



Industry-University Linkage Index

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Recently, the **PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry in association with the Ministry of Science and Technology** has released the Industry-University Index assessing **input-output relations between the education sector (Universities) and industries.**

- Industry linkages are found **moderate in India** with an overall score of **4.7** on a scale of 10.
- **Karnataka, Kerala, and Gujarat** have **topped** in University-Industry Linkages (UILs) and have scored **7.8, 7.3 and 6.7** respectively.
- Most of the **northeastern states** are at the **bottom of the stack, while larger states** such as **West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, and Bihar** are **poor performers.**
- The survey identifies **10 sectors for improving industry linkage** through capacity building, research and development activity, including agro and food processing, textiles, information technology (IT) and IT-enabled services, energy, cement, pharmaceuticals, and automotive sectors.
- The index highlighted that the **Bayh Dole Act of US** of the 1980s has been proven the **best model** in strengthening university-industry linkages.
 - This act has been implemented by many countries world over.
 - **India** is at a **very nascent stage** of developing strong linkages between universities and industries.
- One of the key bottle-neck in the country has been the **absence of a clear policy** for strengthening linkages between the university and industry.
- The index emphasized **revival of the Protection and Utilization of Public-Funded Intellectual Property (PUPFIP) Bill** which was tabled in 2008 but later withdrawn from Parliament.

The PUPFIP bill was prepared on the lines of the Bayh Dole Act.

Bayh Dole Act

- The Bayh-Dole Act, formally known as the Patent and Trademark Act Amendments of 1980, added a new official policy for the granting of patents in the United States.

- The Act created a viable route by which new insights and valuable research results from universities and other institutions can make their way efficiently to start-ups and established firms.

This law settled a longstanding issue about the patenting of federally-funded projects.

Protection and Utilization of Public-Funded Intellectual Property (PUPFIP) Bill, 2008

- It seeks to provide incentives for creating and commercializing intellectual property from public-funded research.
- The Bill requires the scientist who creates an intellectual property to immediately inform the research institution.

The institution shall disclose this information to the government within 60 days.

- The scientist shall be paid a minimum of 30% of net royalties received from the PUPFIP.
- Failure of the scientist to intimate the institution, and of the institution to inform the government carries penalties, which include fines and recovery of the grant funds.

Source:Mint