INVITATION

National Seminar

On

ROLE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS IN TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AND ECONOMIC GROWTH: PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES

(6th & 7th August, 2016)

Organized By

Nehru Memorial Law PG College
Hanumangarh Town (Raj.)

Prof. V. Tayal
Convener-Seminar

Dr. V. Mathur
Organizing Secretary
Role of Intellectual Property Rights in Technology Transfer and Economic Growth: Prospects and Challenges

[6th & 7th August, 2016]

About the Institution
The Nehru Memorial Law PG College, Hanumangarh Town (Rajasthan) was established in the year 1980 by the Management, Rashtriya Shikshan Sansthan Samiti with due permission from the State Government since then this institution is imparting legal education with excellence. The College is permanently affiliated to Maharaja Ganga Singh University, formerly University of Bikaner, Bikaner and was the first of its kind to be an independent Law College in the state of Rajasthan. The institution was established with the aim of imparting legal education and preparing the student to be excellent in legal profession. Later by introducing Post Graduate classes and legal research, this institution has become an excellent legal institution with research facilities i.e. Research Centre in the field of law. The college has touched the new heights of glory under the dynamic leadership of Prof. V. Tayal, Former Vice-Chancellor, University of Bikaner, Bikaner and Principal, Nehru Memorial Law PG College, Hanumangarh Town (Raj.).

This college has the credit to produce many administrative officers and judicial officers’ alongwith high profile lawyers of the higher courts of the country and noted academicians. The college provides a platform for a sound balance of academic learning, recreational atmosphere and infrastructural support for the students’ along with cultural awareness, continuing endeavors of innovative teaching learning methods, self-learning through individual and collective projects, well researched and documented dissertations and importantly learning through group-discussions, periodical tests, seminars, conferences, court visits, moot courts, legal aid camps and legal literacy camps. College publishes a National Journal (Bhatner Socio-Legal Journal). All these are distinct and unique features of this college which evolved it as the region’s premier institute.

About Hanumangarh
Carved out from Sriganganagar district and formally created on 12th day of July, 1994 as 31st district of Rajasthan State. Hanumangarh district situated at 29° 5’ to 30° 6’ North and 74° 3’ to 75° 3’ East and shares its boundaries with Haryana state in the East, Sriganganagar district in the West, Punjab state in the North and Churu district in the South. The geographical area of the district is 9656.09 Sq. K.m.

There are many heritage sites in and around Hanumangarh. The archaeological locations around the district have many historical terracotta utensils and ancient coins displayed. There are many such locations which can be seen in the neighboring areas and are very suitable for tourists having keen interest in history. The remains found at Kalibanga (Pilibanga) in 1951
reveal that this area was a part of nearly 5000 years old Indus Valley civilization. The fossils of human skeleton, unknown scripts, stamps, coins, utensils, jewellery, toys, statues, wells, bathrooms, fort, streets, markets etc., found in excavation tell the story of well developed lifestyle of our ancestors. Besides Kalibanga, more than 100 other places are also there in the district where evidences of this old civilization have been found. The remains found at these places have been kept at Museum at Kalibanga and National Museum at New Delhi.

Earlier, Hanumangarh was known as Bhatner. In year 1805, Soorat Singh of Bikaner captured Bhatner after defeating Bhatis and as the day of his victory was Tuesday (known as the day of God Hanuman), he named Bhatner as Hanumangarh. Hanumangarh city guide is incomplete without a mention of the Fort ‘Bhatner Durg’, one of the oldest and strongest Forts in India, Sila Mata Temple, Bhadrakali Temple and Brahmani Mata Temple.

**Climate**
The climate of the district is semi-dry, extremely hot during the summer and extremely cold during winter. The maximum average temperature remains 18° to 48°C and minimum average is 2° to 28°C. The average rainfall during the year is 225 to 300 mm. The best season to visit Hanumangarh is the winter season. The temperature remains comfortable and is apt for sightseeing. The best months to visit are October, November, December and March.

**Accessibility**
Hanumangarh is well connected with most of the metropolitan cities of the country by Rail and Road.

**Air**
The nearest Airport from Hanumangarh is Chandigarh and Amritsar Airport, roughly five and half hour and four and half hours respectively drive from the city. Both the Airports are well connected to the major cities like New Delhi, Bangalore, Mumbai, Goa, Ahmedabad, Jaipur and Leh.

**Road**
One can reach Hanumangarh, Rajasthan by Road very easily since a network of National Highways and State Highways roads covers the state extensively. It is 240 km from Ludhiana, 355 km from Delhi, 361 km from Chandigarh, 400 km from Jaipur, 527 km from Jodhpur, 554 km from Jaisalmer and 677 km from Udaipur through Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation (RSRTC). While state road transport corporations do not have sleeper buses, private bus operators and bus travel companies operate AC sleeper bus services to major cities across the country. So, most of the tourists prefer to travel by road.

**Railway**
The town has its own Railway Station called as Hanumangarh Railway Station. Both Meter Gauge and Broad Gauge lines pass through this station. There is a Diamond-Railway-
Crossing. It is well connected with other cities like Jalore, Jaipur and Agra. Few trains such as Dli-Jsm Express, Ghy-Bme-Bkn Express, Hw-Bme-Link Express and Klk-Bme Express are available from Delhi, Kalka, Haridwar and Guwahati for Hanumangarh District.

**About the National Seminar**
The poorly equipped intellectual property (IP) bar and limited juristic understanding of IP laws call for a fair balance between the interests and rights of intellectual labourers on the one hand and imperatives of rapid creativeness and inventiveness in Indian knowledge-based liberalized economy. It pervades all sectors of economy and is increasingly becoming important for ensuring competitiveness of the enterprises in the form of patents; trademarks; geographical indications; industrial designs; layout-designs (Topographies) of integrated circuits; plant variety protection and copyright, undisclosed information, trade secrets, and traditional knowledge. As far back in 1956, Justice Rajagopal Ayyangar's Report lamented that ‘the patents are taken not in the interests of the economy of the country granting the patent or with a view to manufacture there but with the main objective of protecting an export market from competition from rival manufacturers particularly those in other parts of the world’.

The Agreement on Trade Related Aspect of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) forms an integral part of modern IP law besides the GATT Uruguay Round, Draft Final Act and Marrakesh Agreement 1994. The text of the TRIPS is a masterpiece of ambiguity, couched in the language of diplomatic compromise, resulting in a verbal tight-ropes walk, with a prose remarkably elastic and capable of being stretched all the way to Geneva. This calls for refurbishing IP Laws without permitting any ambiguity under the TRIPS Agreement to come in our way, to enable us to safeguard our national security, national interests, public health and human rights. The TRIPS Agreement sets out minimum standards of intellectual property protection for Member States. India has complied with the obligations contained in the TRIPS Agreement and amended and enacted IP laws.

The Indian Copyright Act, 1957 today is compliant with most of the international conventions and treaties in the field of copyrights. The two new treaties collectively termed as Internet Treaties, were negotiated in 1996 under the auspices of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). These treaties are called ‘World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)’, ‘Copyrights Treaty (WCT)’ and the ‘WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT)’. These treaties were negotiated essentially to provide for protection of the rights of copyright holders, performers and producers of phonograms in the Internet and digital era although India is not a member of these treaties; amendments are being mooted to make Act in compliant with the above treaties in order to provide protection to copyright in the digital era.
The Patents Act, 1970 and amended in 1999, 2002 and 2005 raised national and public interest concerns to public health and nutrition, compulsory licensing, Government use, national security, protection of Traditional Knowledge besides legislation on the product patent regime for drugs, pharmaceuticals and agro-chemicals. The Trade Marks Act, 1999 was made Madrid Protocol compliant and administered through the Trade Marks Registry at Mumbai (H Q ) Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata and Ahmedabad. India’s membership of Madrid Protocol will help Indian companies to register their trade marks in the member countries of the Protocol through a single application. For the purpose of administering the legislation, The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act, 1999, the Geographical Indications Registry has been established at Chennai. Layout of transistors and other circuitry elements is protected through the Semi-conductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design Act, 2000 administered by the Department of Information Technology. New varieties of plants are protected through the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers’ Rights Act, 2001 administered by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.

The Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threat (SWOT) analysis of IPR becomes not only timely but emergent for Indian situation of knowledge driven liberalized economy. Though we have vast strength in science and technology and industrial infrastructure we have to come over the weakness of technology gap to cope with new regime. This will open opportunities for state of art research, development and technology. At the same time we should be enliven for the threats arising out of formidable multinational corporations’ presence in materials, processing technologies, equipments, electronic and control systems, software or genetically food and crops. India has now entered the international patent regime process system and their reversal of the onus of proof for violation of process patents, materials research. Still India would necessarily have to undergo a total structural transformation, seeking new process and new materials and protecting the proprietary interest through legally valid IPR’s on the one hand and seeking the well known licensing procedures through technology and indigenization of products patented elsewhere. The IPR regime is indeed a faustian challenge and two day national seminar endeavours to deliberate on these issues to concretize recommendations for a better IP management in new economic perspective.

This National Seminar offers an opportunity to experts from various disciplines, be they are, Researchers, Academicians, Policymakers, Government Organization, Law Experts, International Lawyers, Judges, Negotiators, Diplomats, Government Representatives, National Organizations, Media Representatives, Non-Governmental Organization and Students to come together and share their valuable thoughts, impression and research studies on the following issues relating to majors themes of changing dimensions of intellectual property rights in present economics perspective:

(i) Impact of WTO, IPR Realization and Enforcement of TRIPS Agreement
(iii) Geographical Indication on Food and Biodiversity and Its Impact/ Traditional Knowledge and Management in Plant Variety
(iv) Challenges of Copyrights and Cyberspace
(v) Emergences of Designs and Trade Mark Laws/ Trade Secrets and Competition Law in Liberalized Economy

Call for Papers
Seminar papers are invited from the academicians, practitioners, researchers, scholars and students on the issues related to above themes. It is also proposed that the selected papers by the Committee will be published in a special volume on the seminar in the form of an edited book with ISBN No. A author of selected papers would be given an opportunity to present their papers as per requirement of the theme during sessions on the day of the seminar.

Guidelines for Submission
Interested authors should submit an abstract of their original research/conceptual papers and empirical studies/case studies briefly describing objectives, methodology, major results and its implications in about 500 words. All abstracts will be peer reviewed and evaluated before final acceptance. Authors of accepted abstracts will be invited to submit and present full paper at the seminar. Accepted abstract are likely to be published in the souvenir of the projected Seminar. The length of the full papers should normally not exceed about 5000 words (excluding tables, figures, illustrations and references etc.) and it must be typed in Times New Roman font Size 12 on A 4 size paper with 1” margin on all sides with 1.5 line spacing using MS Word. The Blue Book: A Uniform System of Citation (19th ed.) must be strictly adhered to while submitting the abstract and full papers.

All the Abstracts and Full length papers shall be sent as an attachment on email id.: nmlpgcseminar2016@gmail.com

Registration Procedure & Fees
Participants willing to attend the seminar should fill the enclosed Registration Form and submit it latest by 10th July, 2016 along with the requisite fee. Filled-in registration form can be sent electronically or by post. In case of electronic submission of registration form, requisite fee should reach the N M Law PG College, Hanumangarh Town (Raj.)-335513 by 15th July, 2016 Registration fee should be remitted through Demand Draft/Bankers cheque drawn in favour of The Principal, N M Law PG College, Hanumangarh payable at Hanumangarh, Rajasthan

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<th>Types of Delegates</th>
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<tr>
<td>Academicians</td>
<td>Rs. 500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Professionals (NGOs/ Media Persons/ Policymakers)</td>
<td>Rs. 500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Research Scholars</td>
<td>Rs. 400</td>
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<tr>
<td>Students</td>
<td>Rs. 200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foreign Delegates</td>
<td>US$ 100</td>
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Registration fees in cash can also be paid at the Registration desks on the inaugural day at the venue.
Note

- Last Date for Submission of Abstracts by Post/ E-mail (Softcopy): 25th May, 2016
- Intimation on Selection of the Paper: 30th May, 2016
- Last Date for Submission of Full Paper (Soft Copy): 30th June, 2016
- Last Date for Submission of Full Paper [Hard Copy]: 15th July, 2016
- Soft Copy of the Submissions should be addressed at: nmlpgcseminar2016@gmail.com
- Hard Copy of the Submissions may be sent along with a CD should be addressed at: The Principal, N M Law PG College, Hanumangarh Town (Raj.)-335513
- Details of Conference Sessions will be posted on the web-site
- Spot registration is also permitted but in such case seminar kit is not guaranteed.

Venue

The venue of the Seminar will be N M Law PG College, Hanumangarh Town (Raj.)-335513

In Case of Queries and Clarification the following may be Contracted:

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Registration Form

Personal & Contact Details:
Full Name:
Designation
Department/Unit:
Institution/Organization
Postal Address:
Country/State:
Phone No.:
Mobile No.:
Email Id.:

Payment Details:
Category:
Academicians
Professionals (NGOs/Media Persons/ Policymakers)
Students/ Research Scholars
Foreign Delegates

Amount:
Demand Draft/ Banker’s Cheque No.:

Bank Details:
Date:

Accommodation:
Whether contributing a paper to the Seminar: Yes/ No
Do you want Accommodation: Yes/ No

Expected Travel Plan:
Arrival: Date: Time:
Departure: Date: Time:

(Signature)

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FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

State:………………………… Registration No.:…………………...