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Intellectual property

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TECHNERCIA SOLUTIONS

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# Abstract:

Intellectual property is the key factor in today’s IT world. It is very necessary for an individual/organization to get registered their official products , to avoid the misinterpretation by someone. Intellectual Property rights vary in different regions and it also vary from country to country.

# Introduction:

The division of property as movable and immovable, if it is tangible, was known in Roman law and has been adopted by modern Civil Codes. This kind of classification is also provided under art.1226 of the Civil Code. However, “as a result of the industrial revolution and the rapid development made in the fields of science, technology and culture, new kinds of property came into existence”.New rights and properties like patents, copyright and industrial designs, which came to be known as intellectual property rights (IPRs) received attention due to their unique characteristics.

Intellectual propertyis so broad that it has many aspects. It stands for groupings of rights which individually constitute distinct rights. However, its conception differs from time and it to time. It is subject to various influences. The change in information technology, market reality (globalization) and generality have affected the contents of intellectual property. For instance, in olden days-because of religion creation of life, say plants or animals were not protected. Thus, defining IP is difficult as its conception changes. It is diverse, challenging and has application in own day today life.

IP is a section of law which protects creations of the mind, and deals with intellectual creations. It is also commonly said that one cannot patent or copyright ideas.

Intellectual property, *“was originally designed to cover ownership of literary and artistic works, inventions (patents) and trademarks”.*

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Figure 1: Introduction

What is protected in intellectual property is the form of the work, the invention, the relationship between a symbol and a business. However, the concept of intellectual property now covers patents, trademarks, literary and artistic works, designs and models, trade names, neighboring rights, plant production rights, topographies of semi-conductor products, databases, when protected by sui generis right, unfair competition, geographical indications, trade secrets, etc.

Those types of intellectual property have been characterized as *“pieces of information which can be incorporated in tangible objects at the same time in an unlimited number of copies at different time and at different locations anywhere in the world”*. In other words, intellectual property rights are intangible in nature, different from the objects they are embodied in. The property right is not in those copies but in the information, which creates in them.

# Background and History:

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Figure 2: Background and History

## The Origins of Intellectual Property:

The idea of IP dates all the way back to 500 BC. It came about because the Greek state of Sybaris allowed its citizens to obtain a patent for “any new refinement in luxury.” Since then, refinements have been made and laws regarding copyrights and trademarks have become more complicated. However, the intent of the laws has always remained the same. The laws are created to encourage people’s creativity and make it possible for inventors to reap the benefits of their original ideas.

## The Advent of Copyrights, Patents and Trademarks:

Intellectual property is protected through the obtaining of copyrights, patents and trademarks. These entities were not mentioned in the early history of IP. The first statue involving any of these ideas did not occur until medieval times in Europe, when the Statute of Monopolies was initiated in 1623. During this time, various guilds controlled all major industries. Each guild held a significant amount of power, as the government endowed them to dictate which products and raw materials could be imported and how the items could be produced and sold. The guilds were also in charge of bringing new innovations to the marketplace. So, they had control over inventions, even if they did not create them themselves.

# Statement of Problem:

Intellectual property is the vary need to protect the contents created by someone and who is the owner of that content . Intellectual property protects the data of someone from being copied and used by someone else using his name.

A close up of a keyboard

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Figure 3:SOP

# Significance of Study:

To be able to know about what intellectual property is and how we can protect our work from illegal use. How to get patents, trademarks and copyrights. It is all about how all the patent, copyrighted data being used and what terms and conditions being applied on that.

# Literature’s Review:

This report is reviewed by many books and articles and as well as Technerica Solutions. This report covers a short detail about intellectual property and provides the platform for others to g=do search in this prospective. The research of this report’s related data is based on the experiences faced by Technerica Solutions, a detail about the discussion is listed in the coming sections.

# Scope:

This is the generic scope of the intellectual property which is based upon world’s known facts. In today’s world, the international dimension of intellectual property is of ever-increasing importance for three compelling reasons. First, the composition of world trade is changing. Currently, commerce in intellectual property has become an even greater component of trade     between nations. The value of information products has been enhanced greatly by the new technologies of the semi-conductor chip, computer   software and biotechnology. Second, the world commerce has become even more interdependent, establishing a need for international cooperation. No longer can a single country impose its economic will on the rest of the world. Accordingly, countries have recognized this interdependence and have called for a broadening of international agreements/arrangements involving intellectual property. Third, new reprographic and information storage technologies permit unauthorized copying to take place faster and more efficiently than  ever, undermining the creator’s work. There is a general feeling in the developed countries that much of this sort of copying takes place in the third world due to the relaxation of legal standards. All these factors have prompted the international community as a whole to accord due recognition to intellectual property and intellectual property regime.

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Figure 4: Scope

# Method of Study:

The whole discussion in this report is conducted through social media platform, articles , some magazines , webpages , blogs and by visiting a software house manually and taking interviews of the individuals. The information is gathered by me.



Figure 5: Method of Study

# Discussion:

Here I am going to refer the discussion , which I have with the CEO of Technerica Solutions. I have prepared some questions which I asked him, and he answered them according to his perspective and his software house experiences.

The detail of my meeting with him as follows:

## Questions Answers:

### Q#01:

what is intellectual property?

### Answer:

Intellectual property is anything that we want that someone cannot use without our permission.

### Q#02:

What you considered in intellectual property?

### Answer:

IP can bee of many types depending upon the nature of business. For me, in my software house products, name of business and logo can be considered.

### Q#03:

Types of intellectual property and which of those you have implement in your software house?

### Answer:

There can be many types of IP like copyrights, patents , trademarks and many more. In my software house I just registered my software house name and logo under patents and all the product’s produced by my house are copyrighted.

### Q#04:

Did your organization face any issues regarding intellectual property in past ?

### Answer:

Yes, in past ! when we started our business at that time, we faced come problems regarding IP.

### Q#05:

What is the nature of those issues?

### Answer:

In my business, lot of departments are involved. So., We have to get done a lot of critical work that was the most hectic job at that time in registration process.

### Q#06:

How your organization regulate the laws and regulations regarding Intellectual Property?

### Answer:

As we start any product, firstly, we get registered with that product to avail its copyrights to avoid any discrepancy in future.

### Q #07:

Which computing organization’s standard your organization follow for intellectual property?

### Answer:

There are several organizations, but we follow ISO organization’s standards and few other Government standards for intellectual property.

Q#08:

Did you demand your employees that they should considered the intellectual property rights?

### Answer:

A screenshot of a cell phone

Description automatically generatedYes! Very strictly . We , in our house, follow the standards , measures taken for the software’s to be developed by Technerica Solutions. And we require our employees to follow that otherwise, we took serious measures against that .

Figure 6: Discussion

# Finding:

In my research about intellectual property , I found that:

* It is necessary for every organization or individual to get register their own original work to avoid future disturbance.
* IP rules and regulations helps to keep track the original work done by a person or organization.
* It avoid duplication of the inventions and materials.
* It is not necessary for getting register a thing to disclose it against the world.

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Figure 7: Findings

# Conclusion:

By doing my research and analysis , I concluded that Intellectual property rights are monopoly rights that grant their holders the temporary privilege for the exclusive exploitation of the income rights from cultural expressions and inventions. There must be good reasons for a society to grant such privileges to some of its individuals, and therefore the proponents of these rights have provided three widely accepted justifications to defend the interwoven global intellectual property rights regime we have in place today.

To argue for the abolition of intellectual property rights we have to challenge all three justifications. Therefore, we have discussed whether a creator or inventor can be considered as the owner of an expression or an innovation because he is the individual who created or invented something.

Also, in the light of the interview with CEO of Technerica Solutions, I got on the point that It is very necessary for individuals and organizations to follow the intellectual property rights and to get registered all their original work for stopping anyone to copy their work without their consent. The rights of intellectual property vary from country to country.



Figure 8: Conclusions

# Recommendation:

* I strongly recommended the readers of this report that they can do more search on the topic.
* Any kind of questions, suggestions and reviews are accepted.
* If you have any doubt about the data being included in the report, you can check its authentication by visiting the references provided at the end of the report.



Figure 9: Recommendation

# Glossary:

Here is the list of some jargons used in the text.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Word | Abbreviation |
| IP  ISO  n.d  CEO  SOP | Intellectual Property  International Standard Organization  No date (used in references)  Chief Executive Officer  Statement of Problem |

# References/ Wok Cited:

1. “MERSHA BALEW” , Concept, Scope and Nature of Intellectual Property Rights, Abyssinia law, 02 APRIL 2012
2. “  [Klinck](https://www.klinckllc.com/author/rklinck/) Robert”, IP History: The History of Intellectual Property, Klinck LLC, 2018
3. “ Andreas Von Gunten”, [Intellectual Property is Common Property](https://onlinebooks.io/intellectual-property-is-common-property/): Arguments for the abolition of private intellectual property rights, onlinebooks.io, n.d.

## Images:

1. <https://www.google.com/search?q=pics+of+intellectual+property>
2. <https://www.google.com/search?q=discussion+pics>

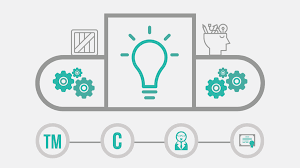


Figure 10: References