NBKR INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
Innovation & Entrepreneurship Policy (NIEP)

Working spaces
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MISSION

To find and help young innovators as they develop self-sustaining business concepts. In order to maximize the entrepreneurial potential of the young brains, it seeks to promote the innovation ecosystem within the institution. To provide a welcoming and energetic environment that will encourage student entrepreneurs, startups, and SMEs to be innovative and to design technology-based goods and services that will create jobs and boost the local and national economies.

VISION

By 2024, India hopes to have a strong economy. In order to succeed, it must develop the structures and mechanisms necessary to transform the current demographic dividend into highly skilled technical labour capable of leading-edge research, innovation, and deep-tech entrepreneurship. A framework for imagining an educational system focused on startups and entrepreneurship prospects for students and faculties is provided by the "National Student and Faculty Startup policy 2019." The rules offer teachers and students at the NBKR Institute for Science & Technology opportunities to build entrepreneurial agendas, manage IPR ownership, licence technology, and share equity in startups or businesses founded by faculty and students. Innovation in education is still not at the forefront in India. To effect the necessary cultural and mental shift

A framework and guidelines are urgently needed to achieve the necessary cultural and attitudinal shift and to guarantee that the "Innovation and Startup" culture serves as the main fulcrum of our higher education system. By following these rules, NBKRIST will be able to actively support its teachers, staff, and students as they engage in innovation and entrepreneurship (I&E)-related activities, thereby inspiring students and faculty to think about starting their own businesses and becoming entrepreneurs as a vocation.

ABSTRACT

The National Innovation and Startup Policy (NISP) of the NBKR Institute of Science & Technology (NBKRIST) will enable the students and faculty actively engage in innovation and entrepreneurship related activities. This framework will also facilitate the institute administration in bringing uniformity in terms of Intellectual Property ownership, management, technology, licensing and institutional Startup policy. This enables in creation of a robust innovation and startup ecosystem within and beyond the campus.

Guidelines for Implementing the Innovation and Startup Policy in the institute

These guidelines will enable the faculty, staff and students to participate in Innovation and Entrepreneurship (I&E) related activities.

National Innovation and Startup Policy for the Faculty and Students

1. Strategies and Governance
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i. Minimum 1% fund of the total annual budget of the institution shall be allocated for funding and supporting innovation and startups related activities through the creation of separate ‘Innovation fund’.

ii. Proposals shall be sent for external funding through government (state and central) such as DST, DBT, MHRD, AICTE, TDB, TIFAC, DSIR, CSIR, BIRAC, NSTEDB, NRDC, Startup India, Invest India, MeitY, MSDE, MSME, AP Innovation society, APSCHE – QAC etc. and non-government agencies.

iii. Institute may also raise the funds through sponsorships, Alumni support and donations. The Institute should actively engage alumni network for promoting Innovation & Entrepreneurship (I&E).

2. Startups enabling Institutional Infrastructure
   
i. This Pre-Incubation/Incubation facility shall be accessible 24X7 to students, staff and faculty of all disciplines and departments.

   ii. Providing seminar halls, cubical workspace, Conference halls, internet, library, telephone, and fax and transportation for the students, staff.

   iii. The startups promotion is processed with the help of promoting team constituting with NBKRIST_NISP formulating committee, Alumni subject experts and respected industrial experts.

3. Nurturing Innovations and Startups

   • Short-term/ six-month/ one-year part-time entrepreneurship training.
   • Mentorship support on a regular basis to encourage, promoting and meeting the objectives. NBKRIST offer mentoring and other relevant services through Pre-incubation/Incubation units in-return for fees, equity sharing and (or) zero payment basis. The modalities regarding Equity Sharing in Startups supported through these units will depend upon the nature of services offered by these units.
   • Facilitation in a variety of areas including technology development, ideation, creativity, design thinking, fundraising, financial management, new venture planning, business model development, product development, brand-development, human resource management as well as law and regulations impacting a business.
   • Institute may also link the startups to other seed-fund providers/ angel funds/ venture funds or itself may set up seed-fund once the incubation activities mature.
The Institute Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) cell help intellectual property protection allow licensing of IPR from institute to start up. Students and faculty members intending to initiate a startup based on the technology developed or co-developed by them or the technology owned by the institute allowed to take a license in the said technology on easy term, either in terms of equity in the venture and or license fees and/or royalty to obviate the early stage financial burden of the promoters.

4. **Product Ownership Rights for Technologies Developed by Institute** will be processed with respect to as the case applied in coordination with formulation committee.

a. When institute facilities / funds are used substantially or when IPR is developed as a part of curriculum/ academic activity, IPR is to be jointly owned by inventors and the institute.

b. On the other hand, if product/ IPR is developed by innovators not using any institute facilities, outside office hours (for staff and faculty) or not as a part of curriculum by student, then product/ IPR will be entirely owned by inventors in proportion to the contributions made by them. In this case, inventors can decide to license the technology to third parties or use the technology the way they deem fit.

c. If there is a dispute in ownership, a minimum five member committee consisting of two faculty members (having developed sufficient IPR and translated to commercialization), two of the institute’s alumni/industry experts (having experience in technology commercialization) and one legal adviser with experience in IPR, will examine the issue after meeting the inventors and help them settle this, hopefully to everybody’s satisfaction. Institute can use alumni/faculty of other institutes as members, if they cannot find sufficiently experienced alumni/faculty of their own.

d. Institute IPR cell or incubation center will only be a coordinator and facilitator for providing services to faculty, staff and students. They will have no say on how the invention is carried out, how it is patented or how it is to be licensed. If institute is to pay for patent filing, they can have a committee which can examine whether the IPR is worth patenting. The committee should consist of faculty who have experience and excelled in technology translation. If inventors are using their own funds or non institute funds, then they alone should have a say in patenting.

e. Institute’s decision-making body with respect to incubation / IPR / technologylicensing will consist of faculty and experts who have excelled in technology translation. Other faculty in the department / institute will have no say, including heads of department, heads of institutes, deans or registrars. f. Interdisciplinary research and publication on startup and entrepreneurship would be promoted by the institution.
5. Creating Innovation Pipeline and Pathways for Entrepreneurs at Institute Level

i. Spreading awareness among students, faculty and staff about the value of entrepreneurship and its role in career development or employability should be a part of the institutional entrepreneurial agenda.

ii. Students/staff should be taught that innovation (technology, process or business innovation) is a mechanism to solve the problems of the society and consumers. Entrepreneurs should innovate with focus on the market niche.

iii. Students should be encouraged to develop entrepreneurial mindset through learning by exposing them to train in cognitive skills (e.g. design thinking, critical thinking, etc.), by inviting first generation local entrepreneurs or experts to address young minds.

iv. Initiatives like idea and innovation competitions, hackathons, workshops, boot camps, seminars, conferences, exhibitions, mentoring by academic and industry personnel, throwing real life challenges, awards and recognition should be routinely organized.

v. To prepare the students for creating the start up through the education, integration of education activities with enterprise-related activities should be done.

6. Norms to promote the Faculty Startups

For better coordination of the entrepreneurial activities, norms for faculty to do startups should be created by the institutes.

i. Role of faculty may vary from being an owner/direct promoter, mentor, consultant or as on-board member of the startup.

ii. Institutes should work on developing a policy on 'conflict of interests' to ensure that the regular duties of the faculty don’t suffer owing to his/her involvement in the startup activities.

iii. Faculty startup may consist of faculty members alone or with students or with faculty of other institutes or with alumni or with other entrepreneurs.

iv. In case the faculty/staff holds the executive or managerial position for more than three months in a startup, they will go on sabbatical/leave without pay/utilize existing leave.

v. Faculty must clearly separate and distinguish on-going research at the institute from the work conducted at the startup/company.

vi. In case of selection of a faculty start up by an outside national or international accelerator, a maximum leave (as sabbatical/existing leave/unpaid leave/casual leave/earned leave) of one semester/year (or even more depending upon the decision of review committee constituted by the institute) may be permitted to the faculty.

vii. Faculty must not accept gifts from the startup.

viii. Faculty must not involve research staff or other staff of institute in activities at the startup and vice-versa.

7. Pedagogy and Learning Interventions for Entrepreneurship Development
i. Student clubs/ bodies/ departments must be created for organizing competitions, boot camps, workshops, awards, etc. These bodies should be involved in institutional strategy planning to ensure enhancement of the student’s thinking and responding ability.

ii. Institutes should start annual ‘INNOVATION & ENTREPRENEURSHIP AWARD’ to recognize outstanding ideas, successful enterprises and contributors for motivating promoting and stabilizing the innovation and enterprises ecosystem within the institute.

iii. For creating awareness among the students, the teaching methods should include case studies on business failure and real-life experience reports by startups.

iv. Tolerating and encouraging failures: Our systems are not designed for tolerating and encouraging failure. Failures need to be elaborately analyzed and debated to imbibe that failure is a part of life, thus helping in reducing the social stigma associated with it. Very importantly, this should be a part of institute’s philosophy and culture.

v. Innovation champions should be nominated from within the students/ faculty/ staff for each department/ stream of study.

8. Innovative ideas of the students and faculty processed with as shown in fig. from idea stage to business model plan.

9. IIC Institutes should scout student innovation on the following themes:
   a. Healthcare & Biomedical devices.
   b. Agriculture & Rural Development.
   c. Smart Vehicles/ Electric vehicle/ Electric vehicle motor and battery technology.
   d. Food Processing.
   e. Robotics and Drones.
   f. Waste management.
   g. Clean & Potable water.
   h. Renewable and affordable Energy.
   i. IoT based technologies (e.g. Security & Surveillance systems etc.)
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j. ICT, cyber-physical systems, Blockchain, Cognitive computing, Cloud computing, AI & ML.
k. Social Innovation

10. Some attractive Facilities

- Incubation space for Startups
- Fabrication shop
11. Others:

NBKRI ST does not guarantee success and/or feasibility of the technology transferred from the Institute.

b. The above policy is subject to periodical review and amendment at any time.

c. Any/all disputed between the parties shall be referred for arbitration to the Director, NBKRI ST or person so nominated by him/her, whose decision will be final and binding upon the parties. The place of adjudication shall be Vidyanagar, Kota (Mandalam), Tirupati (Dist)

Note: Agreement between incubate company and NBKRI ST will be discussed legally and will be reviewed with respect time.

NISP Coordinator

Director