



Industry-Academia-Research/Government Interface (IARGI)

A FICCI-MFPI Initiative

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Preamble

- Public-Private Partnerships gaining importance.
 Eg : Industry-Academia-Research/Government Interface
 - Eg : Industry-Academia-Research/Government Interface (IARGI)
- One way for industries to enhance their technological innovation capabilities and develop new applications is to collaborate with universities and public knowledge institutes.
- Intended for longer-term basic research (LTBR) by academics in close contact with industrial researchers in areas with a good potential for innovation and challenging scientific questions.





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- Industrial partner and FICCI/MFPI/CSIR together finance an IARGI.
- IARGI provides an insight into how fundamental science can add to innovation, and, ultimately, commercialization in industries/firms.
- IARGI is developed, managed, and executed by CSIR/MFPI and could provide a tool to help shape the (open) innovation process from a basic science perspective.





- In moving frontiers of knowledge, universities are important contributors to technological innovation, thru basic/applied research.
- Generic links b/w universities & industry like graduate recruitment, scientific publications or patents add to innovation capacity of companies.
- However, organized relationship, such as IARGI, for contract research, consultancy etc. play an important role in driving the innovation processes.
- IARGIs also realized by establishing a research lab at/near academic premises, for more collaborative research and longer-term relationships. (Eg: Godrej R & D Center at ICT).
- Every IARGI is a research program, consisting of multiple projects and different in that within a PPP, a company can be connected to several *univ's* distributed in a regional network (in contrast to global distribution).
- FICCI/MFPI/CSIR serve as link b/w universities and companies.



Aims & Objectives of IARGI

- Generated knowledge should find its way more efficiently & effectively to existing industries and entrepreneurs.
- MFPI/CSIR along with FICCI support commercialization and entrepreneurship.
- IARGI is intended for LTBR by MFPI/CSIR scientists in close contact with industrial & academic researchers in areas with a good potential for innovation, challenging scientific questions.
- In other words, joint research that might yield groundbreaking innovations.

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- To contribute more visibly to a knowledge based economy without compromising high scientific standards.
- Scientific quality is ultimate determinant for project funding. Industries "buy" their access to knowledge generated from program & also get access to MFPI/CSIR network.
- An IARGI can be "open/closed" type. In a closed program, all projects are already defined & research consortium is established when application is submitted.
- In open program, a program proposal is written after which a call for research project proposals is organized.





Advent of Open Innovation & Need for IARGI

- Deconcentration in "corporate research" is accompanied by decline in in-house fundamental research.
- Instead of keeping all knowledge internal and secret, industries now link to external sources of knowledge.
- This is partly brought about by increasing complexity of technological developments.
- Industrial innovation is increasingly dependent on R&D outsourcing and ability to participate in strategic alliances, especially for large companies.





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- In Open innovation paradigm, R&D is treated as an open system.
- With this devpmt., role of MFPI/CSIR in R&D ecosystem has changed & IARGI is a response to need of industries for fundamental knowledge & new ideas.





Structure of IARGI

- Corporate R&D labs should act more like science parks & incubators & seek strategic alliances.
 - (Eg: A firm hired a pilot plant for carbon fibers at NAL, Bangalore).
- In-cash contribution from industry at least 50% of the total research project costs.
- Minimum feasible size of an IARGI ~ Rs 50 lacs (1 Post-doc, 2 Ph.Ds or PAs; chemicals, travel, conferences/workshops, 3 yrs).
- Award of programs on the basis of peer review assessment and FICCI/MFPI/CSIR committee.



Design of IARGI Program

Six Basic Conditions

- Fundamental research by MFPI/CSIR personnel in close cooperation with researchers from one or more industries.
- Partners jointly formulate the research objectives.
- Industries finance at least half of the program budget in cash.
- Each program budget amounts to at least Rs. 50 lacs.
- Every program proposal is to be assessed for its scientific quality by independent referees.
- Agreements are made about the intellectual property rights & disclosure of information.





Execution of an IARGI Program

- A formal reporting scheme consisting of progress meetings with all partners, progress reports, & exchange of researchers.
- Mirror projects & project leaders at company; every project has a contact person at company that is available for discussions, inventions, & access to infrastructure.
- This person also takes care of in-company embedding of the knowledge.
- Education of IARGI researchers through trainings.
- Informal meetings are a relevant aspect of knowledge transfer



Experiences Elsewhere

- PPP had gained in popularity among researchers from academia, industry, research agencies & other stakeholders.
- How to measure if your program is successful?
 - For FICCI/CSIR/MFPI, an IARGI is successful if it results in scientific publications, in human capital (trained PhDs & Postdocs), and if the firms acquired relevant new knowledge that facilitated their innovations (patents etc.)
 - Cash contribution from industry increased, hence may be concluded that PPP is a successful instrument



Who are the scientists involved in IARGI?

We can see that

- scientists who are most successful in obtaining basic research grants, are also most successful in an IARGI
- Most researchers prefer a traditional academic publishing career over a career that is open to producing commercial outputs.
- scientific excellence is significantly associated with the generation of successful commercial outputs.
- IARGI "utilizes" what comes naturally to basic researchers, w/o expecting them to become all application-driven scientists or entrepreneurs.
- However, awareness by the researchers for the application perspective is desired to facilitate communication.



Knowledge Transfer

- Realized through publications & invention disclosures, tacit knowledge thru formal meetings & reports, exchange of students in laboratories, and informal bilateral contacts.
- we can distinguish three kinds of relationships b/w industry & academia that drive innovation process:
 - Technology transfer mechanisms, human mobility & interorganizational relationships.
 - Establishing mirror projects & project leaders at company as contact persons for academic researchers.
 - Problem-solving sessions & scientific cases with realistic data from companies.
 - A stay of PhD students & post-docs for longer period (months) at a company to apply knowledge

Mechanisms to meet expectations of both parties on outcome of IARGI

- Industry is involved in writing of program proposal (closed or open IARGI) to fix main lines of research.
- Agreements about goals, confidentiality are discussed during first meetings to build confidence/trust among participants.
- Awareness among researchers about objectives & significance of IPR protection to understand a company's strategy.
- IPR to companies & make revenues thereof available to inventors for research purposes.



Experiences from Industrial Partners

- Biggest asset of IARGI is contact that occurs b/w experts from different perspectives, all working on same problem.
- Real exchange of knowledge does not occur via reports & books but via people.
- PhD students do not remain in their own laboratories but undertake internships at participating companies.
- Senior scientists (contact persons) from industry, spend a day once in two weeks in laboratory of their scientific partner.
- Secret of ARIP lies in one-stop shopping that gives industry to have access to entire research community of a given broad area.





Experiences from Academics

- Academic community was somewhat skeptical at start of IARGI in the beginning.
- Researchers feared a potential loss of academic freedom and less budget for free basic research.
- Once researchers are involved in an IARGI, several other benefits appear
 - Extension of network & potential for new relations, collaborations, & funding
 - Access gained to new infrastructure & expertise.
 - Access to realistic data for their models
 - Feeling for issues at stake in companies, understanding of their strategies,& awareness for patent opportunities
 - Training of young researchers in an industrial environment
 - Motivating connection b/w fundamental research & use of this knowledge by industry.
- Researchers get inspired to convert their fundamental research results into industrial practice.





Conclusions

- Universities & Research Institutes are important source of knowledge & human capital.
- As such, they have a stake in the innovation process.
- Ultimately their scientific breakthroughs often are basis of new technology related products.
- With many firms embracing open innovation, they increasingly rely on inter-organizational relationships like PPP collaborations as tool to enhance their innovation capacity.





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- At fundamental level, Public research organization & Academic institution can contribute to innovation process w/o compromising their core acitivity of research and teaching, respectively.
- If scientific excellence is pursued success will follow automatically.
- Thus an IARGI Program (particularly MNCs with R&D laboratories & Univs) can contribute more visibly to knowledgebased economy.



Thank you for kind attention

