

## INNOVATION AND AN ANALYSIS OF INDIAN IPR POLICY

-MANI PRATAP SINGH<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract:-**

Intellectual property is the creation of human intellect or mind and is a means of accumulating tangible wealth out of intangible assets. An invention is usually a particular thing whereas an innovation indicates the use of an idea or method that causes change in the business pattern and the process around it. Innovation is required to stimulate, encourage and assist inventors, entrepreneurs and innovators in development and commercialisation of the products or process based on new inventions and technology as it can be a key factor in a countries economic growth.

Implementing innovative policies means, to develop and put into effect policies which are different from the others. The innovative policy is necessary as it contributes for the successful development of economy in modern times. Growth through innovation will cause wealth creation at local and national level. Successful innovation which creates intellectual property in economic environment would also be capable to attract investment. Government in many countries through innovative policy, have encouraged invention in their jurisprudence. The national government should sponsor and support innovation through such policies to the extent possible to create intellectual property rights. This will be beneficial towards economic growth of the country as an IPR can be created over an invention which is the creation of intellect to produce something new and useful. The National IPR Policy with its unique and inspirational holistic slogan is a vision document that aims to create and exploit synergies between all forms of intellectual property, concerned statutes and agencies

At the outset, a proper and appropriate innovative policy can stimulate a dynamic, vibrant and balanced intellectual property right system in India to foster creativity and promoting entrepreneurship. This will enhance socioeconomic development and growth of the Indian economy.

---

<sup>1</sup> Research Fellow, Department of Law, Manipal University Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

**Keywords:** Intellectual property, Human intellect, Innovative policy, Invention, Entrepreneurship, Economy.

## **INNOVATION**

Innovation in its modern meaning is a new idea, creative though, new imagination etc. An invention is something new, original and more effective that “breaks into” the market or society. Innovation is not same as invention. Innovation is more apt to involve the practical implementation of an invention that is new or improved ability to make a meaningful impact in the market or society. Although, not all innovations require an invention. Innovation often manifests itself via the engineering process, when the problem being solved of a technical or scientific nature.

The economic growth of a country is directly proportional to the culture of innovation and creativity that has been developed by the nationals of that country. Gradually and subsequently implementation of the same results in the creation and manufacturing of better goods and services available for consumers. This will further generate wealth for the country and in turn boost the IP regime in the country.

Innovation is generally considered to be the result of a process that brings together various novel ideas in such a ways that they affect the entire society. However in industrial economics, innovation are created and found from services to meet growing consumer demand. Innovation is further defined as production or adoption, assimilation and exploitation of a value added novelty in economic and social sphere. It is also considered as process as well as outcome.

There are two main dimensions of innovation:-

- (a) Degree of novelty that is whether an innovation is new to the firm, market, industry, society or the entire world.
- (b) Kind of innovation that is whether it is a process or product.

The workplace innovation concerns the processes applied when attempting to implement new ideas wherein workplace creativity concerns the cognitive and behavioural processes applied when attempting to generate new ideas. Specifically innovation involves some

combination of introduction, adoption or modification of new ideas for its promotion and practical implementation in real life.

### **INNOVATION IN ECONOMICS:**

Innovation can become a catalyst for growth, development and enhancement of business and economy of a country. One of the famous economists<sup>2</sup> has argued that industries must revolutionize the economic structure from within only. They have to innovate with better or more effective process and products as well as market distribution, such as from craft to factory. Entrepreneurs are to continuously look for better ways to satisfy their consumer base with improved quality, durability, services and price which come to fruition in innovation with advanced technologies and organisational strategies.

### **INNOVATION AND INDUSTRIES:**

Innovation in the context of an industry means a positive change in efficiency, productivity, quality, competitiveness and market shares. In recent times, it is the innovativeness contemplates translation of innovative activity into tangible performance improvements. It is necessary to create and nurtured an environment of innovation. It is risky job but can be proved even as greater opportunity. Now a day, work is changing with the increase in the use of technology and becoming more and more competitive.

### **NEED FOR INNOVATION POLICY:**

Implementing innovative policy means develop and implement or put into effect new and distinct policy from those of other employees or competitors. By adopting new innovation policy one has to adopt such new idea or method which is distinct from others which will produce a new and distinct product. The new and distinct product will be more compatible or required for new type of social requirement or which will be the advanced version of old product to meet the new and present social and cultural requirements. The innovation policy should aims to create an environment that encourages enterprises for innovation, renewal and national growth. The aim is also that the new information generated by human inventiveness is used and deployed in all areas of society. The innovation policy spurs enterprises to invest in innovation in ways that are in

---

<sup>2</sup> Joseph Schumpeter 1883-1955

societies best interests overall. This includes research and innovation findings, innovation friendly legislations and development cooperation platforms.

As the competitive environment is becoming together, enterprises should seek new ways of creating innovation. Incorporating the views of end-users and involving them in the innovation process as example of new ways of creating innovation. Addressing major social challenges or harnessing research findings can also serve as triggers of innovation as innovation is the tool that allows the public sector to renew its operating approaches as the role of the public sector is to produce high quality public services in more cost effective manners.

### **INNOVATION AND IPR:**

Intellectual property is directly proportional to innovation as it closely related to and dependent on each other. IPR provides important incentives for innovation as new innovations protected under various Intellectual Property Rights. An effective IPR regime seems to be an important policy instrument to foster innovation. In knowledge based economy, generating value from intellectual capital and knowledge-based assets is vital.

The primary role of Intellectual property for innovation policy is to enhance the private appropriability of ideas in order to strengthen the incentive to innovate. IPRs are crucial to recover the sunk cost of innovation and decisive for small firms in these sectors as a signal to attract investors or research partners. This has led to the conviction that the strengthening of IPRs is necessary to foster innovation. IPRs are believed to stimulate innovative competition by providing strong incentives to innovate and are deemed necessary as a mechanism to stimulate a competitive dynamic environment.

### **INNOVATIVE POLICY IN INDIA:**

After independence, the national policy makers saw merits on the development of science and technology and infrastructure under state patronage. India has attempted to incorporate some of the technical features of the innovation system approach into its policy making in the area of science and technology. This is evident from the effort made by the National Knowledge Commission and now by the Department of Science and Technology to map the innovation landscape of India through Innovative Survey. The decade of 2010-20 has been announced by

the Govt of India as the decade of innovation. The National Innovation Council has been set up to help the country. Adopt a holistic innovation strategy to benefit all citizens and promote innovations at all levels. Its aim is to create exclusive innovation fund, industry innovation cluster, university innovation cluster and to create state innovation council.

### **NATIONAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHT POLICY**

The Union Cabinet has approved the National Intellectual Property Right policy<sup>3</sup> to foster creativity and innovation, promote entrepreneurship and enhance socio development, enhance access to healthcare, food security and environmental protection. The Policy recognizes the abundance of creative and innovative energies that flow in India, and the need to tap into and channelize these energies towards a better and brighter future for all.

The present IP Policy aims to integrate IP as a policy and strategic tool in national development plans. It foresees a coordinated and integrated development of IP system in India and the need for a holistic approach to be taken on IP legal, administrative, institutional and enforcement related matters. Thus, the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion shall be the nodal point to coordinate, guide and oversee implementation and future development of IPRs in India. The responsibility for actual implementation of the plans of action will remain with the Ministries/ Departments concerned in their assigned sphere of work. Public and private sector institutions and other stakeholders, including State governments, will also be involved in the implementation process.

The National IPR Policy with its unique and inspirational holistic slogan<sup>4</sup> is a vision document that aims to create and exploit synergies between all forms of intellectual property, concerned statutes and agencies. It sets in place an institutional mechanism for implementation, monitoring and review. It aims to incorporate and adapt global best practices to the Indian scenario. This policy shall weave in the strengths of the Government, research and development organizations, educational institutions, corporate entities including MSMEs, start-ups and other stakeholders in the creation of an innovation-conducive environment, which stimulates creativity and innovation across sectors, as also facilitates a stable, transparent and service-oriented IPR

---

<sup>3</sup> Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Dept of Industrial Policy and Promotion (GoI) dt. 12 May 16.

<sup>4</sup> "Creative India; Innovative India: रचनात्मकभारत; अभिनवभारत"

administration in the country<sup>5</sup>. Creativity and innovation have been a constant in growth and development of any knowledge economy.

There is an abundance of creative and innovative energies flowing in India. While India has always been an innovative society, much of the intellectual property created remains unprotected both on account of lack of awareness and the perception that IP protection is either not required or that the process to obtain it is unnecessarily complicated. The rationale for the National IPR Policy lies in the need to create awareness about the importance of intellectual property rights as a marketable financial asset and economic tool. India has robust IP laws and a strong IP jurisprudence.

An all-encompassing IPR Policy will promote a holistic and conducive ecosystem to catalyze the full potential of intellectual property for India's economic growth and socio-cultural development, while protecting public interest. Such a policy will nurture the IP culture, guiding and enabling all creators and inventors to realize their potential for generating, protecting and utilizing IPRs which would contribute to wealth creation, employment opportunities and business development. It will complement the strengths of our substantive laws with transparent, predictable and efficient administrative and procedural mechanisms as also well-informed adjudicatory structure.

This policy shall weave in the strengths of the Government, research and development organizations, educational institutions, corporate entities including MSMEs, start-ups and other stakeholders in the creation of an innovation conducive environment. It will complement the strengths of our substantive laws with transparent, predictable and efficient administrative and procedural mechanisms as also well-informed adjudicatory structure.

The concrete measures taken by the Government in the last two decades in consonance with national development priorities and in conformity with international treaties, conventions and agreements to which India is a party has created and established a TRIPS compliant, robust, equitable and dynamic IPR regime. The continuous and unending improvements alongwith the sweeping and far-sighted changes at the legislative and administrative levels has resulted in

---

<sup>5</sup> <https://pib.nic.in/newsite>

strengthening the administration, management and enforcement of IPRs. Intellectual property in India is regulated by several laws, rules and regulations under the jurisdiction of different Ministries/ Departments. A number of authorities and offices administer the laws. The legal provisions need to be implemented harmoniously so as to avoid conflict, overlap or inconsistencies among them. It is necessary that the authorities concerned administer the laws in coordination with each other in the interest of efficient administration and user satisfaction. Legal, technological, economic and socio-cultural issues arise in different fields of IP which intersect with each other and need to be addressed and resolved by consensus in the best public interest. International, regional and bilateral negotiations require developing a common national position in consultation with different Ministries, authorities and stakeholders.

### **VISION STATEMENT OF THE IPR POLICY**

The vision statement of the India's IPR policy is to stimulate a dynamic, vibrant and balanced intellectual property rights system in India to:

- foster creativity and innovation and thereby, promote entrepreneurship and enhance socio-economic and cultural development, and
- focus on enhancing access to healthcare, food security and environmental protection, among other sectors of vital social, economic and technological importance

### **OBJECTIVES**

There are seven objectives identified and given attention towards achievement of required goals. This IPR policy elaborates with steps to be undertaken by the identified nodal Ministry/Department. The implementing or Nodal Ministry/Department shall coordinate with all other concerned stakeholders, including other Ministries/ Departments, towards attaining the objectives. The following are the objectives of the IPR policies:-

- (1) IPR Awareness: Outreach and Promotion
- (2) Generation of IPRs
- (3) Legal and Legislative Framework
- (4) Administration and Management
- (5) Commercialization of IPRs

- (6) Enforcement and Adjudication
- (7) Human Capital Development

### **AWARENESS OF AN IPR**

As the 21st century belongs to the knowledge era that is driven by an economy that creates, disseminates and uses knowledge to enhance its growth and development, there is a need to propagate the value of transforming knowledge into IP assets. This requires a major paradigm shift of how knowledge is viewed and valued, not for what it can become or where it can be reached. The owners of Intellectual Property are unaware of the benefits of IP rights to create IP assets or the value of their ideas. They are often discouraged by the complexities of the process of creating defendable IP rights. Conversely, they may be unaware of the value of others' IP rights and the need to respect the same. The policy proposes to tackle both perspectives through outreach and promotion programs. A national should be launched with an aim to improve the awareness<sup>6</sup> about the benefits of IPRs and their value to the rights-holders and the public. These programs will create an atmosphere where creativity and innovation are encouraged in public sector, private sectors, R&D centers, industry and academia, leading to generation of protectable IP towards its commercialization. It is also necessary to reach out to the IP generators and holders, in rural and remote areas. More emphasis would be given on creating awareness regarding the rich heritage of India in terms of our Geographical Indications, Traditional Knowledge, Genetic Resources, Traditional Cultural Expressions etc. The steps to be taken towards attaining this objective are as follows:

- Adoption of the national slogan “Creative India; Innovative India” and launching of the a campaign such as “Make in India”, “Digital India”, “Skill India”, “Start Up India”, “Smart Cities” and Creating a systematic campaign for promotion of India’s IP strengths.
- Organizing programs for specific needs of industries, MSMEs, start-ups, R&D institutions, science and technology institutes, universities and colleges, inventors and creators, entrepreneurs and reaching out to the less visible and silent IP generators and holder.

---

<sup>6</sup> Objective 1 of the Indian Intellectual Property Policy 12 May 2016

- Inclusion of case studies of successful use of IPRs in campaigns and to promoting the idea of high quality and cost-effective innovation.
- To involve eminent personalities as ‘ambassadors’ to spread awareness and propagate using audio/ visual material and creating moving exhibits that can travel to all parts of the country, for IP promotion in multiple languages and pictorial form.
- Creating an awareness programs, provide scientists/ researchers with a deeper level of understanding and to protect their inventions even before publishing and engaging public funded research organizations to create campaigns highlighting the process of IP creation.
- To create well-publicized events to emphasize the importance of IP and suitable course materials and engage with the media to sensitize regarding IP related issues.

### **GENERATION OF IPRS**

The IP filings, registrations and grants is one of the important parameters, to assess the current status and potential of IP creation in a country. As India has a large talent pool of scientific and technological talent spread over R&D institutions, enterprises, universities and technical institutes, there is a need to tap this fertile knowledge resource to stimulate the creation of IP assets.

A comprehensive base line survey or IP audit will enable assessment and evaluation of the potential in specific sectors, and thus formulate and implement targeted programmes to tap this vast potential and develop new technologies, products and solutions. This would include strengthening and spread of IPR facilitation centres amongst other measures. Attention should also be given on researchers and innovators regarding areas of national priority. The corporate sector also required to be encouraged to generate and utilize IPRs and to introduce IPRs as part of academic curriculum in educational institutions, especially universities, law and technical institutions. Steps also need to be taken to devise mechanisms so that benefits of the IPR regime reach all inventors, especially MSMEs, start-ups and grass root innovators. Incentives may be built-in to encourage filing by such targeted users. These may include schemes to facilitate

domestic IPR filings, from IPR generation<sup>7</sup> to commercialization. Research & Development needs to be promoted through tax benefits available under various laws, through simplification of procedures for availing direct and indirect tax benefits.

The steps to be taken towards attaining this objective are mentioned as:-

- Use of the campaign “Creative India; Innovative India” to propagate the value of creativity and innovation, carry out a comprehensive IP audit or base line survey and undertake studies to assess the contribution of IP content in different industries on the economy, employment, exports and technology transfer.
- Focus on improving IPR output of national research laboratories, universities, etc, encouraging researchers in public funded academic and R&D institutions in IPR creation and provide guidance to researchers and innovators about national priority areas.
- Encouraging public funded R&D institutes and industry to develop affordable drugs, establish and strengthen IP facilitation centers, and create an industry-academia interface for encouraging cross-fertilization of ideas.
- Stimulating large corporations that have R&D operations, to create, protect and utilize IPRs in India, Improve awareness of the value of copyright for creators, and to consider incentives to promote R&D.
- Promoting ‘infusion of funds to public R&D units’, providing special incentives for creation of IPRs in green technologies and manufacture of energy efficient equipment.
- Introduce IPRs as part of academic curriculum in educational institutions, increase awareness of international mechanisms and treaties to encourage creation and protection of IPRs, encourage and incentivize IP generation and utilization among students at all levels, encourage innovations in the agriculture sector, and encourage the registration of Geographical Indications.

---

<sup>7</sup> Objective 2 of the Indian Intellectual Property Policy 12 May 2016

- Take steps to increase domestic filings of patent applications promote India's rich heritage of traditional knowledge etc.

### **LEGAL AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK**

To encourages continuous flow of innovation a strong and balanced legal framework<sup>8</sup> is required to fuel a vibrant knowledge economy. India recognizes that effective protection of IP rights is essential for making optimal use of the innovative and creative capabilities of its people. India has a long history of IP laws which has incorporated national needs and international commitments.

The existing laws were either enacted or revised after the TRIPS Agreement and are fully compliant with it. These laws along with various judicial decisions provide a stable and effective legal framework for protection and promotion of IPRs. Since it is difficult to predict the reach of existing laws in a changing and dynamic knowledge field, it becomes necessary to carry out legislative changes, as may be required from time to time. The legal framework may also be utilized to enhance transparency and efficiency in the administration and enforcement of IPR laws. The steps to be taken towards attaining this objective are outlined below:-

- Review existing IP laws to update and improve, to engage constructively in the negotiation of international treaties and agreements in consultation with stakeholders, continue to engage actively and constructively in the deliberations to develop legally binding international instrument to protect Traditional Knowledge, Genetic Resources and Traditional Cultural Expressions and to pursue transfer of clean technology and know-how from developed countries to India.
- Review and update IP related rules etc for clarity, simplification and streamlining, administration and enforcement of IP rights, undertake an in-depth study.
- Identify important areas of study and research for future policy development, interplay amongst IP laws, IP interface with competition law and guidelines for authorities whose jurisdictions impact administration or enforcement of IPRs, protect Trade Secrets and examine the issues of technology transfer, relating to SEPs etc.

---

<sup>8</sup> Objective 3 of the Indian Intellectual Property Policy 12 May 2016

**ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT**

The Offices of Intellectual Property Rights are the cornerstone of an efficient and balanced IPR system, administering laws, granting or registering IP rights, providing IPR related services to users, including dissemination of IPR related information for the benefit of research & development and furthering of innovation in the country. As IPRs increase in significance and contribute to economic development, the importance and role of IP administration and management<sup>9</sup> has also expanded. The IPR infrastructure is one of the key elements of enhanced competitiveness in the globalized international economic paradigm.

The steps to be taken towards attaining this objective are outlined below:-

- Augment manpower after analyzing projected workload, speedy liquidation of backlog, study and review the organizational and cadre structure, processes of recruitment, training, career development, performance based incentives to attract and retain the best talent to enhance efficiency and productivity.
- Modernize the physical and ICT Infrastructure, accelerate e-filings, e-processing and other e-services.
- Promote interaction between various IP offices and public R&D institutions, make efforts to include TKDL as a part of PCT minimum documentation, establish close cooperation between IPOs.
- Introduce approaches and mechanisms to benefit the IP system, create a Cell for IPR Promotion and Management and explore the possibility of expedited examination of patent applications to promote manufacturing in India.
- Enhance international and bilateral cooperation with Indian Missions abroad to follow IP developments, fix and adhere to timelines for grant of registrations and disposal of opposition matters, adopt best practices for filing and tracking systems,

---

<sup>9</sup> Objective 4 of the Indian Intellectual Property Policy 12 May 2016

create a service-oriented culture to make the IP office user friendly, take steps to expedite digitization of the Design office, ensure availability of public records online and offline and to conduct periodic audits of processes in IP administration .

- Implement quality standards with the aim to obtain ISO certification, to establish effective coordination between its office and National Biodiversity Authority to provide continuous training to staff of the IP Office to update them of developments in procedures, and to remove disparities, if any, among different branches of the trademark registries and patent offices etc.

### **COMMERCIALIZATION OF IPRS**

The monetary value and economic reward for the owners of IP rights comes only from their commercialization. A concerted effort must be required for capitalizing the existing IP assets in the country. Entrepreneurship should be encouraged so that the financial value of IPRS<sup>10</sup> may be captured. Existing mechanisms including Incubators and Accelerators set up to promote entrepreneurship should be strengthened with IP oriented services. The steps to be taken towards attaining this objective are outlined below:-

- CIPAM shall be incorporated, promote licensing and technology transfer for IPRS, provide support for MSMEs, incentivize Indian inventors, MSMEs and start-ups to acquire and commercialize IPRS in other countries also.
- Examine availability of Standard Essential Patents (SEPs) on fair, reasonable and non-discriminatory terms, Identify opportunities for marketing Indian IPR-based products, Promote collaborative IP generation and commercialization efforts between R&D institutions, Industry, Academia and Funding Agencies, ensure enhanced access to affordable medicines and other healthcare solutions.

---

<sup>10</sup> Objective 5 of the Indian Intellectual Property Policy 12 May 2016

- Streamline regulatory processes to ensure timely approval for manufacturing and marketing of drugs, make efforts to reduce dependency on active pharmaceutical ingredients (API) imports, support the financial aspects of IPR commercialization etc.
- Promote use of Free and Open Source Software along with adoption of open standards, promote going-to-market activities etc.

### **ENFORCEMENT AND ADJUDICATION**

As we know that IP rights are essentially private rights, it is the primary duty of the protecting IP rights is on the IPR owners who can seek legal remedies for enforcement of their rights. Along with providing an effective mechanism for enforcement of IP rights, it is equally important to balance the rights of the public in a manner conducive to social and economic welfare and to prevent misuse or abuse of IP rights.

There is a need to build respect for IPR among the general public and to sensitize the inventors and creators of IP on measures for protection and enforcement of their rights. At the same time, there is also a need to build the capacity of the enforcement agencies<sup>11</sup> at various levels, including strengthening of IPR cells in State police forces. Measures to check counterfeiting and piracy also need to be identified and undertaken. In this regard, the definitions of “counterfeit trademark goods” and “pirated copyright goods” shall serve as the guiding principles. Regular IPR workshops at judicial academies would facilitate effective adjudication of IPR disputes. Multi-disciplinary IP courses/modules for other stakeholders are also needed. The steps to be taken towards attaining this objective are outlined below:-

- Create awareness of the value of IP and respect for IP culture, take strong measures against attempts to treat generic drugs as spurious or counterfeit, undertake stringent measures to curb manufacture and sale of misbranded, adulterated and spurious drugs, public awareness including technology based measures, will be reinforced to combat offline and online piracy.

---

<sup>11</sup> Objective 6 of the Indian Intellectual Property Policy 12 May 2016

- Small technology firms for support of IP rights provided through easy to-use portals, Assistance to smaller firms for protection of their IPRs, pursue incidents of misappropriation of TK, GR and TCE in other countries vigorously, strengthen the enforcement mechanisms for better protection of IP rights etc.
- Facilitate effective adjudication of IP disputes through different measures.

### **Human Capital Development**

The IPR scenario is dynamic and fast changing with increasing globalization, advancement of technologies, digital environment, development imperatives and global public policy issues. It is important to build national capacity for providing thought leadership<sup>12</sup> in the IPR field. Continuous policy research is also needed on empirical and topical IPR areas of relevance with an interdisciplinary perspective at the national and international level. This research would enrich the process of policy, law, strategy development and international negotiations at the government and organizational levels.

In order to harness the full potential of IPRs for economic growth, it is essential to develop an increasing pool of IPR professionals and experts in spheres such as policy and law, strategy development, administration and enforcement. IPR expertise would thus need to be developed and increased in industry, academia, legal practitioners, judiciary, IP users and civil society. In addition, there will be enhancement of multidisciplinary human and institutional capacity for policy development, teaching, training, research and skill building. Such a reservoir of experts will facilitate in increasing generation of IP assets in the country and their utilization for development purposes. The steps to be taken towards attaining this objective are outlined below:-

- Strengthen and empower RGNIIPM, develop links with other similar entities at the international level, provide legal training for examiners, strengthen IP Chairs in educational institutes of higher learning to provide quality teaching and research, develop teaching capacity and curricula and evaluate their work on performance based criteria.

---

<sup>12</sup> Objective 7 of the Indian Intellectual Property Policy 12 May 2016

- Introduce multi-disciplinary IP course in all major training institutes, making IPR an integral part of the curriculum in all legal, technical, medical and management educational institutions, strengthen existing and create new IPR cells and technology development and management units and encourage formulation of institutional IP Policy/ Strategy in Government Departments, Higher Education, Research and Technical Institutions etc.
- Progressively introduce IP teaching in Schools, Colleges and other Educational Institutions, facilitate Industry Associations, Inventor and Creators Associations and IP Support Institutions to raise awareness of IP issues, develop distance learning and on-line courses on IP for all categories of users; strengthen IP teaching in open universities and centers of skill development and strengthen IP Teaching, Research and Training in collaboration with WIPO, WTO, other International Organizations.

### **CONCLUSION:**

Recent innovation policies by the government of India have been adopted at various levels with the objectives of address issues of skill shortage, improvement in science, development of innovative solution for commercial application and finally to establish an effective innovation system. Innovation policies in India that claim to cater to firm level technological capabilities misses out an economics that largely define the scope of innovative activities and narrated demand condition. Finally innovation policy in India is ambivalent towards global production of networks. Comparative advantages driving production networks are not static while economic policies should ensure sustained demand for innovations, innovation policies in India at this juncture should cater to two definite goals namely streamlining of available skills to seize opportunities of specialisation, industrial development and knowledge economy and achieve frontier research and development focused on pro-poor innovations and green technologies.

The approached IPR policy is comprehensive which reiterates India's stand in terms of the agreements on trade related aspect of IPR. A systematic implementation of the steps and strategies mentioned in the policy will promote a holistic and conducive environment to top the full potential of IPR for the country's growth and economic developments.