Technical Symposium on Intellectual Property Rights (8th-12th May, 2023)

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) refer to legal protections granted to the creators or owners of intellectual property, which includes inventions, literary and artistic works, designs, symbols, names, and images used in commerce. The primary objective of IPR is to encourage innovation and creativity by providing individuals or entities with exclusive rights to their creations. Here's a brief overview:

Types of Intellectual Property:

Patents: Grant exclusive rights to inventors for new and useful inventions, typically for a limited period.

Copyrights: Protect original literary, artistic, and musical works, giving creators exclusive rights to reproduce, distribute, and display their creations.

Trademarks: Safeguard symbols, names, and slogans used to identify and distinguish goods or services in the marketplace.

Trade Secrets: Protect confidential business information, providing a competitive advantage to the holder.

Patents:

Inventions: Patents are granted for novel and non-obvious inventions. They provide inventors with the exclusive right to make, use, and sell their inventions for a specified period, typically 20 years.

Copyrights:

Creative Works: Copyright protection applies to original works of authorship, such as books, music, art, and software. It grants creators exclusive rights to their works during their lifetime and a certain period thereafter.

Trademarks:

Brand Protection: Trademarks protect brands and their associated goodwill. They prevent others from using similar marks that may cause confusion in the marketplace.

Trade Secrets:

Confidential Information: Trade secrets encompass confidential business information, including formulas, processes, and methods. Unlike patents, trade secrets have no expiration date but require reasonable efforts to maintain secrecy.

Enforcement and Infringement:

Legal Actions: Owners of intellectual property can take legal action against individuals or entities that infringe on their rights. This may involve seeking damages, injunctions, or both.

International Protection:

WIPO and TRIPS: The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) establishes international standards for intellectual property protection. The Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) sets minimum standards for IP regulation in international trade.

Challenges and Controversies:

Balancing Interests: There is an ongoing debate about finding a balance between protecting the rights of creators and fostering innovation while ensuring public access to knowledge and culture.

Licensing and Commercialization:

Monetization: Intellectual property owners often license their rights to others for commercial purposes, generating revenue and fostering innovation through collaboration.

Understanding and navigating the complexities of intellectual property rights are crucial for creators, innovators, and businesses to safeguard their ideas and creations in a competitive global landscape. While IPR encourages innovation, its implementation requires a delicate balance to avoid stifling creativity or impeding access to essential knowledge.

A week long (8-12th May, 2023) Technical Symposium on Intellectual Property Rights was organized by Eureka Prize Problems society in association with IIU Research Centre under the mentorship of Dr. Souvik Ganguli and Dr. Amit Kumar. The program links are provided below for reference.

Day 1 Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RmjmWUCYBwA

Day 2 Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D7GBxhXYzKM&t=2650s

Day 3 Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TejD vgTD3k

Day 4 Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yGSsYVmEovg

Day 5 Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0 vbw1Kjk8E



IIU-1st Technical Symposium on Intellectual Property rights 2023-Day1-Prof.Nada Ratkovic,Cofounder

















