Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Management System

Suraj Khaire
Department of Computer Engineering
Vishwakarma Institute
of Information Technology
Pune, India
suraj.22310108@viit.ac.in

Harshal Laware
Department of Computer Engineering
Vishwakarma Institute
of Information Technology
Pune, India
harshal.22310358@viit.ac.in

Nikhil Gaikwad
Department of Computer Engineering
Vishwakarma Institute
of Information Technology
Pune, India
nikhil.22310471@viit.ac.in

Suyash Kakade
Department of Computer Engineering
Vishwakarma Institute
of Information Technology
Pune, India
suyash.22310483@viit.ac.in

Prof. Vikas Kolekar
Department of Computer Engineering
Vishwakarma Institute
of Information Technology
Pune, India
vikas.kolekar@viit.ac.in

Prof. Nitin Sakhare
Department of Computer Engineering
Vishwakarma Institute
of Information Technology
Pune, India
nitin.sakhare@viit.ac.in

Abstract —Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) are vital for protecting the innovations and creative works of individuals and organizations. As the volume of intellectual property filings increases globally, traditional management methods have become inefficient, error-prone, and less transparent. This review paper explores existing IPR management frameworks, digital solutions, and emerging technologies such as blockchain and artificial intelligence that have been adopted to modernize the process. The paper analyzes current research trends, evaluates the advantages and shortcomings of existing systems, and identifies gaps in the integration of automation, data security, and digital consultation workflows. Finally, the paper proposes the need for a comprehensive, web-based IPR Management System using the MERN stack to address these limitations and enhance accessibility, automation, and transparency in IPR processes.

Keywords -

Intellectual Property Rights, IPR Management, Web-Based Systems, Blockchain, LegalTech, Automation, MERN Stack.

Introduction

In the current innovation-driven world, Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) play an essential role in protecting creative and inventive assets. These rights help creators and organizations safeguard their inventions, artistic expressions, and technological innovations. However, traditional IPR management methods are often paper-based and require extensive manual effort. This results in inefficient document tracking, delayed responses, and a lack of real-time interaction between applicants and administrators.

With the rapid advancement of digital transformation and web technologies, the need for an automated, user-friendly IPR management solution has become more pressing. Several research studies and industrial implementations have attempted to introduce digital IPR management platforms using various technologies. Despite this, challenges such as data integrity, authentication, and centralized management persist.

This paper aims to provide a comprehensive review of modern approaches in IPR management systems, evaluate their technological frameworks, and identify the research gaps that lead to the conceptualization of a MERN stack-based IPR Management System for academic and organizational use.

I. II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Various studies have focused on automating or digitizing the IPR management process. This section summarizes the key contributions and technologies employed in the existing research.

A. Web-Based IPR Management Systems

Many researchers have proposed web-based systems to replace manual workflows.Kaur and Gupta (2022) presented an online patent and trademark filing system using PHP and MySQL. While it improved accessibility, it lacked advanced features such as consultation tracking and admin analytics.

B. Front-Face Detection and Counting Fundamentals

Blockchain technology has gained attention for its potential in secure ownership verification and anti-plagiarism.Sharma et al. (2023) proposed a blockchain-enabled IPR registry ensuring immutability and traceability of intellectual property data. However, the high implementation cost and technical complexity restricted its widespread adoption.The detection and counting process is influenced by factors such as:

C . Front-Face Detection and Counting Fundamentals

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has been explored for documentcategorization, prior-art search, and automated patent classification.Singh (2021) introduced an AI-based patent analysis framework that classifies documents using natural language processing (NLP) techniques. Despite its accuracy, the approach was not integrated with a broader user management or consultation system.

D. Cloud-Based LegalTech Platforms

Some modern LegalTech startups use cloud-based systems to manage legal and intellectual property documentation. These systems provide enhanced accessibility and collaboration but often rely on paid subscription models, limiting their adoption in educational and public institutions.

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF EXISTING

To evaluate the evolution of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) management systems, several technological approaches were compared based on their core frameworks, advantages, and drawbacks. The analysis reveals that although each approach offers specific improvements, none comprehensively addresses automation, scalability, security, and affordability within a unified architecture.

IV. Comparative Analysis of Existing Systems

Approach	Technology Used	Strengths	Limitations
Web-Based IPR Portals	PHP / MySQL	Simple, easy to deploy	Lacks scalability based access
Blockchain IPR Registry	Ethereum / Hyperledger	High data security	Expensive and chnicallycomplex
AI-Based IPR Analysis	AI-Based IPR Analysis	AI-Based IPR Analysis	AI-Based IPR Analysis
Cloud LegalTech Tools	Cloud LegalTech Tools	Cloud LegalTech Tools	Cloud LegalTech Tools
Proposed MERN Stack System	MongoDB, Express.js, React, Node.js	Scalable, modular, customizable	Requires skilled developers

From this analysis, it is evident that no single system fully addresses the requirements of a modern IPR management framework combining automation, consultation, knowledge sharing, and secure role-based access.

This gap highlights the need for a MERN stack-based centralized web platform, integrating simplicity, scalability, and performance for academic and enterprise-level adoption.

IV. RESEARCH GAPS IDENTIFIED

Despite various advancements, the following challenges remain unsolved:Lack of centralized digital platforms integrating filing, consultation, and tracking features.Absence of user–admin communication workflows, resulting in delayed responses.Limited automation in verification and document processing.Security vulnerabilities in existing systems that store sensitive intellectual property data.Poor scalability of conventional systems for institutional-level deployment.

These gaps motivated the development of a modern, full-stack web-based IPR management system focusing on security, automation, and usability.Key Components:

V. PROPOSED CONCEPTUAL SOLUTION

To overcome the limitations of existing approaches, this paper proposes the concept of an IPR Management System built using the MERN Stack (MongoDB, Express.js, React.js, Node.js).

II. Key Features:

A. Role-Based Access: Separate dashboards for Users and Admins.

B. Consultation Workflow: Users can request consultations, and admins can approve or schedule them.

C. Knowledge Hub: A dedicated section for insights, guides, and legal resources.

D. Automation: Simplified service management and request tracking.

E. Scalability: MERN architecture ensures modularity and performance.

F. Security: Implemented authentication using modern frameworks like Clerk or JWT.

G. This conceptual framework aims to provide a cost-effective and scalable system suitable for educational institutions and startups managing intellectual property portfolios.

VI. DISCUSSION

The review reveals a clear evolution in IPR management technologies from manual processes to advanced digital platforms. While technologies like blockchain and AI introduce innovation, their complexity and cost hinder widespread use.

Web-based frameworks like the MERN stack offer a balanced trade-off — providing performance, scalability, and ease of development without high infrastructure costs.

Furthermore, incorporating features such as admin verification workflows, consultation scheduling, and knowledge dissemination makes the proposed solution particularly suitable for institutional environments.

VII. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

This review concludes that the existing IPR management landscape, though technologically diverse, still lacks a comprehensive, centralized, and affordable solution.

The MERN stack-based IPR Management System conceptualized in this paper aims to fill that gap by integrating automation, security, and user interactivity in one framework.

Future Research Directions:

Integration of AI-based plagiarism detection and document categorization.Implementation of blockchain for record immutability and transparent IP tracking. Adoption of cloud and microservices architecture for multi-institution scalability.Enhanced data analytics to track consultation trends and service efficiency.

VIII . REFERENCES

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