

An Analysis of Intellectual Property Rights Registration Constraints: A Case in Laguna State Polytechnic University - Santa Cruz Campus

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Abstract

Today, Intellectual property rights registrations make a significant contribution to the institution as well as in the inventors. The Laguna State Polytechnic University Sta. Cruz Campus, encourage faculty members and researchers to be more energetic in creation of commercializable and/or patentable technologies based in their areas of specialization. Faculty members innovation awarded in the form of financial incentives provided by documents evidences to support the claims. To date, issues and concerned of the faculty members such as in identifying the organizational and personal constraints remained unsolved. Utilized descriptive survey with the regular faculty members as respondents from the agencies were chosen in convenience sampling depends on their availability. In this paper, revealed that most of the respondents felt incompetence and there is no significant effect on profile of the faculty members on organizational and personal constraints in line of the utility model registration. Data collected and interpreted will be then recommended to be used by the Intellectual Technology Support Organization Unit of the University that can help the faculty members increase knowledge and ability to register utility model as inventions.

Keywords: Intellectual Property Rights; Registration Constraints; Contribution;

Introduction

Laguna State Polytechnic University technology is being mandated to conduct research along with the provision of advanced education, undertaking of sustainable extension and production services, and providing progressive leadership in its areas of specialization, as stated in the University Research Incentive Manual System, LSPU Board Resolution No. 1210, series of 2015. In addition, intellectual property rights should be emphasized as subject to ownership and require protection from theft or unauthorized use. Therefore, all forms of IP derived from LSPU-funded research, including, among others, inventions, discoveries, original scholarly works, authorship or creativity, trademarks, microorganisms, biological and non-biological processes, and new plant varieties, shall be governed by the policies and guidelines as detailed in the IPR Manual.

According to the Registrability Report, a utility model (UM) entitles the right holder to prohibit others from economically exploiting the UM without his permission as long as the UM is new. They are less expensive, easier to obtain, and subject to fewer severe patentability requirements than innovation patents. Miro and Amparado (2019) conducted research about intellectual property rights and stated that faculty members of the University of Cebu Lapu-Lapu and Mandaue were less aware of utility models, industrial design, and geographical indications and that there was a need to strengthen the knowledge and awareness of intellectual property and rights.

It is stated in the World Organization Property Organization that, similar to patents, utility models protect new technical inventions by granting a limited exclusive right to prevent others from commercially exploiting the protected inventions without the consent of the right holders. In order to obtain protection, an application must be filed, and a utility model must be granted. They are sometimes referred to as "short-term patents," "utility innovations," or "innovation patents." A utility model is difficult to describe because it varies per country. In general, utility models are regarded to be particularly well suited for protecting inventions that make small changes to or adaptations of existing things or have a short commercial life. Utility model systems are commonly used by local inventors.

The research program is important to an institution because it enables it to produce income-generating activities throughout the whole university as well as in the nearby municipalities. It can also help faculty members who are the important producers of commercialized inventions and can have an important role in economic development by taking new ideas with them into industry. In addition, inventors can directly be involved in technology transfer

activities through the extension services of their institution, thus continuously contributing to touching the lives of the people in their community.

Researchers thought there was a big difference between faculty members' organizational and personal constraints, so they wanted to find out if faculty at Laguna State Polytechnic University had trouble registering utility models with the help of the university. However, giving importance to the institution's investment in protecting the intellectual property that has developed through extensive research and development, the researchers also consider the demographic profile of the respondents to analyze if there is a significant effect on the organizational and personal constraints in the registration of utility models in partner agencies

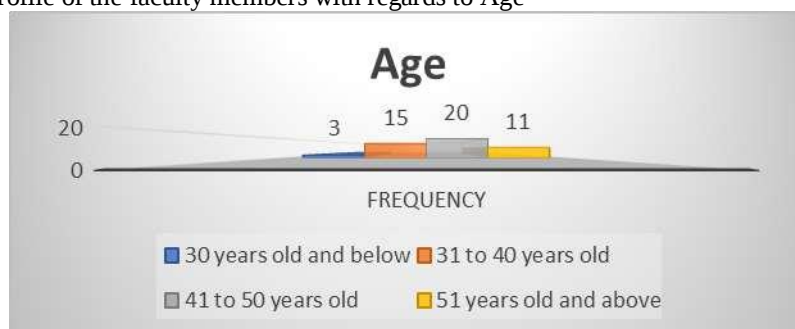
Methodology

The researchers used a descriptive method in gathering the data on faculty members' demographic profiles, organizational and personal constraints issues, and concerns at the Laguna State Polytechnic University Sta. Cruz Campus. At the time of the study, only one (1) set of questionnaires issued to actual respondents representing faculty members was available. They were distributed online through networking sites. The data was analyzed to meet the goal of the study and put together in a series of figures and tables.

Results and Discussions

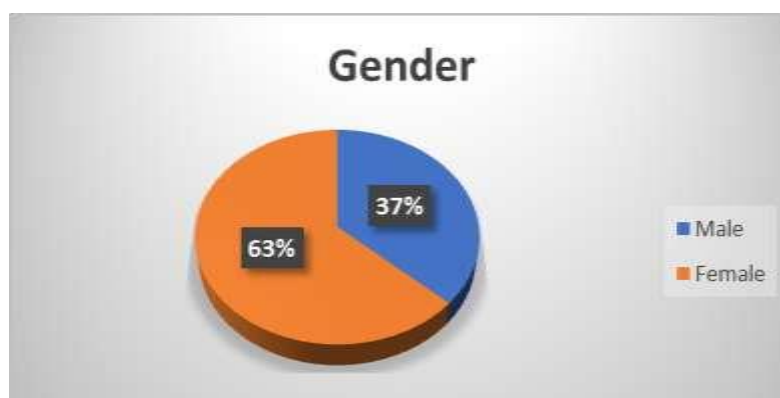
The findings and their implications regarding in the study on an analysis of intellectual property rights registration constraints: a case in Laguna State Polytechnic University - Santa Cruz Campus.

Figure 1. Profile of the faculty members with regards to Age



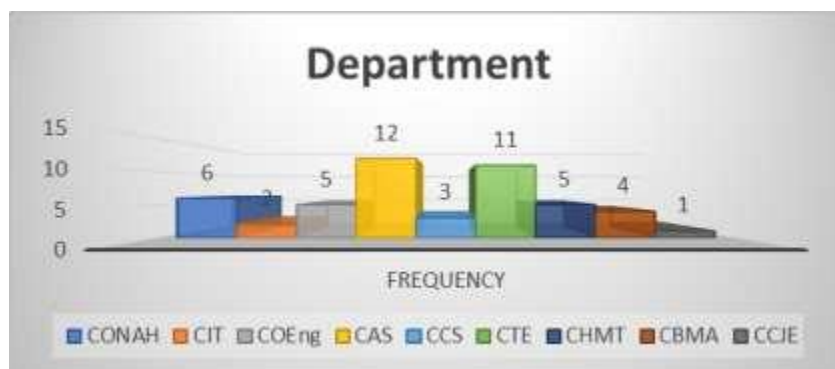
Graph shows that ages “41 to 50 years old” have the highest frequency of twenty (20) or 40.82% of the total respondent. And have fifteen (15) or 30.61% of the respondent are “31 to 40 years old”. While the ages “30 years old and below” received the lowest frequency of three (3) or 6.12% of the total respondents. This means that the profile of the faculty members with regards to Age were majority middle adulthood during the time of the study.

Figure 2. Profile of the faculty members with regards to Gender



Graph shows that gender “Female” has the highest frequency of thirty-one (31) or 63.27% of the total respondent. While the gender “Male” received the lowest frequency of eighteen (18) or 36.73% of the total respondents. This means that the profile of the faculty members with regards to Gender were majority female during the time of the study.

Figure 3. Profile of the faculty members with regards to Department



Graph shows that department “College of Arts and Sciences” have the highest frequency of twelve (12) or 24.49% of the total respondent. And have eleven (11) or 22.45% of the respondent are from “College of Teacher Education”. While the department “College of Criminal Justice Education” received the lowest frequency of one (1) or 2.04% of the total respondents. This means that the profile of the faculty members with regards to Department were majority from College of Arts and Sciences and College of Teacher Education during the time of the study.

Figure 4. Profile of the faculty members with regards to Academic Rank



Graph shows that rank “Instructor I” have the highest frequency of thirty (30) or 61.22% of the total respondent. And have four (4) or 8.16% of the respondent are “Assistant Professor IV”. While the rank “Assistant Professor II” received the lowest frequency of one (1) or 2.04% of the total respondents. This means that the profile of the faculty members with regards to Academic Rank were majority instructors during the time of the study.

Table 1. Level of issues and concerns of the faculty members in terms of Organizational Constraints

Statements	Mean	SD	Remarks
Accommodation and office facilities in conducting the study for utility model.	4.06	0.85	Agree
Access and training to use patent information databases	3.92	0.98	Agree
Concerns on qualifications and skills of faculty in conducting innovations and documentations.	3.88	1.01	Agree
Library resources to conduct research	3.96	0.87	Agree
Human relations and experienced of staff and administrative on ITSO.	3.96	0.91	Agree
Organizational culture	3.88	0.86	Agree
Practices in management consideration in line of utility model registration	4.00	0.96	Agree
Risk tolerance of the organizational on the target level of risks	3.92	0.86	Agree
Ethical consideration and intention during working out the utility model.	4.06	0.83	Agree
Issues on research quality	3.92	0.95	Agree

Overall Mean = 3.96

Standard Deviation = 0.903

Verbal Interpretation = High

Legend:

Scale	Range	Remarks	Verbal Interpretation
5	4.20-5.00	Strongly Agree	Very High
4	3.40-4.19	Agree	High
3	2.60-3.39	Moderately Agree	Moderately High
2	1.80-2.59	Disagree	Low
1	1.00-1.79	Strongly Disagree	Very Low

Based on the respondents' perceptions, the level of issues and concerns of the faculty members in terms of Organizational Constraints was generally *high*. The *accommodation and office facilities in conducting the study for utility model, ethical consideration and intention during working out the utility model* have ($M=4.06$, $SD=0.85$, 0.83) and *library resources to conduct research and human relations and experienced of staff and administrative on ITSO* with ($M=3.96$, $SD=0.87$, 0.91). They are concerns on *qualifications and skills of faculty in conducting innovations and documentations and organizational culture* with ($M=3.88$, $SD=1.01$, 0.86); and this item got the lowest rating. All item indicators got a verbal interpretation of *high*, as disclosed by the overall mean of 3.96 and supported with standard deviation value of 0.903.

Table 2. Level of issues and concerns of the faculty members in terms of Personal Constraints

Statements	Mean	SD	Remarks
<i>Lack of awareness</i>	3.57	1.02	Agree
<i>Lack of understanding</i>	3.51	1.06	Agree
<i>Inadequate time for utility models documents due the educational activities.</i>	3.86	0.98	Agree
<i>Undeveloped mindset in pursuing the registration</i>	3.67	1.05	Agree
<i>Lack of enough expertise</i>	3.65	1.07	Agree
<i>Feel pressure or frustration during the process of documentation</i>	3.76	0.97	Agree
<i>Lack of theoretical guidance or knowledge of patent draft and patent search</i>	3.65	1.03	Agree
<i>Incompetence</i>	3.22	1.12	Moderately Agree
<i>Work place environment</i>	3.43	1.12	Agree
<i>Insufficiency of interest towards documentation up to registration.</i>	3.41	1.14	Agree

Overall Mean = 3.57

Standard Deviation = 1.062

Verbal Interpretation = High

Legend:

Scale	Range	Remarks	Verbal Interpretation
5	4.20-5.00	Strongly Agree	Very High
4	3.40-4.19	Agree	High
3	2.60-3.39	Moderately Agree	Moderately High
2	1.80-2.59	Disagree	Low
1	1.00-1.79	Strongly Disagree	Very Low

Based on the respondents' perceptions, the level of issues and concerns of the faculty members in terms of Personal Constraints was generally *high*. The *inadequate time for utility models documents due the educational activities* have ($M=3.86$, $SD=0.98$) and *feel pressure or frustration during the process of documentation* with ($M=3.76$, $SD=0.97$). They *incompetence* with ($M=3.22$, $SD=1.12$); and this item got the lowest rating. All item indicators got a verbal interpretation of *moderately high to high*, as disclosed by the overall mean of 3.57 and supported with standard deviation value of 1.062.

Table 3. Significant effect of Profile in the issues and concerns of the faculty members

Age	Beta	t-value	p-value	Analysis
Organizational Constraints	0.098	0.984	0.330	Not Significant
Personal Constraints	0.081	0.041	0.967	Not Significant
Gender				
Organizational Constraints	-0.129	-0.734	0.467	Not Significant
Personal Constraints	0.128	0.882	0.383	Not Significant
Department				
Organizational Constraints	0.254	0.584	0.562	Not Significant
Personal Constraints	0.285	0.793	0.432	Not Significant
Academic Rank				
Organizational Constraints	-0.277	-0.416	0.679	Not Significant
Personal Constraints	0.791	1.441	0.156	Not Significant
Adjusted R-Square:	0.2628			
F-value:	1.7068			
Sig.:	0.1927			

Results revealed that *Issues and Concerns* had no effect on profile of the faculty members. The beta coefficient indicates that for every standard deviation unit increase in *Organizational Constraints and Personal Constraints* there is a corresponding unit increase in the profile of the faculty members. The t-value of *Organizational Constraints and Personal Constraints* is not significant having a p-value of greater than 0.05 level of significance. This means that the profile of the faculty members to the *Organizational Constraints and Personal Constraints* are not influenced by age, sex, department and academic rank. Based on the data, it is shown that there is “no significant effect on profile of the faculty members” at 0.05 level of significance. It shows that the null hypothesis stating that “*There is no significant effect on profile of the faculty members*” is *accepted*, it can inferred that there is “no significant” effect between them.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The researchers concluded that an analysis of intellectual property rights registration constraints: a case at Laguna State Polytechnic University-Santa Cruz Campus relative issues and concerns about organizational constraints found that the organization had provided library access, an ITSO office, given training, hired competent staff in the ITSO office, and reviewed research but was still not meeting the high impact in producing the utility model of the respondents.

Based on personal constraints, many issues and concerns relate to utility model registration since those results show that the respondents agree that there is no sufficient capability to produce utility models and register them through the ITSO office.

Lastly, the result of the study on the effect of demographic profile on the organizational and personal constraints revealed that there was no significant means that all the respondents’ demographic profiles had no connection to their ability to register utility models.

Recommendations

The researchers then suggest that the results be used by the ITSO Unit of the Laguna State Polytechnic University, which can help faculty members learn more about and become better at registering utility models as inventions that benefit the university and the faculty members, as well as the researchers.

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