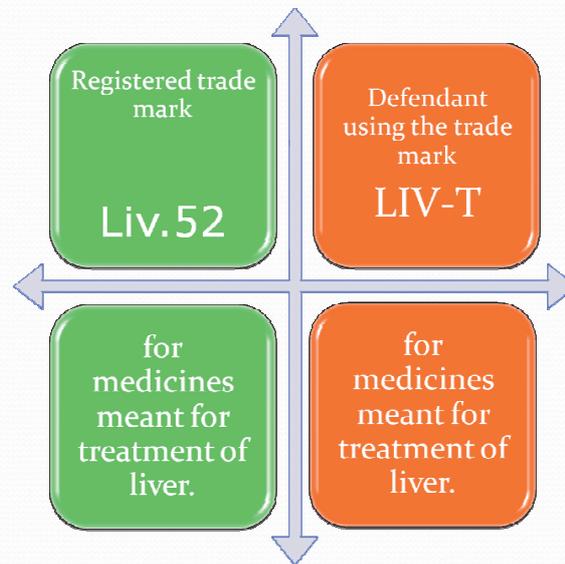
Identity of Registered Trademark for same goods or services



- Suit of the plaintiff was granted.
- Counter claim was dismissed.
- Plaintiff was held to be the registered proprietor of the trademark EXIDE
- Defendant's injunctioned from in any manner selling their goods or having their trade name with the trademark EXIDE of the plaintiff or any other name/mark deceptively similar thereto.

Exide Industries Limited vs Exide Corporation, U.S.A. & Ors

Similarity of Registered Trademark for identical or similar goods or services



The Himalaya Drug Company vs M/S. S.B.L. Limited

December 18, 2013

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Judgment:

- Suit of the plaintiff with regard to infringement of trade mark is decreed.
- The defendant is restrained from using the mark LIV as part of its trade mark LIV-T while dealing with the medicinal preparations.
-the infringing mark is being used by the defendant for the last 20 years, the defendant is granted six months time to liquidate its pending stock.

December 18, 2013

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12

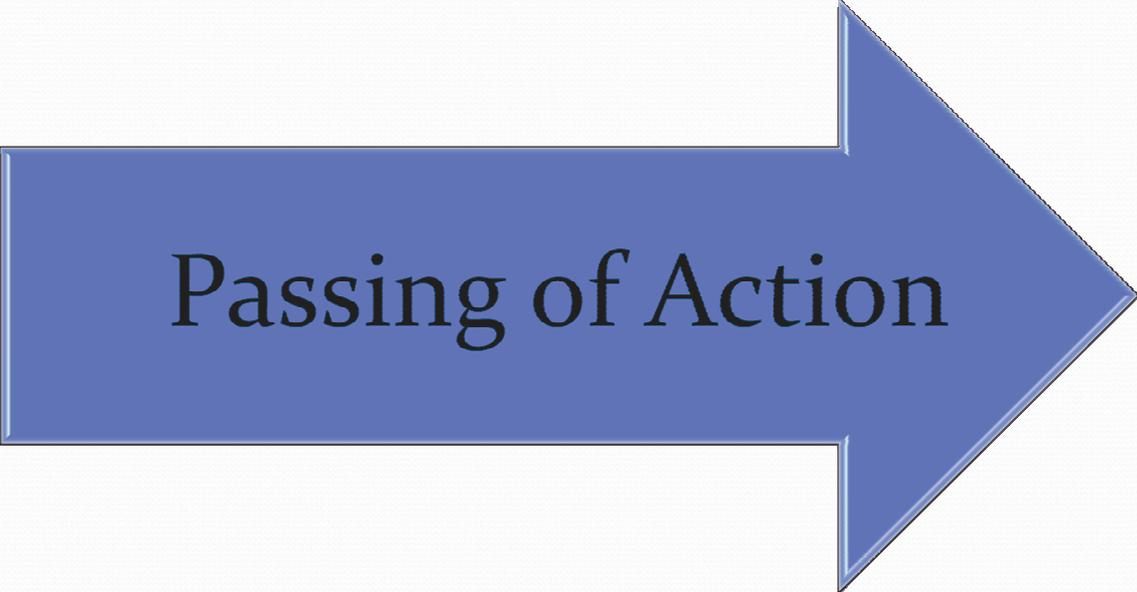
What constitutes infringement

Affixing on goods or the packages

Offers and makes sale using the Regd TM

Import/Export

Use on Business Paper or Ads

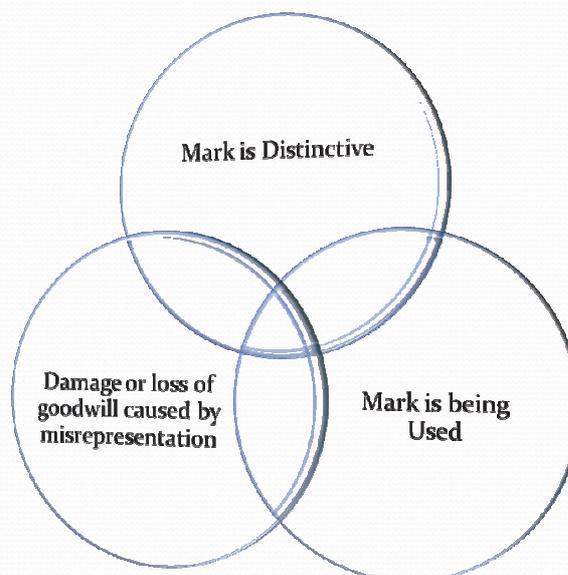


Passing of Action

Passing off Action for Unregistered TM

In case where the owner has not registered his trade mark, he may still be able to take action against someone who uses the mark on their goods or services without the owner's permission, using the common law of passing off.

Ingredients of Passing Off Action



American Cyanamid Case

Remedies in Trademarks Law

Civil Remedies

- ❖ Interim Injunction
- ❖ Permanent Injunction
- ❖ Anton Pillar Order

-is a court order which permits the Plaintiff to enter the Defendant's premises and seize evidence without prior warning. Its primary objective is to prevent destruction or removal of evidence.

- ❖ Damages
- ❖ Delivery of infringing goods for destruction and cost for legal proceedings

Criminal Remedies

Law provides criminal remedies against the **falsification or false application of trade mark and use of use of false trade description**

Imprisonment and fine

6 Months to 3 Years
Rs. 50000 to 2 Lakhs



Some Types of Works affecting the Leather Industry

□ Artistic Work

- Logos
- Packaging

□ Literary Work

- Manuals
- Brochures
- Promotional Materials
- Websites

Infringement of Copyright

- ✦ Making infringing copies for sale or hire or selling or letting them for hire;
- ✦ Distributing infringing copies for the purpose of trade or to such an extent so as to affect prejudicially the interest of the owner of copyright ;
- ✦ Public exhibition of infringing copies by way of trade; and
- ✦ Importation of infringing copies into India.



Artistic Work

In 1929, The Timken Company conceived and adopted the artwork consisting of a combination of particular font and orange colour linked to depict the trade mark 'Timken'. **The font and orange colouring** has been a constant part of plaintiff's representation of 'Timken', used uniformly all over the world to project the trade mark 'Timken' as a trade mark/trade name and corporate entity.



The plaintiff is a global Fortune 500 company and manufactures wide, diversified range of products including ball bearings, power transmission products, hub assemblies and related kits such as grease and specialty kits, lubricants, seals, condition monitoring equipment, turbine engine components, motion control systems, high quality custom-made steel products as such alloy steel bars, tubes and precision components, and a range of repair and reliability services and plaintiff's products are availed of by diverse marked segments, including but not limited to aerospace, agriculture, automotive, coal, engineering, oil & gas, defense, construction, mining, railways, rolling mills and casting, power generation and wind energy.

The Timken Company vs Timken Services Private Ltd

December 18, 2013

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The Timken Company vs Timken Services Private Ltd

The defendant, its directors, promoters, shareholders, managers, assignees, successors-in-interest, licensees, franchisees, companies, representatives, servants, distributors, agents, employees, etc. are restrained from:-

- ❖ Using the plaintiff's registered trade mark 'Timken' or any other mark identical with or deceptively similar thereto singularly or in conjunction with any other words or monogram/logo to the plaintiff's trade mark 'Timken' as a trade mark, service mark, trade name, corporate name, trading style, email address, domain name, website address or in any other manner; on or in relation to or any goods and/or services, advertising, business paper etc.;
- ❖ Passing off its goods/services/business as and for the goods/services/business of the plaintiff;
- ❖ **Infringing the plaintiff's copyright in the above- depicted artistic work/representation/ logo employed by the plaintiff; and**
- ❖ Using the domain name/website address

December 18, 2013

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Literary Work Packaging

Dabur India Ltd vs M/S. Laxminarayan Industries

This is a suit seeking permanent injunction against infringement of copyright and passing off. The plaintiff has also prayed for rendition of accounts and delivery up of all infringing products with respect to the plaintiff's packaging under the trademark "DABUR RED TOOTH POWDER" (English) or "DABUR LAL DANT MANJAN" (Hindi) in respect of tooth-powder, alleging that the arrangement of features, lay out, colour scheme of the defendant's container and pouch, is substantially an imitation of their artistic work.



- A. The trade-dress of the defendant's pouch also comprises the colour combination of red, yellow and white over a red background, which is identical to that of the plaintiff.
- B. The central panel of the pouch has a yellow hallow upon which "Lal Dant Manjan" is represented in red, which is visually similar to the one appearing on the plaintiff's plastic container.
- C. Immediately below the yellow hallow, is a yellow oval device containing a picture of a family, comprising of a man, a woman and a child in the middle, which is also similar to that on the plaintiff's container pouch.
- D. Above these two features, appears a trademark SWASTIK in white, to the left of which is a yellow triangular device, mentioning "Sirf 1 rupayee main", in red lettering, which is also identical to that on the plaintiff's container.

Held

The defendant has adopted a similar kind of packaging as that of the plaintiff by copying the latter's colour scheme and get up.
Decree of Permanent Injunction Granted

Remedies in Copyright Law

Civil Remedies

- Interim Injunction
- Permanent Injunction
- Anton Pillar Order
- Damages
- Accounts of Profit

Criminal Remedies

- First Offence

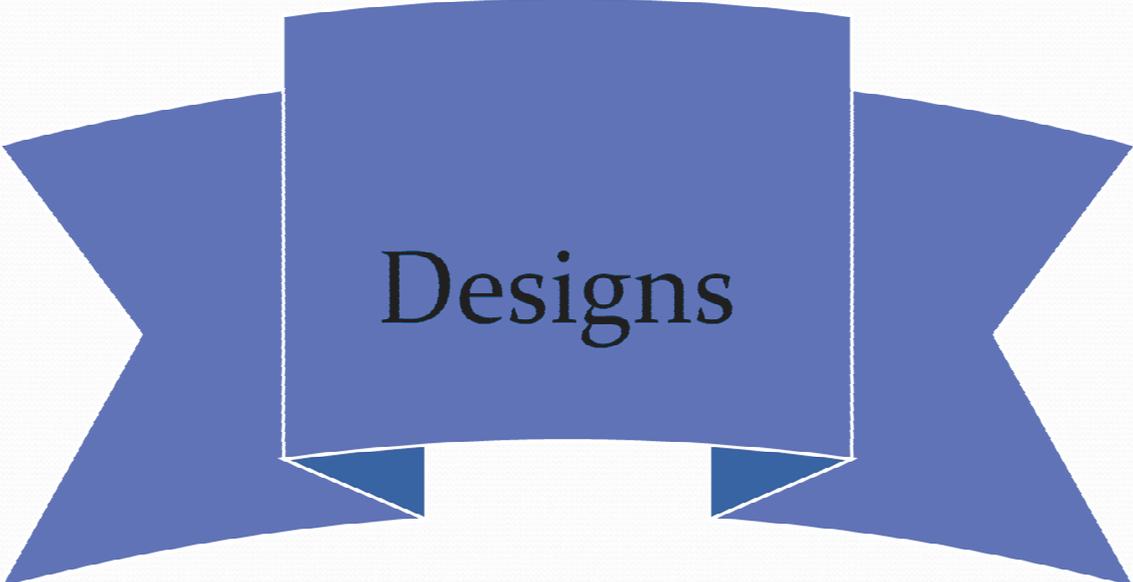
6 Months- 3 Years
Fine Rs. 50, 000 to 2 Lakhs

- Second and Subsequent Offences

1-3 Years
Fine: 1 Lakh- 3 Lakhs

- Knowing Use of infringing copy of Computer Programme

7 days – 3 Years
Rs. 50, 000- Rs. 2 Lakhs



Designs

Infringement of Designs

- ❖ A person infringes a registered design if,
 - during the term of registration of the design, and without the licence or authority of the registered owner of the design,
 - the person, applies or cause to be applied to any article **OR**
 - import in any class of articles in which the design is registered **OR**
 - any fraudulent or obvious imitation thereof
 - for the purpose of sale or to import for the purpose of sale.
- "The remedy of passing off in so far as it relates to claim of protection for shape of articles is not available for the purposes of enforcement of rights and remedies under the Design Act." and
- "..... the remedy of passing off would continue to be available along with the infringement of registered designs and can be joined with the same in order to prevent consumer confusion which may be caused by the use of trade mark, get up, trade dress or in any other manner excepting the shape of the goods which is or was forming the subject matter of the registration of the Design.

(Micolube India Limited vs Rakesh Kumar Trading)

DESIGN INFRINGEMENT



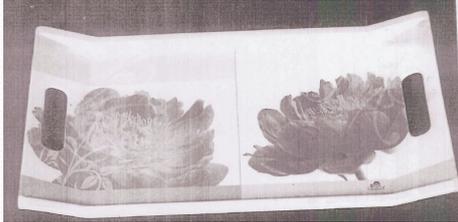
Troikaa Pharmaceuticals Ltd. vs Pro Laboratories (P) Ltd. And Anr.

Held:

- ✓Prima facie case made out
- ✓Interim relief granted.
- ✓The Court, therefore, allows this injunction application and restrains the defendants from manufacturing, marketing and using the impugned design registered under No. 186992 Clause 28 on 16.10.2001 in respect of D Shape Tablet and/or any other Tablet which is having similar shape colour and configuration or material reproduction of the plaintiff's registered design, during the pendency and final disposal of the suit or till the plaintiff enjoys the registration of the said D Shape tablets.

Artistic Work & Industrial Design

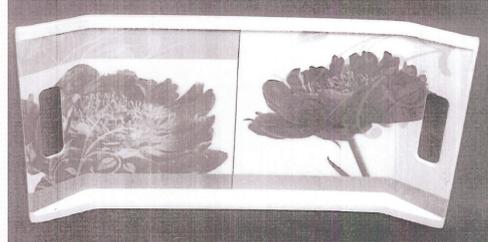
Plaintiff's Copyright



Plaintiff's Design for the shape of Tray



Defendants Work



Defendant's Design for the shape of Tray



December 18, 2013

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Remedies in Design Laws

- Civil Remedies

- ❖ Interim Injunction
- ❖ Permanent Injunction
- ❖ Damages or recoverable claim of a fixed penalty from the infringer not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

However, If there is no marking on article, court shall not award a remedy other than an injunction. The law is clear on this aspect that the goods necessarily need to be marked in order for the Design Registrant to claim any penalty or damages.

- No Criminal Remedy

December 18, 2013

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Patents

Infringement of Patent

- ✚ Infringement- An infringement occurs when a right of patentee to make, distribute or sell the invention is protected.
- ✚ Whether the action of other party amounts to infringement or not would depend upon:
 - The extent of the specification and claims contained in the application of the patentee.
 - Whether he is infringing any of the monopoly rights in the patentee to make, or sell the invention.

Remedies available under Patent Law

Civil Remedies

- Interim Injunction
 - Permanent Injunction
 - Damages
 - Accounts of Profit
- Criminal Remedies
None

STRATEGY

- A civil suit in India can take a long time to get decided. That makes Interim Injunction a very important remedy in IP litigations.
- If the plaintiff manages to get an ex parte interim injunction restraining the defendant from commercially exploiting the IP right at the very beginning of the proceedings, it is good beginning.
- Making all the preparations possible to secure a favorable interim order is, therefore, a key factor in designing IP enforcements strategies in India.

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Website: www.lexorbis.com

December 18, 2013

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IP PRACTICE NEW DELHI, INDIA

Cluster level Intellectual Property Awareness Program

(Cluster: Leather)

Annexure V News Coverage

Cluster level Intellectual Property Awareness Program (Cluster: Leather)

ANNEXURE V

The event was covered by various media houses. The glimpse of the same are attached as below.



The Cluster level Intellectual Property Awareness Program covered by Amar Ujala

Cluster level Intellectual Property Awareness Program (Cluster: Leather)

हिन्दुस्तान फोटो- 6/12/13

चमड़ा उद्यमियों को दिए तमाम टिप्स

उज्जाव | हिन्दुस्तान संवाद

चमड़े से बने उत्तम उत्पाद की मार्केटिंग जरूरी है, किंतु इससे ज्यादा आवश्यक यह है कि बाजार में बिकने वाले प्रोडक्ट व उसके निर्माता फर्म का रजिस्ट्रेशन हो। इस जागरूकता को फैलाने के लिए उद्यमियों के बीच एक विशेष कार्यशाला का आयोजन किया गया।

सीआईआई (कंफ्रेडरेशन इंडिया इंडस्ट्री) के तत्वावधान में यह कार्यशाला यूपीएसआईडीसी लेदर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क, बंधर में आयोजित की गई। कार्यक्रम में चमड़ा व्यवसाय से जुड़े बड़े व छोटे उद्यमियों के समूह ने हिस्सा लिया। इस दौरान आयोजकों ने बताया कि यदि आप लोग अपने उत्पाद की पहचान भारतीय बाजारों से आगे निकलकर विदेशों तक

लेदर क्लस्टर को गुणवत्ता युक्त बनाने के बचाने के लिए आयोजित कार्यशाला को संबोधित करते वक्त मौजूद पदमश्री इरशाद मिर्जा व अन्य।

बनाना चाहते हैं। इसके लिए आपको अपने फर्म या कारखाने का रजिस्ट्रेशन दिल्ली स्थित कार्यालय में करवाना अनिवार्य है। ताकि निर्मित वस्तुओं को विदेशी बाजारों में आसानी से पहुंचाकर अपने देश, फर्म का नाम कमाने के साथ

आर्थिक मजबूती को भी पाया जा सके। कार्यशाला के दौरान लेदर निर्माण में जुड़े कई उद्यमियों के साथ विशेष रूप से एनआर मीना असिसटेंट कंट्रोलर ऑफ आईपीओ, समशाद, ताज आलम रीजनल चेयरमैन के साथ पद्म श्री इरशाद मिर्जा भी उपस्थित रहे।



The Cluster level Intellectual Property Awareness Program covered by Hindustan

अच्छे संकेत : चमड़ा व्यवसाय में युवाओं के साथ महिलाएं भी ले रहीं हिस्सा

तीन हजार करोड़ का निर्यात, फिर भी नहीं पहचान

उज्जाव, हमारे संवाददाता : चमड़े की बनी वस्तुओं का विदेशों में निर्यात कर कानपुर व उज्जाव के कारोबारी अखों का व्यापार करने के बाद भी कुछ लोग ही राष्ट्रीय या वैश्विक स्तर पर पहचान बना सके हैं।

यह बात कंफ्रेडरेशन ऑफ इंडियन इंडस्ट्रीज (सीआईआई) के तत्वावधान में आयोजित कार्यशाला में पदाधिकारियों और उद्यमियों ने कही। चमड़ा उद्यमियों को जागरूक करने के लिए आयोजित कार्यशाला में व्यवसाय को पहचान व उत्पाद के मूल्य वृद्धि पर जोर दिया। कार्यशाला के विषय परिवर्तन करते हुए एनआर मीना, आईपीओ (असिस्टेंट कंट्रोलर ऑफ पेटेंट एंड डिजाइन) ने बताया कि कानपुर व उज्जाव से विदेशों में चमड़े से बनी वस्तुओं (पर्स, बेल्ट, जूते व अन्य वस्तुएं) को निर्यात कर करीब तीन हजार करोड़ का व्यवसाय हर साल किया जाता है और इसके बाद भी उद्यमी अपनी पहचान वैश्विक बाजार में नहीं बना पाए हैं। उन्होंने बताया कि उद्यमी अपने उत्पाद को ब्रांड का नाम देकर पहचान बना सकते हैं। इसके लिए ब्रांड नाम का पंजीकृत होना

आवश्यक है। कार्टिसिल फार लेदर एक्सपोर्ट के रीजनल चेयरमैन ताज आलम ने कहा कि कारोबारी तैयार वस्तुओं का पंजीकरण कर गुणवत्ता के मानक के साथ लाभ पहुंचाने वाला मूल्य भी निर्धारित कर सकते हैं। उन्होंने

सीआईआई के द्वारा आयोजित कार्यशाला में बोलते वक्ता एनआर मीना व मंचासीन पदमश्री इरशाद मिर्जा।

जागरण

बताया यदि ब्रांड के नाम का पंजीकरण करने के बाद उद्यमी अपने उत्पादन की गुणवत्ता घटाता है तो बाजार में उसकी साख पर कलंक लगता है और इसी भय से व्यवसायी गुणवत्ता नहीं घटाता। भारतीय लेदर इंडस्ट्री चेयरमैन

पद्मश्री इरशाद मिर्जा ने कहा कि अब चमड़े के व्यवसाय में युवाओं के साथ महिलाएं भी बढ़ चढ़कर हिस्सा ले रही हैं और उन्हें प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए संस्थानों की स्थापना की जा रही है। व्यवसाय में इनके जुड़ने से 25 से 30 प्रतिशत तक प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा। उन्होंने बताया यहां विभिन्न उत्पादों के 77 ब्रांड रजिस्टर्ड हैं, जिसमें से चमड़ा उद्योग के सिर्फ 4-5 ब्रांड ही रजिस्टर्ड हैं।

प्रदूषण प्लांट्स सीईओ डॉ. सुभाष अवस्थी ने कहा कि टेनरियों से निकलने वाले वेस्टेज को सड़कों के किनारे से पक्के नाले बनाकर सड़क निर्माण में इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है। इससे वेस्टेज को ठिकाने लगाने की समस्या से कुछ हद तक निजात मिलती नजर आ रही है। कार्यशाला के दौरान एसपीवी (स्पेशल परपज वेहिकल) के सीनियर डायरेक्टर एसएम शाहिद, कार्टिसिल फार लेदर एक्सपोर्ट के रीजनल डायरेक्टर ओपी पांडेय आदि मौजूद थे।

हिन्दुस्तान जागरण - 6/12/13



The Cluster level Intellectual Property Awareness Program covered by Danik Jagran

Cluster level Intellectual Property Awareness Program

(Cluster: Leather)

Annexure VI

Glimpse of The Event

Cluster level Intellectual Property Awareness Program (Cluster: Leather)

ANNEXURE VI



L-R : Mr. N.R.Meena,Assistant Controller of Patents & Designs,Intellectual Property Office(IPO): Dr S.Awasthi, CEO,SPV Leather IIS (India), CETP/CHWDF Projects at Unnao: Padamshree Irshad Mirza, Chairman, Mirza Group: Mr.Taj Alam, President, UP Leather Industry Association : Mr.S.M.Shahid, Sr Director SPV & Stake Holder-Crescent Tanners / ShoeMac Group



5 December 2013

Cluster level Intellectual Property Awareness Program (Cluster: Leather)



Mr.Taj Alam, President, UP Leather Industry Association addressing the participants

Cluster level Intellectual Property Awareness Program

(Cluster: Leather)

Annexure VII

About Organisers

Cluster level Intellectual Property Awareness Program

(Cluster: Leather)

ANNEXURE VII

About CII

The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) works to create and sustain an environment conducive to the development of India, partnering industry, Government, and civil society, through advisory and consultative processes.

CII is a non-government, not-for-profit, industry-led and industry-managed organization, playing a proactive role in India's development process. Founded over 118 years ago, India's premier business association has over 7100 members, from the private as well as public sectors, including SMEs and MNCs, and an indirect membership of over 90,000 enterprises from around 257 national and regional sectoral industry bodies.

CII charts change by working closely with Government on policy issues, interfacing with thought leaders, and enhancing efficiency, competitiveness and business opportunities for industry through a range of specialized services and strategic global linkages. It also provides a platform for consensus-building and networking on key issues.

Extending its agenda beyond business, CII assists industry to identify and execute corporate citizenship programmes. Partnerships with civil society organizations carry forward corporate initiatives for integrated and inclusive development across diverse domains including affirmative action, healthcare, education, livelihood, diversity management, skill development, empowerment of women, and water, to name a few.

The CII Theme for 2013-14 is **Accelerating Economic Growth through Innovation, Transformation, Inclusion and Governance**. Towards this, CII advocacy will accord top priority to stepping up the growth trajectory of the nation, while retaining a strong focus on accountability, transparency and measurement in the corporate and social eco-system, building a knowledge economy, and broad-basing development to help deliver the fruits of progress to all.

With 63 offices, including 10 Centres of Excellence, in India, and 7 overseas offices in Australia, China, Egypt, France, Singapore, UK, and USA, as well as institutional partnerships with 224 counterpart organizations in 90 countries, CII serves as a reference point for Indian industry and the international business community.

Cluster level Intellectual Property Awareness Program

(Cluster: Leather)

About IPO

The Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs & Trade Marks (CGPDTM) is located at Mumbai. The Head Office of the Patent office is at Kolkata and its Branch offices are located at 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 at Kolkata in the Patent Office. The Offices of The Patent Information System (PIS) and National Institute of Intellectual Property Management (NIIPM) are at Nagpur. The Controller General supervises the working of the Patents Act, 1970, as amended, the Designs Act, 2000 and the Trade Marks Act, 1999 and also renders advice to the Government on matters relating to these subjects. In order to protect the Geographical Indications of goods a Geographical Indications Registry has been established in Chennai to administer the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 under the CGPDTM.

About IIS (India)

Industrial Infrastructure Services was incorporated on March 30, 2013 with the main object of establishing infrastructure facility for leather and allied industries located in District Unnao. Initially the company has undertaken common hazardous waste disposal facility at leather technology park, Banthar, Unnao. This project has been sanctioned by Department of Industrial policy and Promotion, Ministry of commerce and Industry Govt. of India under Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme 2003. The project is partly completed and is in operation since October 2008.

For more information please contact

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