

(b) if so, whether Bokaro Steel Ltd. proposes to establish engineering and medical colleges in Bokaro, if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) Bokaro Steel Plant (BSL) has not set up any engineering/medical college.

(b) No, Sir. However, a request has been received from Deputy Commissioner, Bokaro by SAIL on 18.04.2016 for making available 25 acres of land for establishment of a medical college and hospital by the Government of Jharkhand.

Families settled in India after India-Bangladesh Enclave Treaty

*258. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Indians living in the Indian mainland after the enclave treaty between India and Bangladesh, have gone back to Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) how many families have settled in India after the treaty?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH): (a) and (b) There are no reports of Indians settled in Indian mainland having gone back to Bangladesh after the enclave treaty between India and Bangladesh.

(c) 201 families of erstwhile Indian enclaves in Bangladesh have settled in India after the treaty.

Shortcomings in IPR Policy

*259. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the national Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy falls short of specifics;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is demand from IPR experts both in India and abroad that Section 3(d) of the Indian Patents Act restrains innovation; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The National IPR Policy approved on 12th May 2016 lays down the following seven objectives:—

1. IPR Awareness: To create public awareness about the economic, social and cultural benefits of IPRs among all sections of society
2. Generation of IPRs: To stimulate the generation of IPRs
3. Legal and Legislative Framework: To have strong and effective IPR laws, which balance the interests of rights owners with larger public interest
4. Administration and Management: To modernize and strengthen service-oriented IPR administration
5. Commercialization of IPR: Get value for IPRs through commercialization
6. Enforcement and Adjudication: To strengthen the enforcement and adjudicatory mechanisms for combating IPR infringements
7. Human Capital Development: To strengthen and expand human resources, institutions and capacities for teaching, training, research and skill building in IPRs

The Policy is a vision document that lays the roadmap for future development in the field of IPRs. It is comprehensive and holistic, and cannot be said to lack specifics. It lists specific action points to be implemented towards fulfillment of the aforementioned objectives. These action points have been assigned to specific nodal departments for implementation. Already, certain points like transfer of the administration of the Copyright Act, 1957 and Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design Act, 2000, along with their associated Registries, to Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion have been acted upon and the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules accordingly changed. Similarly, augmentation of manpower, including recruitment of 458 Patent Examiners, has been done.

(c) and (d) While certain parties have raised a demand against Section 3(d) of the Indian Patents Act, 1970 from time to time, there is no evidence to show that Section 3(d) restrains innovation.