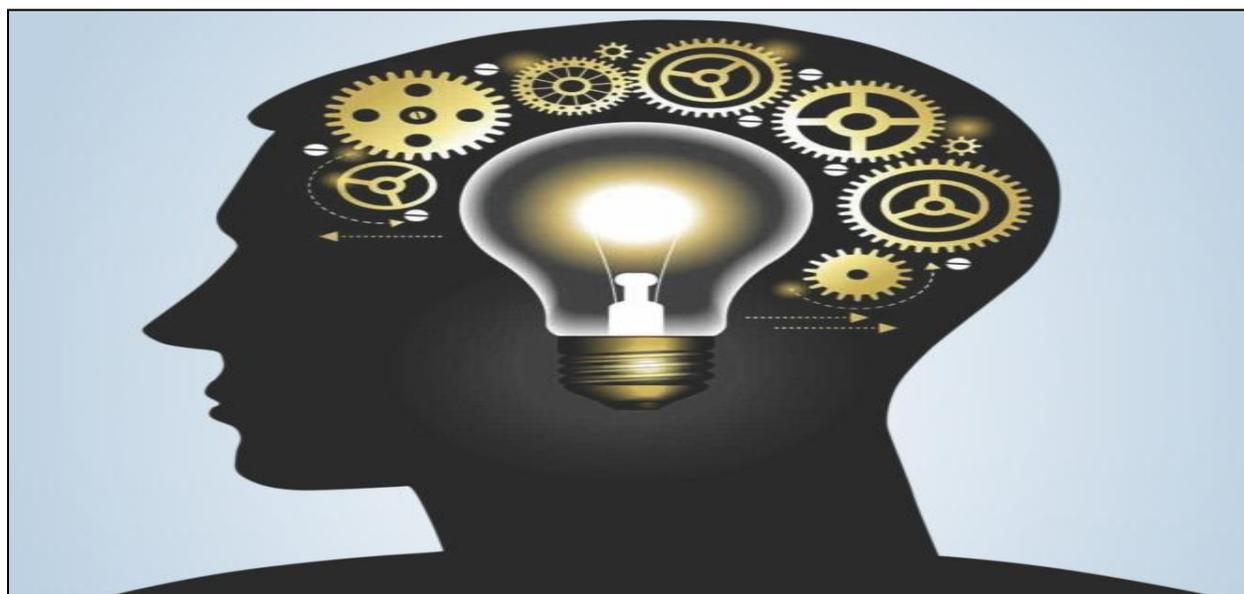


SOUVENIR
OF
ONE DAY NATIONAL WORKSHOP
ON
CAPACITY BUILDING IN
INTELECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS
(Practice & Procedures)



Organized by
GURU GOBIND SINGH COLLEGE OF PHARMACY,
YAMUNA NAGAR
Sponsored by
PATENT INFORMATION CENTRE
(HSCST, PANCHKULA, HARYANA)

Guru Gobind Singh College of Pharmacy

About the Institute:

Established in 2002, Guru Gobind Singh College of Pharmacy, Yamunanagar is the first college in Haryana to be **accredited by NBA** for the B. Pharm Course running under the banner of **Guru Nanak Khalsa Group of Educational Institutions.**

Courses offered: B. Pharmacy, **Skill Development Courses** (Quality Control Chemist, Production Manufacturing Chemist), Medical Sales Representative, Drug Regulatory Affair, Emergency Medical Technician & Diploma in Clinical research and Pharmacovigilance.

Vision & Mission of Institute:

Vision : To develop as centre of excellence in pharmacy education where leaders in pharmacy practice, teaching and public sector are nurtured and developed to serve the mankind.

Mission : To impart profound pharmaceutical knowledge through quality research and training programs to cater the needs of healthcare sector and diverse communities thereby facilitating the development of socially responsible pharmacists.



Facilities at a glance

- Central instrumentation laboratory equipped with sophisticated instruments such as HPLC, UV-VIS spectrophotometer, Viscometer, Flourimeter & an Industry sponsored Lab etc.
- Smart classroom with audio visual facility.
- Qualified and experienced faculty.
- Well equipped 16 state of art laboratories.
- Internet facility round the clock.
- Well stocked digitalized library.
- Herbal garden, museum and seminar hall.
- Training placement cell, college NSS wing.

A BRIEF ABOUT ORGANIZING COMMITTEES

Chief Patron

- S. Bhupinder Singh Jauhar, Member, Guru Nanak Khalsa Group of Educational Institutes, Yamuna Nagar, Haryana.
- S. Randeep Singh Jauhar, President, Guru Nanak Khalsa Group of Educational Institutes, Yamuna Nagar, Haryana.

Patron

- S. H. S. Gujral, General Secretary, Guru Nanak Khalsa Group of Educational Institutes, Yamuna Nagar, Haryana.
- S. Amardep Singh, Finance Secretary, Guru Nanak Khalsa Group of Educational Institutes, Yamuna Nagar, Haryana.

Co-ordinator

- Mr. Amit Sinha, CAO, Guru Nanak Khalsa Institute of Technology & Management, Yamuna Nagar, Haryana.
- S. J. S. Sodhi, Professor, Guru Gobind Singh College of Pharmacy, Yamuna Nagar, Haryana.

Convener

- Dr. Kumar Guarve, Principal, Guru Gobind Singh College of Pharmacy, Yamuna Nagar, Haryana.

Organizing Secretary

- Dr. Ashwani K. Dhingra, Associate Professor, Guru Gobind Singh College of Pharmacy, Yamuna Nagar, Haryana.
- Dr. Geeta Deswal, Associate Professor, Guru Gobind Singh College of Pharmacy, Yamuna Nagar, Haryana.

Joint Organizing Secretaries

- Dr. Bhawna Chopra, Assistant Professor, Guru Gobind Singh College of Pharmacy, Yamuna Nagar, Haryana.
- Mrs. Priyanka Kriplani, Assistant Professor, Guru Gobind Singh College of Pharmacy, Yamuna Nagar, Haryana.

- Mr. Rameshwar Dass, Assistant Professor, Guru Gobind Singh College of Pharmacy, Yamuna Nagar, Haryana.
- Mr. Rohit Kamboj, Assistant Professor, Guru Gobind Singh College of Pharmacy, Yamuna Nagar, Haryana.

Registration Committee

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- Ms. Monika Saini
- Ms. Himanshu Kamboj

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- Mr. Abhishek Dabra
- Mr. Deepak Singla
- Ms. Preeti Arya

Advisory Board

- Prof. (Dr.) Gajendra Singh, Dean, Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Pt. B. D. Sharma University, Rohtak.
- Ms. Asha Dhingra, Director, Oscar Remedies Pvt. Ltd.
- Mr. Gulshan Rawat, Director, Biophar Life Sciences Pvt. Ltd.

PROGRAM SCHEDULE

S. No.	Event	Time
1	Inaugural session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speech by Mrs. Priyanka Kriplani • Welcome by token of love • Hyme • Lightening of lamp • Welcome speech by organizing secretary • Speech by Mr. Gulshan Rawat, Guest of honor of the day • Speech by Ms. Asha Dhingra, chief guest of the day • Introduction by Mrs. Priyanka Kriplani • Release of souvenir by dignitaries on the dais 	9:30-9:35am 9:35-9:45am 9:45-9:50am 9:50-10:00am 10:00-10:10am 10:10-10:20am 10:20-10:30am 10:30-10:40am 10:40-10:50am
2	First technical session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. H. Purushotham • Ms. Dipti 	10:50-11:50pm 11:50-1:00pm
3	Lunch break	1:00-2:00pm
4	Second technical session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Rahul Taneja • Ms. Surbhi Sharma 	2:00-2:30pm 2:30-3:00pm
5	Tea break	3:00-3:30pm
6	Valedictory session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prize distribution announcement by Dr. Kumar Guarve • Vote of thanks by Dr. Geeta Deswal 	3:30-4:00pm 4:00-4:15pm

Message of the Chairman.....



S. Bhupinder Singh Jauhar

I am pleased to learn that Guru Gobind Singh College of Pharmacy, Yamuna Nagar is organizing One Day National Workshop on theme Capacity Building in Intellectual Property Rights (Practice & Procedures) on 29th September 2018 in collaboration with Patent Information Centre, Haryana State Council for Science & Technology, Panchkula, Haryana.

This workshop will educate the fundamental role of Intellectual Property Rights in drug discovery and development, including regulatory requirements, Patent, trademark and copyrights filing & conflict. It is heartening to note that eminent pharmaceuticals professional are joining hands for making their presence felt by contributing to success of conference. Today Intellectual Property Rights plays a vital role as a creator of wealth and proceeding of the conference would prove helpful in making the people aware about the Intellectual Property Rights. The conference would prove a milestone in that direction.

I wish the conference a grand success

S. Bhupinder Singh Jauhar

Member

Guru Nanak Khalsa Group of Educational Institutes

Yamuna Nagar, Haryana.

Message of the President.....



S. Randeep Singh Jauhar

It is heartening to know that Guru Gobind Singh College of Pharmacy, Yamuna Nagar is organizing One Day National Workshop on theme Capacity Building in Intellectual Property Rights (Practice & Procedures) on 29th September 2018 in collaboration with Patent Information Centre, Haryana State Council for Science & Technology, Panchkula, Haryana.

The theme of conference is of current interest and will serve as a common platform for discussing the Intellectual Property Rights related issues. In modern drug discovery era, successful navigation of Intellectual Property Rights are keys to product longevity. This educational conference will provide a unique platform for scientific deliberation pertaining to Intellectual Property Rights and Indian patent system with respect to R&D leading to filing of more patents to protect interest of students, researchers, scientists etc.

I welcome all the participants to the conference.

S. Randeep Singh Jauhar

President

Guru Nanak Khalsa Group of Educational Institutes

Yamuna Nagar, Haryana

From the Desk of Convener.....



Prof. (Dr.) Kumar Guarve

It is indeed a matter of great delight to bring out the proceeding of One Day National Workshop on Capacity Building in Intellectual Property Rights which is being organized in our college. The theme of the conference was chosen keeping in view the present scenario of globalization and vital role of pharmacists in these fields in the year to come. Many relevant topics pertaining to various aspects of theme were deliberated by eminent scientists, who very kindly accepted to our request and spared time for us out of their heavy work schedule. More than 150 delegates, who attended, were immensely benefited. I fail to find words to express my deep gratitude to these distinguished speakers. I would like to place on record my sincere gratitude to our worthy chairman and chief patron of the conference, **S. Bhupinder Singh Jauhar** for his keen interest, blessing, patronage and encouragement. My deep hearted thanks to **S. Randeep Singh Jauhar**, President of this conference who has always supported and encouraged us to organize activity of this sort. I am also thankful to all members of the college and managing committee for their kind support.

Prof. (Dr.) Kumar Guarve

Convener

Acknowledgment.....



Dr. Ashwani Dhingra

It is wonderful feeling of joy, pleasure and privilege to be a part of the organizing committee in one day national level workshop held at Guru Gobind Singh College of Pharmacy, Yamuna Nagar on 29th September 2018. The theme of workshop “**Capacity Building in Intellectual Property Rights**” is first of its kind organized successfully in the area and we are overwhelmed by enthusiastic response obtained from all over the country. I wish to express my sincere gratitude to eminent speakers for giving their expert views on various aspects of Intellectual Property Rights. I am highly indebted to our worthy Chairman of the conference **S. Bhupinder Singh Jauhar** giving valuable support for making this conference a grand success. My deep sense of gratitude extends to **Prof. (Dr.) Gajendra Singh, Ms. Asha Dhingra** and **Mr. Gulshan Rawat** for sparing their valuable time and also for their minute to minute guidance during each phase of the conference.

I further take this opportunity to thank all the members of organizing and managing committee for the constant support and also to the students of our institute, who work round the clock for making the conference a grand success.

Dr. Ashwani Dhingra

Organizing Secretary

KEY NOTE LECTURES



Dr. Sanjeeva Kumar Majumdar

Manager,

NRDC, New Delhi

IPR and its protection through Patents

Intellectual Property Rights play a critical role in providing protection to the rapidly growing scientific innovations in the field of medicines and pharmaceuticals. Today there is a dire need for the technology businesses, start-ups, and academic institutions to understand and become aware of the key concepts involved in IPR, especially Patents. Detailed understanding of the working of patenting system in India is important from inventor's point of view. Inventors should know what all constitute a patent in detail viz definition, requirement of patent registration, patentable subject matter, patentability mining of invention (patent search), content of patent specifications, where to file patents and what all documents at various stages are required right from filing a patent application to the grant of patent application.



Ms. Dipti

Principal Training Coordinator

PFC-TIFAC, New Delhi

PATENTING SYSTEM IN INDIA

The principal law governing the patent system in India is The Patent Act, 1970 as amended in 1999, 2002, 2004 (Ordinance) and 2005. For implementation of the act and regulating patent administration, patent rules were formulated by the Central government. The Patent Rules were first brought into force in 1972. These were also amended from time to time. These rules were last amended in 2017. A patent may be defined as a set of exclusive rights granted to an individual or an entity by the government for a fixed duration of time (20 years from the date of filing of application) in lieu of public disclosure of the invention concerned. The main purpose of the patenting system is to encourage inventions/innovations and technical advancement which may further help in development of the nation. The basic criteria of patentability are- novelty, inventiveness and industrial application.

The Act defines what is patentable and what is non-patentable in India along with various other provisions including the filing procedure of an application, renewal, revocation etc. The basic procedure involved in filing and consequent grant of patent includes: filing of application, publication of application, request for examination, examination, and issuance of first examination report followed by issuance of certificate of registration. The compliance with the objections cited in the report leads to acceptance of application followed by grant, if no third party pre-grant opposition occurs.

For filing application and the various stages of prosecution, different fees and forms are prescribed by the Patent Office from time to time. The filing of patents has now been made possible through electronic mode offered by the Indian Patent Office on its website: ipindia.nic.in. An individual or an entity may either choose to file patent application on its own or may take help of registered patent agents. The government agencies like Patent Facilitating Centre (PFC) are also there which assist innovators in assessing the patentability of their inventions and filing Patent applications on behalf of Govt R & D institutes, academic institutes, etc. There are several other facilitating agencies at the state and University level for the protection of IP and patent support like NRDC, IP cells in various universities.



Dr. Rahul Taneja

Scientist, Patent Information Centre, Haryana State Council for Science and Technology

Department of Science and Technology, Panchkula, Haryana

ROLE AND CHALLENGES OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS IN PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES

The Indian pharmaceutical industry has changed remarkably over the last few decades, from being traders in imported drugs in the fifties, to major bulk drug producers by the eighties. During this transitional period Indian pharmaceutical units have learnt the importance of Intellectual Property Rights and challenges faced by them during their marketing, production and exporting their products. At present the Indian pharmaceutical industry has about 300 large units, 1700 medium-size units and about 8000 small-scale units throughout the country. There was a time when property of any individual or organization was measured in terms of physical tangible assets like land, buildings, valuables like cars, gold, machinery etc. But with passage of time, intangible assets also got recognition, and now we know these intangible assets as Intellectual Property or IP. Now, in modern concept of ownership, we count both intangible and tangible property as property associated with an individual or an organization. Thus Intellectual Property refers to creation of mind such as inventions, designs for industrial articles, literary, artistic work, symbols which are ultimately used in commerce. Intellectual Property rights allow the creators or owners to have the benefits from their works when these are exploited commercially. These rights are statutory rights governed in accordance with the provisions of corresponding legislations. Intellectual Property rights reward creativity & human endeavour which fuel the progress of humankind. The intellectual property is classified into seven categories i.e. (1) Patent (2) Industrial Design (3) Trade Marks (4) Copyright (5) Geographical Indications (6) Lay out designs of integrated circuits (7) Protection of undisclosed information/Trade Secret according to TRIPs agreements.



Ms. Surbhi Sharma
Senior Patent Associate,
IPFEATHERS, Mumbai

IPR will also facilitate exchange and dissemination of best practices, experiences and knowledge with industry, universities, R&D organisations and SMEs by organising programs and events. It also seeks to enhance collaboration in training programmes, exchange of experts, technical exchanges and outreach activities.

It will also facilitate exchange of information and best practices for disposal of applications for patents, trademarks, copyrights, industrial designs and Geographical Indications as also the protection, enforcement and use of IP rights.

It will enhance cooperation for understanding protection of traditional knowledge and the exchange of best practices, including traditional knowledge related databases. It will also facilitate exchange of information and best practices regarding IP law infringements in digital environment, especially regarding Copyright issues. It will further the objectives of National IPR Policy, 2016 and aid in India's journey towards becoming a major player in global Innovation.

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Role of Patent Protection and Market Structure in Indian Pharmaceutical Industry

Vinay Sethi*, Charandeep Kaur, Bhawna Kaushik, Rameshwar Dass

Guru Gobind Singh College of Pharmacy, Yamuna Nagar, Haryana (India)

Abstract

The current study elucidates the position of patent protection on the behavior of transnational corporation and market structure in Indian pharmaceutical industries. The methods of analysis are the calibration of a hypothetical model to firm-level data from different therapeutic groups of the Indian pharmacy market, and a simulation analysis asking the hypothetical question of what the market structure would be if India granted patent protection to pharmaceutical products. The model developed for the simulation analysis explicitly accounts for the complex demand structure for pharmaceutical goods that result from the presence of therapeutic substitute drugs, and product differentiation among chemical equivalent drugs.

Keywords: Patent laws, Pharmaceutical industry, Imperfect competition, Trade policy, Indian patents act.



(Conference Proceedings are also available online at www.eduspread.com)

Nanotechnology and Patents

Sonia Arora*, Pooja Arora

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Abstract

Among the emerging technologies, nanotechnology is one of the most prominent examples and it raises high expectations in a wide range of areas affecting daily life. Nanotechnology is a science which operates at an extremely small scale, as it uses the size of a so-called nanoscale, which is approximately between 1 and 100 nanometers or 1 to 100 billionths of a meter. While commercialization of nanotechnology products so far has been relatively modest, recent and current research activities allow to forecast extraordinary results for the benefit of humankind in a foreseeable future. For example, in the area of health, achievements such as diagnostic tools penetrating (and perhaps remaining in) cells or therapeutic micro-tools directly treating ill cells from the inside can be envisaged. While inventions in the field of nanotechnology would, as a general rule, appear to qualify for patent protection, subject to the fulfillment of the relevant conditions of patentability, there are a number of issues that may need further consideration, like perceived risk of overlapping patents and reproduction of a known product or structure at an atomic scale.

Keywords: Nanotechnology, Nanoscale, Patents.



(Conference Proceedings are also available online at www.eduspread.com)

Freedom to Operate in Pharmaceutical Industry

Manu Walia, Ashwani K. Dhingra

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Abstract

Freedom to operate (FTO) is the ability to proceed with research, development and commercialization of a product, without infringing valid intellectual property rights of others. It ensures that a product can be made, used, sold, offered for sale, or exported, with a minimal risk of infringing the unlicensed intellectual property rights (IPR) or tangible property rights (TPR) of others. FTO analysis invariably begins by searching patent literature for issued or pending patents, and obtaining a legal opinion as to whether a product, process or service may be considered to infringe any patent(s) owned by others. If the patent search reveals that one or more patents do limit a company's freedom to operate, the company must decide how to proceed. Assuming that the blocking patent is valid, options includes: Purchasing the patent or licensing in, Cross-licensing, Inventing around and Patent pools. Systematically evaluating a company's freedom to operate prior to launching a new product is, therefore, a way of minimizing the risk of a patent infringing the patents owned by others. It will also improve a company's chances of finding business partners and attracting investors to support its business development plans. Many private law or IP firms and institute (like Swiss Federal Institute for Intellectual Property) offer such analyses as part of their legal services to clients.

Keywords: Freedom to Operate, Patent infringing, Cross-licensing, Inventing around.



(Conference Proceedings are also available online at www.eduspread.com)

Traditional Knowledge and Intellectual Property Rights

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²School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Jaipur National University, Jaipur-302017

Abstract

Traditional medicine (TM) largely based on medicinal plants; plays a vital role in health-care system due to scarcity of modern health care services and medicine. The survival of traditional communities and knowledge is under threat due to lack of respect and appreciation, increased demand of commercialization of biodiversity and traditional knowledge (TK); disruption of the interrelationship between TK generators and their resources; advantages of patents, ownership of genetic information and information not owned by the true creator, bio-prospecting and biopiracy. Traditional knowledge in present Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) regime can be protected through two ways: Positive Protection & Defensive Protection. It focuses on the empowerment of traditional knowledge holders and caters to actual needs of TK holders, prior informed consent, equitable benefit sharing from the use of traditional knowledge and repress misappropriation of traditional knowledge. To safeguard TK from unscrupulous elements, proper documentation of TK is required likewise, Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL); Department of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH), Beej Bachao Movement (NGO Kalpavriksh, 1995), Honey bee Network by SRISTI, Ahmedabad, Gujarat Grassroots Innovations Augmentation Network (GIAN), National Innovation Foundation (NIF) Ahmadabad. In order to protect misappropriation of biological resources and the rights of indigenous people, efforts should be carried out both at national as well as international level.

Keywords: Traditional Knowledge, IPR, AYUSH, TKDL, GIAN.



(Conference Proceedings are also available online at www.eduspread.com)

Data Exclusivity: An Alternative Mode of Protection of Pharmaceutical Entities

Varun Aggarwal, Vishal Kumar, Yaman Narang, Anjali, Geeta Deswal

Guru Gobind Singh College of Pharmacy, Yamuna Nagar, Haryana (India)

Abstract:

The objective of the paper is to identify the need of Data Exclusivity (DE) in pharmaceutical industry. The further objective of the paper is to realize the relation between DE and Patents and Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS). Pharmaceutical industry is one of the most important sectors in terms of products and wealth as it's directly linked to Public health. DE gives the exclusive to protect the data and exempted to others from using the data and utilized the data for the purpose. The provision of DE in contrast to the product patent and process patent for the pharmaceutical product. A comparison of the Indian Patent Act with DE of other countries and utility of DE in India. . The data exclusivity and market exclusivity is the two additional tool of market data protection. Now a day's Pharmaceutical industry pays sum of money to discover the new molecule in which pre-clinical/clinical studies are also carried out. So that the protection of that is necessary in these condition so that data exclusivity are utilized for the same.

Keywords: Data Exclusivity, TRIPS, Trade mark, IPR, Indian Patent Act.



(Conference Proceedings are also available online at www.eduspread.com)

Impact of Intellectual Property Right (IPR) on Pharmaceutical companies in India

Himanshu Mukhija*, Hitesh Malhotra, Peeyush Kaushik

Chandigarh College of Pharmacy, Landran (Mohali)

Abstract:

The role of Indian Pharmaceutical companies in the era of product patent is crucial. India's domestic pharmaceutical companies have experienced a significant increase in Research and Development in the last few decades spending to competitive in the world market. Lack of attention of Government towards R&D and keeping the generic market less competitive by keeping small scale manufacturers scoring with the profits. Each industry need to evolve its own IPR policies, management strategies and Regulations are the need of the hour. There are many challenges faced by the Indian Pharma companies right from their initial investment to strengthen their R&D and up to obtainment of Patent and other IP protection for their new innovations. Indian Government ought to be promoting and protecting patents of multinational companies too. Without strong protections companies, especially, pharmaceutical companies do not have incentives for R&D or developing new, innovative drugs. In developing countries like in India we have TIFAC, patent facilitating centres which aid at state or central level to promote IPR culture. Post WTO and TRIPS era, our country was obliged to bring certain changes to its existing patent system in order to make its TRIPS compliant along with other WTO countries. In the upcoming decades transformation of Indian Pharmaceutical market from Generic to Patentee products is inevitable, so more emphasis needs to be given for promoting IPR for the upgradation of R&D.

Keywords: IPR, Patent.



(Conference Proceedings are also available online at www.eduspread.com)

Patents and the Indian Pharmaceutical Industry

Kannav, Shekhar Pundir, Swati, Bhawna Chopra*

Guru Gobind Singh College of Pharmacy, Yamuna Nagar, Haryana (India)

Abstract:

The Indian pharmaceutical industry is a successful, high-technology-based industry that has witnessed consistent growth over the past three decades. The current industry players comprise several privately owned Indian companies that have captured a substantial share in the domestic pharmaceutical market due to factors such as favorable government policies and limited competition from overseas. The establishment of the World Trade Organization (WTO) has led to a tremendous paradigm shift in world trade. The agreement on Trade-Related (Aspects of) Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) was negotiated during the Uruguay round trade negotiations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and “one of the primary reasons for incorporating intellectual property issues into the GATT framework was the pharmaceutical industry”. Invention related to processes or products are eligible for grant of a patent. It is observed that the patent applications related to biotechnology are below 10 percent as compared to Drug & Chemical patents. Product patent regime with national treatment is a great challenge to Indian pharmaceutical industry to identify leads for innovation and for a grant of a patent. Studies reveal that the number of applications and grant of patents are gradually increasing. Filing of patent applications is an outcome of innovation efforts which need to be followed up with necessary forecast strategies involving creativity, money and time. As a whole, the number of pharmaceutical industries filing for patents has to increase drastically in coming years from India.

Keywords: TRIPS, GATT, WTO, Patents, Indian pharmaceutical industry.



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Trademark-Latest Registration Patterns

Puneeta Singh*, Hitesh Malhotra, Peeyush Kaushik

Chandigarh College of Pharmacy, Landran

Abstract:

Trademark includes distinctive design, graphics, logo, symbols, words, or any combination thereof that uniquely identifies a firm and/or its goods or services, guarantees the item's genuineness, and gives it owner the legal rights to prevent the trademark's unauthorized use. A trademark must be distinctive instead of descriptive, affixed to the item sold, and registered with the appropriate authority to obtain legal ownership and protection rights. Trademark rights are granted usually for 7 to 20 years and, unlike in case of patents, are renewable indefinitely. These rights are protected worldwide by international intellectual property treaties and may be assigned by their owner to other parties. Trademarks are divided into 42 international classes, each class representing similar goods or services. Whereas a trademark may be registered under multiple classes, it is protected only in the class(es) relevant to the business or trade area of the item. and, whereas the use of symbol 'TM' does not provide any legal benefit, it precludes the infringer's defense of lack of knowledge of a trademark claim. Costs incurred in design and registration of, and in defending, a trademark is usually amortized over the life the trademark or 40 years, whichever is shorter. In balance sheets, trademarks are identified as intangible assets and, in some cases such as Coca Cola Co., are far more valuable than the firm's all other assets. We can now register our trademark online by e-register. This was done to ease the process of registering the trademark for a company or a process.

Keywords: Trademark, Design, Graphics, Logo, Symbols.



(Conference Proceedings are also available online at www.eduspread.com)

A Review on: laws dealing with the IPR in India

Uditi Handa, Sheenam Sharma*, Shivam Manocha

Guru Gobind Singh College of Pharmacy, Yamuna Nagar, Haryana (India)

Abstract:

This article provides an overview of the various laws dealing with the IPR in India and also highlights the various terms of IPR such as patent, trademarks, copy right, geographical indication, industrial design. IPR are very much essential for progressive societal development and gives exclusive right to inventor or creator for their valuable invention or creation. In present scenario of Indian development, IPR is very important in the trades practices and live hood across the world. These rights boost the inventive environment by giving recognitive and economical benefits. While providing the brief insights into the law of patent, copy right, trademarks etc.

Keywords: IPR, Patent, Copy right, Trademarks, Geographical indication.



(Conference Proceedings are also available online at www.eduspread.com)

Patent Filing Procedure in India

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Abstract:

A patent is an official right granted for any new invention, which can be a product or a process which provides a new method of doing something, or provide new technical solution to any problem. A patent can be applied either alone or jointly by the person who claims to be the first inventor, or by the assignee of the person who claimed to be the inventor or deceased person's legal representation after his death can also immediately apply for his invention. Any new invention which can be any product, process or any innovative step can be patented but they must not fall into the category of non patentable inventions that are specified in section 3 and 4 of Patent Act 1970. The patent administration in India that deals with patent application are located in Mumbai, Chennai, New Delhi and Kolkata. To file a Patent Application we have to submit a set of forms: form 1(Application for Grant Patent), form 2(Provisional/Complete Specification), form 3(statement and undertaking under section 8), form 5(Declaration as to Inventorship) with appropriate fees and that will give us the patent application number from the patent office. For patent filing form 9(Request for Publication) which is optional and form 18(Request for Examination of Application for Patent) has to be filled after the complete filing of patent application or along with the complete patent application. Patent offers right to the patentee to prevent his invention or intellectual property, others from processing, selling, importing-exporting and using the invention that is patented in India.

Keywords: Patent, Invention, Patent act 1970.



(Conference Proceedings are also available online at www.eduspread.com)

Intellectual Property Rights: Trademark and Their Types

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Abstract

Intellectual property rights are legal rights, which refer to the creations of the human mind like inventions, literary and artistic works, and symbols, names, images and designs used in commerce. Trademark is intellectual property rights which distinctive sign that identifies certain goods or services as those produced or provided by a specific person or enterprise. There are different types of trademarks like service mark, collective mark, certification mark, trade dress etc. Service mark is used to represent a service rather than a product but it is similar to the product and collective mark is used to inform the public about certain distinguished features of a product or service used to represent a collective. Certification mark is a sign that denotes a products origin, material, quality or other specific details which are issued by the proprietor, to bring out the standard of the product and guarantee the product to the customers. Shape mark is exclusively used to protect the shape of the product so that the customers find it relatable to a certain manufacturer and prefer to buy the product. Pattern marks are those products that have specific designed patterns that come out as the distinguishing factor of the product. Patterns which fail to stand out as a remarkable mark is generally rejected since it does not serve any purpose. Sound mark is a sound that can be associated with a product or service originating from a certain supplier.

Keywords: Intellectual property rights, trademark, service mark.



(Conference Proceedings are also available online at www.eduspread.com)

Management of intellectual property rights in India

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Abstract:

Intellectual property rights (IPR) have become important in the face of changing trade environment which is characterized by the following features namely global competition, high innovation risks, short product cycle, need for rapid changes in technology, high investments in research and development (R&D), production and marketing and need for highly skilled human resources. With the opening up of trade in goods and services intellectual property rights (IPR) have become more susceptible to infringement leading to inadequate return to the creators of knowledge. Knowing that the cost of introducing a new drug into the market may cost a company anywhere between \$ 300 million to \$600 million along with all the associated risks at the developmental stage, no company will like to risk its intellectual property becoming a public property without adequate returns. Creating, obtaining, protecting and managing intellectual property must become a corporate activity in the same manner as the raising of resources and funds. As The World Trade Organization's agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights set global minimum standards for the protection of intellectual property, substantially increasing and expanding intellectual property rights, and generated clear gains for the pharmaceutical industry and the developed world.



(Conference Proceedings are also available online at www.eduspread.com)

Pat-INFORMED

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Abstract:

Patent information initiative for medicine (PAT-INFORMED) is a joint venture by WIPO and IFPMA, the global trade association representing the research-based pharmaceutical industry, which originated in the industry's efforts to add clarity to patent information around medicine. This initiative stems from the pharmaceutical industry's desire to help make medicine patent information clearer for people involved in procurement of medicines, who are highly skilled in certain areas, but not always in patent searches and analysis. The aim of Pat-INFORMED is to promote accessibility to public patent information on registered medicines via a new on-line global gateway. This gateway consists of a database specially designed to make it easier for medicine patents. Easy access to such information should help health professionals navigate the medicine procurement process for the benefit of their citizens. For example, we hope it will make it easier for procurement bodies to identify relevant patents on products they wish to procure as part of their disease-management strategies. The initiative is based on the concept of a "global version" of the US Orange Book. It will first provide information on granted patents for small molecules products within oncology, hepatitis C, cardiovascular, HIV, diabetes & respiratory therapy areas and any product the WHO Essential medicines list that are not within these therapy area. In addition to the database, the platform provides the facility for procurement bodies to submit queries directly to the companies involved in the initiative. Twenty leading global research-based biopharmaceutical companies have already committed to make information available via a database to be established by Pat-INFORMED. It is an important step to reduce uncertainty and improve transparency in medicines procurement.

Keywords- Patent, WIPO, IFPMA, WHO, Orange Book.



(Conference Proceedings are also available online at www.eduspread.com)

Exception and Limitation on Patent Rights

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Abstract: A patent is a form of intellectual property. A patent gives its owner the right to exclude others from making, using, selling, and importing an invention for a limited period of time, usually for 20 yrs. A Patent holder enjoys a bundle of exclusive rights given as an incentive for the investment in innovative activities and for the dissemination of knowledge to public. However these rights are not perpetual and can be revoked in exceptional circumstances to balance the interest of the patent holder with those of others. Such exceptions are experimental or research use, use on foreign vessel, and obtaining regulatory approval from authorities, exhaustion of patent rights and parallel imports, and compulsory licensing by government.

Experimental/Scientific use exception form of experimental use exception permits third party to carry out experimental and scientific activities. Foreign vessel exception came under section 49, as per article 5 of Paris convention, rights conferred by a patent shall not extend to the use of patented invention on board of vessel when such vessels temporarily entered the other country, provided that the invention is used exclusively for the needs of the vessel. Exhaustion of the patent rights the first unrestricted sale of a patented item exhausted the patentee further control over that particular item. Regulatory-use exemption allows the manufacturers of generic drugs to undertake steps reasonably related to the development and submission of information required for obtaining marketing approval anywhere in the world in respect of a patented product without consent of patentee. Compulsory license an individual or company seeking to use another intellectual property can do so without seeking the rights holder's consent and pay the right holder a set fee for the license.

Keywords-Intellectual property rights, License, Patent rights.



(Conference Proceedings are also available online at www.eduspread.com)

Current Scenario and Awareness of Protection of Intangible Property among Intellectuals

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Abstract:

The science has grown enormously with the spread of education and people have shown their interest in scientific aspects particularly related to the well being of humans. The field of pharmaceutical and medical sciences has attained distinct heights due to extraordinary efforts done by researchers working in this field and there has been exponential rise in techniques and tools available for the treatment and care of patients due to their efforts. As a researcher is spending a lot of time and huge monetary investment is also involved in these developments, so there is a dire need to protect the rights for the efforts they have made and every researcher should focus on protecting rights of his /her intangible property but currently most of the researchers are unaware and they simply disclose their findings to general public in terms of academic publications or otherwise, thereby making them unsuitable for getting the IPRs. So the focus of the research should not only be towards development of newer methods/techniques but also to motivate the researchers to protect their intellectual property rights so that only they can be able to reap the benefits of their findings otherwise someone else may move ahead.



(Conference Proceedings are also available online at www.eduspread.com)

Patent Expirations Eventuality in 2018

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Abstract

Patent is one of the major forms of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) used in the pharmaceutical industry. Patent is an exclusive right granted by the government to the applicant for an invention. Grant of patent in India is governed under the Patents Act, 1970. Significant changes like provision of product patents and increase in the term of patent to 20 years were introduced in the Indian patent law, after India signed TRIPS (Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights) agreement in 1995. In general, a drug patent will be valid for approximately 20 years. However, there are variables that can influence patent life, either to extend it or, sometimes, to shorten it. If a brand name drug loses patent protection, which often marks the date when companies can begin marketing generic versions of the drug. Each year, dozens of branded pharmaceutical products lose their patent protections in a process that routinely paves the way for cheap generics. This year is no different, and the drugs opening up to copycat competitors represent some serious sales heft. And as usual, you'll see some household names of the expired Rituxan, Neulasta, Lyrica, Advair, Xolair, Levitra, Revlimid, Vesicare, Zytiga etc.

Keywords: Patent, Indian patent law, Pharmaceutical products, Brand name.



(Conference Proceedings are also available online at www.eduspread.com)

An Introduction to Copyright-A Review

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Abstract:

Copyright is a form of intellectual property and the objective of copyright is to promote the public good by encouraging and fostering cultural and scientific activity. It protects cultural works as well as the creative expression of thoughts and feelings. The present review article aims to compile the various applications along with strength and limitations of copyright in different aspects of life. These works are in a variety of forms, art works, music, novels and poetry. They are the expression of a culture, heritage, which is built on by each generation adding their own view to the existing culture, which will improve the lives of generations to come. Many countries are now using copyright to protect valuable indigenous cultures, ensuring their vibrant and individual national cultural expression continues. The existences of strong and enforceable copyright laws are also necessary tools to participation in the global economic community, bringing particular benefits to the economies of developing countries. There are two different approaches to copyright - one as an economic and the other as an author's right their combination in many economies allows copyright development to become an important tool to develop and enhance the cultural industries. These are the reasons that creators, copyright owners and governments need to understand the key aspects of the copyright system, including its strengths and limitations.

Key words: Copyright, Intellectual property, Vibrant, Individual expression.



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Herbal Ointments: Products of Future

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Abstract:

Herbal ointments are in great use nowadays, knowing its benefits and also side effects of synthetic ointments. Some of the major herbal brands include Patanjali, Baidyanath, Khadi, etc. These are some of the well known brands who are actively participating in the production of herbal cosmetics. But only few clinical trials have been published till date on the topical treatment of ailments with herbal ointments. After review of literature, various herbs used to prepare herbal ointments are aloe Vera, apricot kernel oil, avocado oil, beeswax, calendula infused oil, cocoa butter, geoguard 221, grapefruit seed extract, jojoba oil, macadamia nut oil etc. So keeping in view the advantages of herbal products and disadvantages of synthetic agents, more and more herbs should be investigated for their possible therapeutic effect and preparation of their formulations along with their clinical trials to be done so that better products without side effects are available for better treatment.

Keywords: Herbal Ointment, Aloe Vera, Clinical trials, Formulation, Cosmetics.



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Intellectual Property Rights: An Overview

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Abstract

Intellectual Property refers to property created with the use of intellect. Furthermore, this refers to creation of mind. These are rights given to person or an individual over creation of their minds. They usually give the creator an exclusive right over use of his or her relation for certain period of time. Intellectual property differs from other form of properties as it does not have any physical shape and can be seen. Protection of Intellectual property is done by offering time limited rights to investor in form of patents. Intellectual property rights (IPR) have been defined as ideas, inventions, and creative expressions based on which there is a public willingness to bestow the status of property. IPR provide certain exclusive rights to the inventors or creators of that property, in order to enable them to reap commercial benefits from their creative efforts or reputation. There are several types of intellectual property protection like patent, copyright, trademark, etc. Patent is recognition for an invention, which satisfies the criteria of global novelty, non-obviousness, and industrial application. IPR is prerequisite for better identification, planning, commercialization, rendering, and thereby protection of invention or creativity. Each industry should evolve its own IPR policies, management style, strategies, and so on depending on its area of specialty. Pharmaceutical industry currently has an evolving IPR strategy requiring a better focus and approach in the coming era.

Keywords: Intellectual property, Patent, Pharmaceutical, License.



(Conference Proceedings are also available online at www.eduspread.com)

A Mini Review on Current Trends in Industrial Designs

Tanish Kochar*, Anjali Sharma

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Abstract

Intellectual property rights refers to the exclusive rights granted by the State over creations of the human mind, in particular, inventions, literary and artistic works, distinctive signs and designs used in commerce. Industrial designs are the type of Industrial property rights. An industrial design may consist of three dimensional features, such as the shape of an article, or two dimensional features, such as patterns, lines or colour. Indian designers are producing good designs all over the world and all their designs are protected via registration. The present article compiles the need of protection of Industrial design along with its registration procedure in India, and recent updates of industrial designs in the field of Pharmacy. As we all know that it is quite difficult for the designer to predict whether the design he is proposing currently exists or not, for this government of India has created a platform for checking the existing designs through iprindiaservices.gov.in. This article makes an approach to introduce an application through which we can easily search the existence of design coming to the mind of designer. As a result of this it will make us aware of the updated and new upcoming design.

Keywords: Intellectual property right, Literary, Artistic work, Industrial designs.



(Conference Proceedings are also available online at www.eduspread.com)

Trade Secrets

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Abstract

Any confidential information that provides an enterprise a competitive edge may be regarded as trade secret. The first type of trade secret concern with inventions or manufacturing process that does not meet patentability criteria and second one concern with inventions or manufacturing process that meet the patentability criteria. The unfair use of such information by second person is regarded as the unfair and a violation of trade secret laws. Trade secrets concern with invention that fulfills the patentability criteria and can be protected by patents. Trade secrets have not only advantages but also has some disadvantages. Trade secret protection has the advantage of being limited in time; no registration cost, has immediate effect and not required compliance with formalities such as disclosure of the information to a government authority. There are some concrete disadvantages of protecting trade secrets. When the secret is made public, anyone can access it and use it, a trade secret is more difficult to enforce than a patent; a trade secret may be patented by someone else who developed the relevant information by legitimate means. Unlike Patented technology a trade secret need not be novel. Trade secret protection exists for as long as the holder is successful in maintaining the secrecy of the information. Trade secret protection is less effective due to difficulty in identifying infringements.

Keyword: Patent, Trade secrets, Patentability criteria, patented technology



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Current Scenario of IPR

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Abstract

Earlier when IPR was in its preliminary stage, lot of problem across relating to its implantation policies act / rules, financial and government support. Therefore risk of infringement was at an alarming level without a healthy system. Companies were not interested to go and R&D process in India. Keeping in view all the above problem in India has taken strong step in strengthening IPR in the country for ex. India patent law first framed in 1856 further system is modified time to time by Indian patent system. Recently in 2005 amendment was made in IPR while process of bringing out amendment was going on, India became a member of The Paris convention. Treaty and pinally signed with TRIPS agreement to company with International and Indian standard further interest of small and medium enterprises , Indian industry are gaining in this field .More number of research oriented person are filling their invention on the large scale . More number of foreign companies is now establishing their house In R&D centre in India . Apart from this country first compulsory against Bayer Cancer Drug “NEXAVAR” highlight the Indian IPR regime on the international window. This CL gives a ray of hope to Indian Pharma (INC) which is not capable of producing life saving drug at the very low cost. According to the recent survey it was estimated that number of trademark and patent filling have increased twenty times as that of previous year. The continuous effort of Indian Government give pace to the intellectual regime but more effort is to be taken in overcoming challenges which restrict IPR to reach the international standard.

Keyword: Intellectual property right, Indian nursing council, Indian patent act.



(Conference Proceedings are also available online at www.eduspread.com)

An Introduction to Copyright

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A copyright is an enactment grant of monopoly for a period of years. Generally, it is for 27 years renewable for another 27 years by the copyright owner or his heirs or assigns. After that, the copyrighted material falls into the public domain and can be used by anyone. Copyright protection may be granted for works of art and literature, and a copyright carries with it, as does a patent, the right to exclude others from reproducing the work of art or literature without compensation to the copyright owner. The danger inherent in the publication of a copyrightable work lies in the fact that rights gained through copyright might be lost if a proper copyright notice is not placed on the article before it is published or otherwise made public. Thus, a musical composition performed before an audience or a book disseminated widely without a printed claim of copy-right almost invariably causes that work of art to fall immediately into the public domain. Since it is so easy to lose copyright rights, competent advice should be sought whenever a new work of art or literature is to be made available for public sale or use. Copyright can be sought for by authors, artists, choreographers, architects, and other creative professionals. While an idea cannot be copyrighted, the tangible form of an idea can be. This includes original works of authorship, photographs, sculptures, choreography, architectural works, sound recordings, motion pictures, and other creative works. Copyrighting provides a person with legal evidence and public notice of ownership. A person can be sued in a court for infringement of copyright provided one has the papers in place.

Keywords: Copyright, Literature, Patent.



(Conference Proceedings are also available online at www.eduspread.com)

A Review on: Law related to the Copyright in India

Uditi Handa, Jagmeet Kaur

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Abstract

Intellectual property rights (IPR) mainly shows great eventually impart regarding the developing countries for many years to come. IPR usually provide certain rights to an inventor of that property, in order to protect it under protection rights. In pharmaceutical sector, there is currently evolving of IPR that is going on the way for better focus. IPR mainly provide certain rights to creators, so that he is able for having commercial benefits from their own creativity. IP insists on some amount of novelty or inventiveness to gain protection. The present review elaborate the copyright in details such as, copyright is a form of IPR granted under India law to the creators of original work. This highlights the various trends about copyright in such a way that, it prevents copying of only expression. The review shows the new copyrights agreement concerning technical protection and management information. In case, not a copy work exactly may also comes under infringement. Infringement of copyright has been increased as a alarming rate in our country too.

Keywords: IPR, Copy right, Infringement.



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Career opportunities in IPR in India

Preeti Arya

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Abstract:

Intellectual property rights are provided for protection and incentives to the inventor so the invention freely used by the others for benefits. These rights are fixed for limited time period and also depend on fixation form. IPR also opens the doors of career opportunities and choices. In India industries have grown tremendously in last 2 -3 years which registered for trademark and patent. Increase in global market has outsourced job opportunities in various field of IPR like patent docking, patent agents, copyright professionals and advocate. IPR fields have different qualification and examination criteria for recruitment of different professionals. Patent agents have to pass examination which is conducted by IP office for license. Some other fields do not require license like IP strategy, IP management. Increasing growth of patent gives rise to numerous jobs opportunities with good salary and growth. IP gives international exposure to their employees.

Keyword: Opportunities, Professionals, Career growth.



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IPR - INDIA

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Abstract

Intellectual property is a property that arises from the human intellect. It is a product of human creation. Intellectual property comprises two distinct forms i.e. Literary and Industrial property. Literary work is protected by copyright. Industrial property describes physical matter that is the product of an idea or concept for commercial purposes. They are protected by patent the objects, trademarks, industrial designs, trade secrets, layout designs and by geographical indications. A patent describes an invention for which the inventor claims the exclusive right. Invention relates to process and product, machine, novel and useful invention. The term for the patent is twenty years from the date of filling for all types of inventions. Granting a patent in one country of the union does not force the other country to grant the patent for the same invention. The refusal of patent in one country does not mean that it will be terminated in all countries. The list of top ten patent holders in India comprises only pharmaceutical and bio-tech companies while the top ten patent holders across the world are from IT firms. In India no IT firm has the patent. Trademark is valid for ten years from the date of application which may be renewed for next ten years. Intellectual property right in India has enforced the innovators to do more inventions.

Keywords: Human intellect, IT firm, Literary, Industrial property.



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An Overview of Intellectual Property Rights with its Benefits

Abhishek Dabra, Vanisha Singhal, Vikas Sharma, Shubham Sharma

Guru Gobind Singh College of Pharmacy, Yamunanagar

Abstract:

Intellectual property rights (IPR) have been defined as ideas, inventions, and creative expressions based on which there is a public willingness to bestow the status of property. IPR provide certain exclusive rights to the inventors or creators of that property, in order to enable them to reap commercial benefits from their creative efforts or reputation. There are several types of intellectual property protection like patent, copyright, trademark, etc. Patent is recognition for an invention, which satisfies the criteria of global novelty, non-obviousness, and industrial application. IPR is prerequisite for better identification, planning, commercialization, rendering, and thereby protection of invention or creativity. Each industry should evolve its own IPR policies, management style, strategies, and so on depending on its area of specialty. Pharmaceutical industry currently has an evolving IPR strategy requiring a better focus and approach in the coming era.

Keywords: Drug, Intellectual property, License, Patent, Pharmaceutical.



(Conference Proceedings are also available online at www.eduspread.com)

Intellectual Property in Trade & Development

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Abstract:

International policies toward protecting intellectual property rights (IPRs) undergone a metamorphosis in recent years. IPR is the right of the people over their intellectual creations. Ideas which are abstract representation of something must be protected once they have been materialized as a result of human intellectual effort. IPR is covering patents, copyrights, trademark, industrial designs and geographical indications. Rules on how to protect patents, copyrights, trademarks, and other forms of IPRs have become a standard component of international trade agreements. The Agreement on Trade Related Aspects Of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) is an international legal agreement between all the member nations of the World Trade Organization (WTO). The main purpose of intellectual property law is to encourage the creation of a large variety of intellectual goods. To achieve this, the law gives people and businesses property rights to the information and intellectual goods they create – usually for a limited period of time. The western development of intellectual property law profoundly influenced the development of intellectual property rights in India. The Copyright Act 1957 is the oldest intellectual property legislation in India and got amended five times, the recent one is the 2012 amendment. The huge increase in the registration of our patents, copyrights coupled with the rise in cases involving infringement of intellectual property. Like any evolving concept, Intellectual Property Rights too has its fair share of criticism and controversies, for it involves not just economics but ethics and human rights as well.

Keywords: Intellectual property rights, patents, copyrights, trademark, TRIPS.



(Conference Proceedings are also available online at www.eduspread.com)

PATENT- An Approach to Novelty, Non Obviousness and Industrial Application

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Guru Gobind Singh College of Pharmacy, Yamunanagar, Haryana

Abstract:

A patent is a form of Intellectual Property right. A patent gives its owner the right to exclude others from making, using, selling and importing an invention for a limited period of time. For most categories of inventions, patent protection in India lasts for 20 years from the date of filing of patent. A Patent is granted for the invention Filing a patent application in the Indian Patent Office is the first step towards securing a patent to your invention in India. To file a patent application, a set of forms has to be submitted to the patent office. To file a patent application, we need to submit form 1, form 2, form 3 and form 5. Subsequent to filing these forms with the appropriate fees, you will receive a patent application number from the patent office. We need to choose file form 9 (optional) and form 18 along with filing a complete application or after filing a complete application. The present review articles aim to present the information on patent filing system in India as well as Abroad along with present and futuristic approach to patents in the field of Pharmacy.

Keywords: Intellectual Property right, Patents, Pharmacy.



(Conference Proceedings are also available online at www.eduspread.com)

Therapeutic prospective of synthetic molecules a patent review

Sunil Kumar

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Abstract:

In this review, the patents focusing on the biological potential of dosage form have been covered. Therapeutic applications and various process, techniques and assays employed for the *in-vitro* and *in-vivo* evaluation of patented derivatives have been discussed majorly. These pharmacologically active drugs and its derivatives have attracted numerous researchers to explore this gallows for the design and development of future potential therapeutic agents. A large number of synthetic compounds have been reported over the period that exhibited wide spectrum of pharmacological profiles. Some of them have shown promising therapeutic potential and have qualified for both preclinical and clinical evaluations. Their pharmacological actions are mainly mediated through enzyme/receptor involved in the particular disease. The flexible nature of this ligand for various molecular level targets (enzyme/receptor) make this heterocyclic synthetic compounds has an attractive gibbet for development of effective and clinically relevant anticancer therapeutic agents.

Keywords: Anticancer, heterocyclic, patent, review.



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Intellectual Property Rights Relations to Technological Upgradation

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Abstract:

Intellectual property rights protection and enforcement have a very crucial role to play in the economic development, in the technological development, in the social development, in the development of agriculture, industry, environment, medicine, everything across the board. This question of protection will be there, as long as technology is there. So, we need to look at it in an objective fashion, and not in an adversarial fashion. If we do so, I have the optimism to believe that we will be able to find balanced solutions to the problems that we may face in protecting and enforcing intellectual property rights. Intellectual property, defined in its simplest terms, would be creativity of the human intellect, which can be put to a commercial or valuable use. So, it is a product of the human mind, it is a product of the human ingenuity, it is a product of human creativity.

Keywords: Technology, Patent, Agriculture, Medicine, Intellectual.



(Conference Proceedings are also available online at www.eduspread.com)

Optical studies of thin films using Langmuir Blodgett films

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Abstract:

Langmuir Blodgett (LB) films have been studied from many years. Single and multi layers films are prepared by this technique. The possible use of LB films is in the field of electronics. The numbers of organic materials are used for LB films deposition. This gives many scopes according to the properties of that material. LB films now become very important part of molecular electronics. ASM, XRD, UV-IR, RAMAN Spectra and many more techniques are used for investigating the properties of LB films. After studies of films electronic devices like solar cells, transistor, diodes, etc. are prepared.

Keywords: LB films, Organic materials, electronic devices.



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New innovations in Printing Technology

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Abstract:

Now a day's printing industry is becoming world's largest industry. New inventions occur every day. Latest technology that is 5D printing is now the latest inventions. Five different angles used in this technique for printing. 5D techniques is better than 3D because it uses 25% less material and the product made from this technique is five times stronger than the devices formed by 3D technique. 5D technique set new goals in the field of printing technology.

Keywords: Printing, research, 3-D printing, 5-D printing.



(Conference Proceedings are also available online at www.eduspread.com)

Evaluation of hepatoprotective of different parts of *Humira Parvifolia*

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Abstract:

The different parts of *Humira Parvifolia* were extracted by n-hexane, dichloromethane, methanol and ethanol. Ethanolic extract tested for hepatoprotective effects on carbon tetrachloride liver injury in mice. The maximum effect of stem the ethanolic extract showed protective effect on this experiment against carbon tetrachloride observed in different concentration. Also other concentrations of this extract showed positive effect compared to toxicant on morphology and biochemical factors of the liver. The ethanolic extract of the *H. Parvifolia* has a protective include functional and enzymatic stabling effect on liver. The present study demonstrates the hepatoprotective activity of the aerial parts of *H. Parvifolia* and stem bark against carbon tetrachloride induced liver injury.

Keywords: *Humira Parvifolia*, ethanolic extract, hepatoprotective effect, carbon tetrachloride induced liver injury.



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Intellectual Property Right: An Overview

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Abstract:

Intellectual property rights (IPR) refer to the legal rights which are given to the inventor or creator to protect his invention for the certain period of time. IPR provide certain rights to the inventor so that they gain commercial benefits for their creative invention. IPR is a strong tool, to protect investments, time, money, effort invested by the inventor of intellectual property, as it grants the inventor a particular right for a certain period of time for his invention. Protected intellectual property rights like other property can be a matter of trade, which can be owned, sold or bought. Intellectual property is divided into two categories: Industrial property which includes patent, trademark, industrial designs, geographic indications of source; and Copyright which includes literary and artistic works. The first system of protection was made by Venetian Ordinance in 1485. This was followed by Statue of Monopolies in England in 1623, which gave patent rights for technology inventions. The establishment of WTO (World Trade Organization) and India being signed to the agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), several legislations were passed for the protection of IPR to meet international obligations. These included: Trade Mark Act (1999), Design Act (2000), the Copyright Act, 1957 was amended a number of times, the latest is Copyright Amendment Act (2012), and the latest amendments made to the Patents Act, 1970 to 2005. The new legislations on geographical indications and plant varieties were also enacted, which include Geographical Indication of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act (1999), Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmer's Right Act (2001).

Keywords: IPR, TRIPS, Patents Act, Registration, Protection.



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Intellectual Property Rights- Its Need and Importance

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Abstract:

Intellectual property rights are one of the most important aspects of the creative world. In present scenario of globalisation, IPR is the focal point in global trade practices and livelihood across the world. The IPR is basic necessity to be a part of local as well as global competitive trade as without dissemination of IPR knowledge and implementation, creating the innovative environment is really impossible. These rights boost the innovative environment by giving recognition and economic benefits to creator and inventor whereas the lack of IPR awareness and its ineffective implementation may hamper the economic, technical and societal developments of nation. Hence, dissemination of IPR knowledge and its appropriate implementation is utmost requirement for any nation. The basic aim of IPRs is to help in meeting the challenges in the development like reducing poverty, stimulating economic growth, improving the health status by providing medicines to poor, improving access to education and contributing the overall sustainable development. IPRs ensure the availability of the genuine and original products. Though IPRs provide incentive to the author or creator and lead to a competition in field of invention but it is also an intellectual protectionism or a form of a temporary monopoly enforced by the state. IPR reward creativity and human endeavour, which fuel the progress of humankind. By providing a stable environment for marketing products, it also oils the wheels of international trade. Its objective is to grant incentive to the creator of the work.

Keywords: IPR, Global trade practices, Innovation.