

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Looking for a quick overview of the activities within IPR Cell? Or is there something you are unsure about? Explore our Frequently Asked Questions and discover the answers you're searching for.

1. I want to patent my invention. How do I know that such a patent is not filed by anyone else in the past?

To find out the prior art related to your invention you have to conduct a patent search using various methodologies, for example by creating a key string using Indian patent search, WIPO patent search, US patent search, EPO patent search, Google patents search.

You can find the database links in [IP databases](#)

2. What should I do if I have an idea or invention worth protecting?

Have a look at the Intellectual Property Rights Cell website about where to start and for IP Filing kindly fill the [Invention Disclosure Form](#) and send it to iprcell@bdu.ac.in for further process.

To know about IPR, Kindly read:

- [அறிவுசார் சொத்துரிமைகள் - ஓர் பார்வை](#)
- [Intellectual Property Rights - An Overview](#)

3. Who will support financially for the filing process?

Intellectual Property Rights Cell. The financial support for the patent filing is from University in accordance with University IP regulation.

4. What are all the process involved in patenting the invention?

1. Patent Search
2. Patent draft and illustrations
3. Patent filing
4. Request for examination
5. Issue of First Examination Report
6. Reply to Examination report
7. Grant of Patent

5. How much does it cost to get a patent in India?

The overall cost of obtaining a patent includes the fee that has to be paid to the patent office (statutory fee) and the fee paid to the patent service provider (professional fee). The professional fee varies based on the service provider.

The statutory fee depends the applicants such as Natural person, Startup(s), Small Entity or Large Entity

Note: The [Patent office fees](#) might change based on regulations

6. Is there any way to cover the patent globally?

No. Patent is territorial in nature. To get global coverage, file the patent application in World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) through Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) and file separate application for designated countries

7. What are all the job opportunities for me in IP?

For Science stream: (Basic sciences, Pharmacy, Engineering)

- Patent Professional
- Patent Examiner
- Patent Agent
- Patent Attorney

For Humanities stream: (History, Geography, Sociology)

- Traditional Knowledge
- Geographical Indication

For Literature stream: (English, Tamil, Journalism)

- Copyright
- Copyright Consultant

For commerce stream: (Management, Economics, Accountancy)

- IPR Accounting/Auditing
- IPR Valuation
- IPR Strategy
- IPR Management
- IPR Commercialisation

Entrepreneur:

- IPR Service Provider
- IPR Consultant
- IPR Advisor

8. Is patenting meant for Science graduates only?

No, whoever having the novel invention is eligible for patent filing. Imagination and ideas have no border.

9. What are the scopes for student of Arts in IP?

The students from Arts background have scope in copyright and Geographical indication

10. I am a management student. How IP is useful to me?

The management background student can play enormous role in IP such as IP management and commercialisation

11. Why IP is important to my career?

If you generate IP that you wish to protect, will be an asset to you. Nowadays, IP is driving the biggest new developments in science, business, arts, and the professions.

12. Is new idea is patentable or is it required a complete implementation?

No. An idea is not patentable by itself. You must cross over that line between an idea and invention.

You do not have to actually make or implement the invention before file for patent protection. However, you are allowed to file for a patent application before implementation only if you can describe the invention in sufficient detail that a person having ordinary skill in the technology is able to create the product “without undue experimentation”.

13. Could I present or publish any of my research findings before patenting?

No. Making your IP public can affect your ability to legally protect it.

14. Could I publish my research findings after filing for patent?

Yes. The filing gives a legal protection for your invention.

15. What are all the training courses available in IPR?

- World Intellectual Property Organisation Academy

[eLearning center](#)

- Indira Gandhi National Open University

[Post-Graduate Diploma in Intellectual Property Rights \(PGDIPR\)](#)

- National Law School of Indian University

[Post-Graduate Diploma in Intellectual Property Rights Law \(PGDIPRL\)](#)

- Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)
– IPR division

[Online IPR Courses](#)

Note: *Many IP service providers conduct courses on IPR*