

One Day National Seminar

On

**Intellectual Property Rights: Emerging
Challenges and Futuristic Approach**



Organized by

Indian Institute of Legal Studies

Venue

**Auditorium: - Indian Institute of Legal
Studies, Haridevi, Ghanhatti, Shimla
H.P. (India)**

On

9th May 2026

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About Indian Institute of Legal Studies

Indian Institute of Education was established in 2002. Foundation stone of the Institute was laid by Pt. Shaligram Ji, a Recipient of President Award in the State Award in the field of Education. Presently Institute is of 15km from Main Bus Stand, Shimla and 1km from Ghanahatti adorned by the beautiful and picturesque hillocks of erstwhile estate of Dhama and Keonthal. Initially the intake was of 100 girls in B.Ed Course & in the year 2007 additional 100 seats were added. New courses namely J.B.T, B.B.A, B.C.A were also started in year 2007. During the year 2009 B.Sc. honours, Biotechnology, B.Sc. honours in Microbiology and three years L.L.B have also been started in Institute.

Concept Note:

Conferring rights and privileges on the creator of work for his sweat, creations and intellect is a stimulus and reward to encourage more creations and innovations. It goes beyond the individual benefit to social benefit. The benefits and return of investment to creator ensure fair competition, legitimate trade, catering the special needs of consumers and other benefits of consumers. It mandates to provide legal protection and regulations to rights emerging as intellectual property rights. The functional intellectual regime cannot work without limitations and conditions and there is always question as to fine balance between the creators, right holders and the users. Growth in research and development has posed various problems at national and international level. India has taken giant leaps in competing as trade related intellectual property holder in the world.

After the two initial Magna Carta in the name of Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, 1883 and Berne Convention for Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, 1886, the IPR regime has grown by leaps and bounds. With the establishment of WIPO and TRIPS it has gained the impetus at international and national level. At global level World Intellectual Property Organisation which is a specialized body of United Nations acts as harmonizing, coordinating, redressal and regulatory body for promotion and protection of IPRs. In 1999, digital agenda was adopted by WIPO to encourage dissemination and use of intellectual property and ensure protection of rights of owners and creators facing threats by internet digital technology. The agreement of 1996 between WTO and WIPO provides for cooperative and conducive relationship between WTO members and WIPO. They inter alia provide accessibility of laws, regulations and computerized database to their members and nationals. TRIPS Agreement being global charter creates multilateral framework for enforcement of all IPRs at national and international level. The intellectual properties which are protected under TRIPS are Copyright, Trade mark, Geographical Indications,

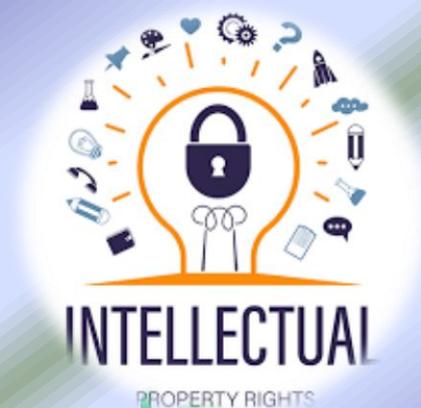
Industrial Designs, Patent, Lay out Designs and protection of undisclosed information.

Being a member to International Conventions, India has enacted various legislations to protect different nature of IPRs by following the international guidelines. There are eight major Acts to protect different nature and types of intellectual property. They are: The Copyright Act, 1957; The Patents Act, 1970; The Trade Marks Act, 1999; The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act 1999; The Designs Act, 2000; The Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Designs Act, 2000; The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmer's Right Act, 2001 and The Biological Diversity Act, 2002. Although TRIPs mandates WTO members to ensure adequate protection of undisclosed or secret information but there is no specific law in India to protect trade secrets or confidential information. Only contractual and equitable remedy may be obtained under Indian Contract, 1872 and Specific Relief Act, 1963.

Copyright has great threat from cyberspace. Internet has shrunk the borders and the territories of jurisdiction. "Fair use" of copyrighted work and violation of copyright is not clear about the contents available in cyberspace. Patent regime in India is facing problems in shifting from "process patent" to "product patent". This is diminishing in "therapeutic efficiency" of pharmaceutical sectors. There is great struggle to create a balance between food security and claim of IPRs in technology related to agriculture. It has become a great challenge for India to protect its traditional knowledge from patenting by multinationals due to lack of awareness. Various complex IP related issues are cropping up due to competitiveness. Officials and judiciary are to be sensitized to consider IP matters at par with economic offences. There is need to establish IP culture, policy framing and lay socio-economic foundation. Copying and using well known trademark is very common phenomenon in India. Claim for damages, passing off, reputation, goodwill, territorial jurisdiction, internet etc. are the major issues challenging the concept of trademark. There is lack of single filing system for GI protection. Lack of awareness among local and indigenous people to protect knowledge, skills, creativity and products is slowing down the economic exploitation of the knowledge and skill. Farmer's rights need to be protected as to access to genetic resources, right to seeds and pull them out of poverty. Designs are considered to be the cheapest form of IP. The registration is not considered important as the changes are at rapid pace and innovations are to be evolved in short duration. Other than important legal squabbles, the major problem and challenge with the most of the IPRs is the unawareness and lack of knowledge of rights in local, indigenous and tribal communities which need to be addressed.

Sub Theme(s):

- Intellectual Property Rights and Biodiversity
- Role of Educational Institutions, NGOs in creating awareness about IPR
- University-Industry Partnerships: Role of Intellectual Property
- Harmonization of Intellectual Property Rights and Anti-Trust Laws
- Pharmaceutical Patents vis a vis Public Health
- Patent of Life Forms
- IPR and Fashion Technology
- Standard Essential Patents (SEPs) and their availability on FRAUD terms
- Counterfeiting and Infringement of Trademarks
- Protection of Traditional Knowledge
- Plant Variety Protection: Breeders' Rights and PVPFR
- Infringement of IPR law provisions
- Issue of Commercialization of Intellectual Property Rights
- TRIPS Agreement and Geographical Indications issues
- Intellectual Property Rights issues in Cyberspace
- Design, Copyright, Patent and Intellectual Property Rights
- Evolution of Biotechnology and Patents Regime
- Emerging Trends in Patent Reforms
- Utility of Software Patents and Information Technology Law
- Commercialization of Traditional Cultural Expression (TCE) and IPR'S
- Technology, E Market and Public Domain



Note: The above mentioned sub-themes are not exhaustive. The author may submit the research paper on any topic related to the theme.

PATRON

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(Managing Director of Indian Institute of Legal Studies)

CONVENER(S)

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Professor (Dr) Runa Mehta, Deptt. Of Laws, HPU.

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SUBMISSION GUIDELINES:

The submissions shall consist of an Abstract followed by objectives of the Paper, explanation of legal provisions, case laws related to the topic, empirical analysis (if empirical study is done), findings analysis which will be subject to anti-plagiarism check.

Mode of Seminar: Hybrid (Both Online and Offline)

SUBMISSION FORMAT FOR PAPER(S):-

Participants are requested to adhere strictly to the following guidelines:

- Fill the Registration form: <https://forms.gle/ZAvRnGkBGqSqxdwLA>
- The length of the Abstract shall not be more than 250 words and the research paper should not exceed 3000 words.
- The cover page of manuscript must contain the title of the paper, author's name, and designation, name of the Institution, email id, full address and contact number.
- Co-authorship of maximum 2 authors per paper is allowed, however registration has to be done individually.
- Abstract along with the full paper shall be reviewed by the panel of experts.
- The paper should follow the format of font type -Times New Roman, Font size-12, ILI Rules for footnoting.

- The manuscript should have less than 10 % plagiarism.
- Plagiarism check through Urkund or other authorized software
- Submissions should be sent by email to

Email: iilsseminar26@gmail.com

PUBLICATION OF PAPERS:

Selected Papers would be published in the form of a Book or may be in the Peer Reviewed Journal of the Faculty of Law after the Seminar.

REGISTRATION FEES:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| (a) Faculties/Professionals/Delegates | : Rs. 1,000-00 |
| (Co-Author) | : Rs. 800-00 |
| (b) Research Scholars/Students | : Rs. 300-00 |
| (Co-Author) | : Rs. 200-00 |

* *A registration fee has to be paid –*

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* **Or Google Pay on -9816085294**

* **Or on the spot.**

ACCOMMODATION:

Accommodation shall be provided to out station delegates to the maximum of 30 in number on the first come first serve basis as very limited accommodation is available. An additional amount of Rs. 500-00 per person shall be charged for it.

- * Temperature remains moderate during the month of April-May in Shimla. As it's generally a wonderful season, however it may rain so it is advised to bring some warm clothes also.

IMPORTANT DATES:

Last Date of Submission of Abstract:

20th April 2026

Confirmation of Acceptance of the Abstract:

25th April 2026

Last Date of Submission of Full Paper:

2nd May 2026

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