**MVSR Engineering College**
**BE, SEM - VII**

# START-UP ENTREPRENEURSHIP

**Unit-IV**

**Intellectual Property Rights: Meaning, Nature, Classification and protection of Intellectual Property, the main forms of Intellectual Property, Concept of Patent, Patent document, Invention protection, Granting of patent, Rights of a patent, Licensing, Transfer of technology**

## Introduction to Intellectual Property Rights

Intellectual Property (IP) deals with any basic construction of human intelligence such as artistic, literary, technical or scientific constructions. Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) refers to the legal rights granted to the inventor or manufacturer to protect their invention or manufacture product. These legal rights confer an exclusive right on the inventor/manufacturer or its operator who makes full use of it's his invention/product for a limited period of time.

The legal rights prohibit all others from using the Intellectual Property for commercial purposes without the prior consent of the IP rights holder. IP rights include trade secrets, patents, trademarks, geographical indications, industrial design, copyright and related rights. It is very well settled that IP plays an important role in the modern economy.

There are many types of intellectual property protection. A patent is recognition for an invention that satisfies the criteria of global innovation, and industrial application. IPR is essential for better identification, planning, commercialization, rendering, and thus the preservation of inventions or creativity. Each industry should develop its specialty based on its IPR policies, management style, strategies, and so on. Currently, the pharmaceutical industry has an emerging IPR strategy, which needs better focus and outlook in the coming era.

IPR is a strong tool, to protect the investment, time, money, and effort invested by the inventor/creator of the IP, as it gives the inventor/creator an exclusive right for a certain period of time for the use of its invention/creation. Thus, IPR affects the economic development of a country by promoting healthy competition and encouraging industrial growth and economic growth.

## Definition of Meaning of Intellectual Property (IP)

Intellectual Property can be defined as inventions of the mind, innovations, literary and artistic work, symbols, names and images used in commerce. The objective of intellectual property

protection is to encourage the creativity of the human mind for the benefit of all and to ensure that the benefits arising from exploiting a creation benefit the creator. This will encourage creative activity and give investors a reasonable return on their investment in research and development.

IP empowers individuals, enterprises, or other entities to exclude others from the use of their creations. Intellectual Property empowers individuals, enterprises, or other entities to exclude others from the use of their creations without their consent.

According to Article 2 of the WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organization) – Central Organization for the protection of Intellectual Property Laws and the expert organization of the UN, ”Intellectual Property shall include the rights relating to literary, artistic and scientific works, inventions in all fields of human endeavor, scientific discoveries, industrial designs, trademarks, service marks and commercial names and designations, protection against unfair competition, and all the other rights resulting from intellectual activity in the industrial, scientific, literary or scientific fields.”

## Meaning of intellectual property rights

The intellectual property right is a kind of legal right that protects a person’s artistic works, literary works, inventions or discoveries or a symbol or design for a specific period of time. Intellectual property owners are given certain rights by which they can enjoy their Property without any disturbances and prevent others from using them, although these rights are also called monopoly rights of exploitation, they are limited in geographical range, time and scope.

As a result, intellectual property rights can have a direct and substantial impact on industry and business, as the owners of IPRs one can enforce such rights and can stop the manufacture, use, or sale of a product to the public. IP protection encourages publication, distribution, and disclosure of the creation to the public, rather than keeping it a secret and to encourage commercial enterprises to select creative works for exploitation.

## Nature of intellectual Property

- *Intangible Rights over Tangible Property*: The main Property that distinguishes IP from other forms of Property is its intangibility. While there are many important differences between different forms of IP, one factor they share is that they establish property protection over intangible things such as ideas, inventions, signs and information whereas intangible assets and close relationships are a tangible object. In which they are embedded. It allows creators or owners to benefit from their works when they are used commercially.

- *Right to sue:* In the language of the law, IP is an asset that can be owned and dealt with. Most forms of IP are contested in rights of action that are enforced only by legal action and by those who have rights. IP is a property right and can, therefore, be inherited, bought, gifted, sold, licensed, entrusted or pledged. The holder of an IPR owner has a type of Property that he can use the way he likes subject to certain conditions and takes legal action against the person who without his consent used his invention and can receive compensation against real Property.
- *Rights and Duties*: IP gives rise not only to property rights but also duties. The owner of the IP has the right to perform certain functions in relation to his work/product. He has the exclusive right to produce the work, make copies of the work, market work, etc. There is also a negative right to prevent third parties from exercising their statutory rights.
- *Coexistence of different rights:* Different types of IPRs can co-exist in relation to a particular function. For example, an invention may be patented, and the invention photograph may be copyrighted. A design can be protected under the Design Act, and the design can also be incorporated into a trademark. There are many similarities and differences between the various rights that can exist together in IP. For example, there are common grounds between patent and industrial design; Copyright and neighboring rights, trademarks and geographical indications, and so on. Some intellectual property rights are positive rights; the rest of them are negative rights.
- *Exhaustion of rights:* Intellectual property rights are generally subject to the doctrine of exhaustion. Exhaustion basically means that after the first sale by the right holder or by its exhaustion authority, his right ceases and he is not entitled to stop further movement of the goods. Thus, once an IP rights holder has sold a physical product to which IPRs are attached, it cannot prevent subsequent resale of that product. The right terminates with the first consent. This principle is based on the concept of free movement of goods which is in force by consent or right of the rights holder. The exclusive right to sell goods cannot be exercised twice in relation to the same goods. The right to restrict further movements has expired as the right holder has already earned his share by the act of placing goods for the first sale in the market.
- Dynamism: IPR is in the process of continuous development. As technology is rapidly evolving in all areas of human activities, the field of IP is also growing. As per the requirement of scientific and technological progress, new items are being added to the scope of IPR, and the scope of its preservation is being expanded. Bio Patents, Software Copyrights, Plant Diversity Protection, these are few names which reflect contemporary developments in the field of IPR. The importance of intellectual property and its mobility is well established and reflected at all levels, including statutory, administrative and judicial.

## The Importance of Intellectual Property Rights

Intellectual property rights are a common type of legal IP protection for those who create. These rights, however, have actually contributed enormously to the world, in particular economically.

Many companies in a variety of industries rely on the enforcement of their patents, trademarks, and copyrights, while consumers can also be assured of quality when they purchasing IP-backed products.

The purpose of intellectual property rights is to encourage new creations, including technology, artwork, and inventions, that might increase economic growth. Intellectual property rights increase the incentives for individuals to continue to produce things that further create job opportunities and new technologies, while enabling world to improve and evolve even faster.

According to The U.S. Chamber of Commerce's Global Innovation Policy Center:

- Intellectual Property Creates and Supports High-Paying Jobs

IP-intensive industries employ over 45 million Americans and hundreds of millions of other people worldwide. The average worker in an IP-industry also earns about 46% more than his or her counterpart in a non-IP industry.

- Intellectual Property Drives Economic Growth and Competitiveness

America's IP is worth approximately US$6.6 trillion, which is more than the nominal GDP of any other country in the world. IP-intensive industries account for over 1/3– or 38.2%– of total U.S. GDP. 52% of all U.S. merchandise exports are related to IP, and this amounts to nearly US$842 billion.

## Scope of Intellectual Property

The scope of IP rights is broad; two classification modes are used to determine whether IP is copyright or Industrial Property. Industrial properties include patents or inventions, trademarks, trade names, biodiversity, plant breeding rights and other commercial interests. A patent gives its holder the exclusive right to use the Intellectual Property for the purposes of making money from the invention.

An invention is itself a new creation, process, machine or manufacture. Having copyright does not give you the exclusive right to an idea, but it protects the expression of ideas that are different from a patent. Copyright covers many fields, from art and literature to scientific works and software.

Even music and audio-visual works are covered by copyright laws. The duration of copyright protection exists 60 years after the death of the creator. In other words, an author's book is copyrighted for his entire life and then 60 years after his death. Unlike patent laws, there is no requirement of the administrative process in copyright laws.

## Why promote and protect Intellectual Property?

There are several reasons for promoting and protecting intellectual property. Some of them are:

1. Progress and the good of humanity remain in the ability to create and invent new works in the field of technology and culture.
2. IP protection encourages publication, distribution, and disclosure of the creation to the public, rather than keeping it a secret.
3. Promotion and protection of intellectual Property promote economic development, generates new jobs and industries, and improves the quality of life.

Intellectual Property helps in balancing between the innovator's interests and public interest, provide an environment where innovation, creativity and invention can flourish and benefit all.

## Forms of Intellectual Property

Intellectual property is the backbone of the corporate world. Possession of rights over intellectual property allows for several advantages such as growth in market share, profit making, leveraging etc. They are necessary in today's world to maintain creativity and growth. The Cambridge Dictionary defines intellectual property as "someone's idea, invention, creation etc. that can be protected by law from being copied by someone else". These are legal rights that allow exploitation of one's creation.

The basis of intellectual property rights is that whosoever came up with the idea or invention or creation should have sole control over its use since it is his hard work. They recognize the commercial value of these rights. Intellectual property rights in India are guaranteed are Acts such as Patent Act, 1970, Trademarks Act, 1999, Indian Copyright Act, 1957 and Designs Act, 2000. These Acts provide protection to the author or inventor or owner of the intellectual property and allow for remedies in case of his work being reproduced without his permission

The subject of intellectual property is very broad. There are many different forms of rights that together make up intellectual property. IP can be basically divided into two categories, that is, industrial Property and intellectual property. Traditionally, many IPRs were collectively known as industrial assets.

It mainly consisted of patents, trademarks, and designs. Now, the protection of industrial property extends to utility models, service marks, trade names, passes, signs of source or origin, including geographical indications, and the suppression of unfair competition. It can be said that the term 'industrial property" is the predecessor of 'intellectual property".

i. Copyright
ii. Patents
iii. Licensing
iv. Trademark
v. Industrial design
vi. Design rights
vii. Trade Secrets
viii. Transfer of Technology

## ***i. Copyright***

**Copyright** protects artistic expressions like music, films, plays, photos, artwork, works of architecture and other creative works. The term "creative works" is defined very broadly for copyright purposes, such that copyright may be used to protect functional texts such as user guides and product packaging as well as works of art.

Copyright law deals with the protection and exploitation of the expression of ideas in a tangible form. Copyright has evolved over many centuries with respect to changing ideas about creativity and new means of communication and media. In the modern world, the law of copyright provides not only a legal framework for the protection of the traditional beneficiaries of copyright, the individual writer, composer or artist, but also the publication required for the creation of work by major cultural industries, film; Broadcast and recording industry; And computer and software industries.

It resides in literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works in "original' cinematic films, and in sound recordings set in a concrete medium. To be protected as the copyright, the idea must be expressed in original form. Copyright acknowledges both the economic and moral rights of the owner. The right to copyright is, by the principle of fair use, a privilege for others, without the copyright owner's permission to use copyrighted material. By the application of the doctrine of fair use, the law of copyright balances private and public interests.

## ***ii. Patent***

### Concept of Patent

An invention is a new solution to a technical problem and can be protected through Patents protect the interests of inventors whose technologies are truly groundbreaking and commercially successful, by ensuring that an inventor can control the commercial use of their invention.

Patent law recognizes the exclusive right of a patent holder to derive commercial benefits from his invention. A patent is a special right granted to the owner of an invention to the manufacture, use, and markets the invention, provided that the invention meets certain conditions laid down in law. Exclusive right means that no person can manufacture, use, or market an invention without the consent of the patent holder. This exclusive right to patent is for a limited time only.

An individual or company that holds a patent has the right to prevent others from making, selling, retailing, or importing that technology. This creates opportunities for inventors to sell, trade or license their patented technologies with others who may want to use them.

The criteria that need to be satisfied to obtain a patent are set out in N and may differ from one country to another. But generally, to obtain a patent an inventor needs to demonstrate that their technology is **new** (novel), **useful** and **not obvious** to someone working in the related field. To do this, they are required to describe how their technology works and what it can do.

A patent can last up to 20 years, but the patent holder usually has to pay certain fees periodically throughout that 20-year period for the patent to remain valid. In practice, this means that if a technology has limited commercial value, the patent holder may decide to abandon the patent, at which point the technology falls into the public domain and may be freely used.

To qualify for patent protection, an invention must fall within the scope of the patentable subject and satisfy the three statutory requirements of innovation, inventive step, and industrial application. As long as the patent applicant is the first to invent the claimed invention, the novelty and necessity are by and large satisfied. Novelty can be inferred by prior publication or prior use. Mere discovery ‘can’t be considered as an invention. Patents are not allowed for any idea or principle.

The purpose of patent law is to encourage scientific research, new technology, and industrial progress. The economic value of patent information is that it provides technical information to the industry that can be used for commercial purposes. If there is no protection, then there may be enough incentive to take a free ride at another person’s investment. This ability of free-riding reduces the incentive to invent something new because the inventor may not feel motivated to invent due to lack of incentives.

## Patent Document

Patent information is the name we give to the technical information you find in patent documents, plus legal and business-relevant information about them.

Patent documents consist of:

- a first page comprising basic information, such as the title of the invention and the name of the inventor
- a detailed description of the invention indicating how it is constructed, how it is used and what benefits it offers compared with what already exists
- drawings
- claims containing a clear and concise definition of what the patent legally protects

Patent documents contain information which can be vital to a broad variety of professions. These range from technical developers and researchers to legal advisers and business strategy managers.

Patent information can be helpful in many ways.

*To find out what already exists and build on it*

- If a technical problem is faced, there is no better way of finding out what solutions are already available than by looking at patents.

*To keep track of who's doing what*

- Technical details of research being carried out by competitors may well appear first in a patent document, long before the product reaches the marketplace.

- By monitoring patent documents, it can help to keep an eye on business competitors or even locate potential partners.

- Use patent information to identify patents that are no longer in force and can be freely used. Finally, by watching patent publications, helps to spot trends in technology or the market at an early stage.

*To avoid infringing other people's patent rights*

- Before a new product or service is launched, make sure that someone else's patent is not infringed. Patent information helps in the above ways.

## Invention Protection

An invention can be protected as a trade secret or through a patent. Many businesses use trade secrets to protect their know-how.

- In addition to recognizing and rewarding inventors for their commercially successful technologies, patents also tell the world about inventions. In order to gain patent protection for their invention, the inventor must provide a detailed explanation of how it works.
- A patent is a private right that is granted by a government authority. It only has a legal effect in the country (or region) in which it is granted. So inventors or companies that want to protect their technology in foreign markets need to seek patent protection for their new technologies in those countries.

## Granting of Patent

A patent is **an exclusive right granted for an invention**. To get a patent, technical information about the invention must be disclosed to the public in a patent application. The patent owner may give permission to, or license, other parties to use the invention on mutually agreed terms..

**Filing:** applicants choose a submission category – i.e., national, regional or international – and file an application. The initial filing is considered the "priority filing" from which further successive national, regional or international filings may be made within the 'priority period' of one year, in accordance with the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property.

**Formal examination:** the patent office ensures that all administrative formalities have been met, that the relevant documentation has been included in the application, and that all associated fees have been paid.

**Prior art search:** in many countries the patent office carries out a search of the prior art – all relevant technological information publicly known at the time of filing the application. Using extensive databases and expert examiners in the specific technical field of the application, a 'search report' is drafted that compares the technical merits of the claimed invention with that of the known prior art.

**Publication:** in most countries, the patent application is published 18 months after the priority date; i.e., after the date of first filing.

**Substantive examination:** if a prior art search report is available, the examiner checks that the application satisfies the requirements of patentability – that the invention is novel, inventive and susceptible to industrial application, compared to the prior art as listed in the search report.

**Grant/refusal:** the examiner may either grant the patent application without amendments, change the scope of the claims to reflect the known prior art, or reject the application.

**Opposition:** many patent offices allow third parties to oppose the granted patent within a specified period on the grounds that it does not satisfy patentability requirements.

**Appeal:** many offices provide the opportunity for an appeal after the substantive examination or after the opposition procedure.

## Rights of a Patent

Right to patent: The right to the patent belongs to the true and actual inventor, his heirs, legal representatives or assigns. If two or more persons have an invention jointly, the right to the patent belongs to them jointly. Patent, is a legal document granted by the government giving an inventor the exclusive right to make, use, and sell an invention for a specified number of years. Patents are also available for significant improvements on previously invented items.

In India, the patent holder is provided with the right to manufacture, use, sell and distribute the patented product. In case the invention is a process of production, the owner of the patent has the right to direct the procedure to the other person who has been authorized by the patentee.

Patents are **territorial rights**. In general, the exclusive rights are only applicable in the country or region in which a patent has been filed and granted, in accordance with the law of that country or region.

How to get Patent rights in India?

**Steps for application of patent**

1. Step 01: Invention disclosure
2. Step 02: Patentability search
3. Step 03: Decision to file an application for patent
4. Step 04: Patent drafting
5. Step 05: Filing the patent application
6. Step 06: Request for examination
7. Step 07: Responding to objections (if any)
8. Step 08: Grant of patent.

## ***iii. Licensing***

Licensing is a major aspect of Intellectual property. A licensing agreement is a partnership between an intellectual property rights owner, known as the licensor, and another who is authorized to use such rights, known as the licensee, in exchange for an agreed payment, known as royalty. There is no transfer of ownership involved.

Licensing is a contract between a minimum of 2 parties wherein the licensor agrees to allow the licensee to share the rights enjoyed by the former subject to consideration by the latter. In an intellectual property license, the licensee is permitted to use the intellectual property, however it is subject to conditions and payment of consideration. Since it is a contract, it must satisfy all the essential mentioned under Sections 10 and 11 of the Indian Contract 1872, i.e., the contract must be between person who are major, of sound mind and not disqualified from contracting under any law and there must be free consent of parties, with a lawful object for a lawful consideration

The three major types of intellectual property licensing are:

1. Exclusive License: This type of license involves the exertion of intellectual property rights of the licensor by the licensee to the exclusion of all, including the licensor. Thus, only the licensee is authorized to use the intellectual property.

2. Sole License: In this license, while the licensee is permitted to use the intellectual property, the licensor is also authorized to use the property, however, such rights cannot be transferred to any third party. Only the licensor and licensee may exercise these rights.

3. Non-Exclusive License: This license allows for the licensee to exercise the rights as well as the keeping open the scope for the licensor to exercise the rights and licensing these rights to any other third party.

Generally, licenses are a combination of these types such as giving a license for intellectual property for exclusive rights only in a particular geographic area.

Further, the World Intellectual Property Organization broadly categorizes intellectual property licenses under:

1. Technology License Agreement: In this license, the licensee is permitted to exercise rights related to patents, utility models or know-How's protected by a trade secret owned by the licensor. The licensee is, thus, authorized to use the technology under certain conditions.

2. Franchise or Trademark License Agreement: Trademarks are a way of distinguishing the goods and services of one enterprise from another. The franchiser has usually gained reputation for his trademark and via a license agreement, authorizes the franchisee to make use of the trademark under certain conditions like maintaining the quality of goods and services since the goodwill of the trademark is at stake. The franchisee may provide financial resources or his own expertise.

3. Copyright License Agreement: Copyrights are granted over creative works such as music, cinematograph films, artistic works etc. In order for them to be reproduced and published by others, there must be copyright license agreement between them authorizing the licensee to exercise rights over the copyright owned by the licensor.

### ***iv. Trademark***

Trademarks are signs that are capable of distinguishing the goods or services of one enterprise from those of others. Trademarks are indispensable tools in today's business world. They help

companies expand their market share and they help consumers identify the products they want to buy in a crowded market place.

A trademark is a badge of origin. It is a specific sign used to make the source of goods and services public in relation to goods and services and to distinguish goods and services from other entities. This establishes a link between the proprietor and the product. It portrays the nature and quality of a product. The essential function of a trademark is to indicate the origin of the goods to which it is attached or in relation to which it is used. It identifies the product, guarantees quality and helps advertise the product. The trademark is also the objective symbol of goodwill that a business has created. Trademarks are another familiar type of intellectual property rights protection. A trademark is a distinctive sign which allows consumers to easily identify the particular goods or services that a company provides. Some examples include McDonald's golden arch, the Face book logo, and so on. A trademark can come in the form of text, a phrase, symbol, sound, smell, and/or color scheme. Unlike patents, a trademark can protect a set or class of products or services, instead of just one product or process.

Any sign or any combination thereof, capable of distinguishing the goods or services of another undertaking, is capable of creating a trademark. It can be a combination of a name, word, phrase, logo, symbol, design, image, shape, colour, personal name, letter, number, figurative element and colour, as well as any combination representing a graph. Trademark registration may be indefinitely renewable.

### ***v. Industrial design***

It is one of the forms of IPR that protects the visual design of the object which is not purely utilized. It consists of the creation of features of shape, configuration, pattern, ornamentation or composition of lines or colours applied to any article in two or three-dimensional form or combination of one or more features. Design protection deals with the outer appearance of an article, including decoration, lines, colours, shape, texture and materials. It may consist of three-dimensional features such as colours, shapes and shape of an article or two-dimensional features such as shapes or surface textures or other combinations.

### ***vi. Design rights***

Design rights protect the shape and form of a product, i.e., what it looks like (whereas the *functionality* of a product – how it works – is protected by a patent). Companies invest a great deal of time and money in coming up with new and attractive designs that seduce consumers into buying their products. Design is now widely recognized as a key determinant of commercial success.

### ***vii. Trade secrets***

Trade secrets can be used to protect the "know-how" of a business. Essentially, laws relating to trade secrets mean that some people (e.g., a company's employees) may have a legal duty to keep certain information confidential. Trade secrets are the secrets of a business. They are proprietary systems, formulas, strategies, or other information that is confidential and is not meant for unauthorized commercial use by others. This is a critical form of protection that can help businesses to gain a competitive advantage.

An invention can be protected as a trade secret or through a patent. Many businesses use trade secrets to protect their know-how, but there are downsides in doing this. From the company's point of view it may be risky because once information is disclosed legitimately (e.g., if someone else works out how an invention works), it will no longer be protected. And from a public interest viewpoint, trade secrets are less beneficial than patents because they do not involve any sharing of technical information.

### ***viii. Transfer of technology***

The technology transfer relates **to voluntary or non-market transactions by which a firm gains access to technology developed in another country**. Therefore, policies made to develop a strong IPR regime can help developing countries gain access to foreign technology.
Owing to ever increasing level of competitive intensity, technology has emerged as one of the major driving forces for large corporates and new-age startups, and has been a key enabler for majority of the sectors. Innovations in technology are shaping the global economic landscape and act as a catalyst for knowledge creation, diffusion, and economic development. The rapid advancements in technology has redefined the companies operate and conduct business across sectors. In this digital era, technology has become valuable and is likely to be imitated by the potential infringers, thus reducing the inventor's incentive to engage in such activities. Besides this, imitators have cost advantage in relation to innovators unless the innovator's restricts access to their innovation through IPR. IPR helps the inventor's to protect their invention and have the right to exclude others to make, sell, or manufacture for a period of 20 years. IPRs allow innovators to gain competitive advantage in the marketplace, thus rewarding them for their innovative efforts and compensate them for the investments incurred during the research and development. An adequate and effective IPR protection helps developing countries in growth and technology transfer, thus reaping rewards for innovation and providing returns in research and development. While, weak IPR protection leads to technology spillovers by domestic firms whereas excessive IPR protection leads to inadequate dissemination of knowledge and slows the pace of growth of innovation. Thus, the choice of IPR depends on the country's innovation development and capacity in the long run. Strong IPR protection prevails in the developed countries having potential innovators to engage in innovate activities, thus boosting the

economic growth. Developing countries should embrace weak IPR protection for rapid diffusion of knowledge as an importance source of technology development. Providing stronger IPR protection can lead developing countries to rely on domestic firms that focus on counterfeiting and imitation while rewards creativity in developed countries. Many countries are strengthening their IPR regimes to boost research and development, increase innovation and higher long run growth. On the contrary, IPR holders engage in monopoly activities thus limiting consumer's choice. The impact of IPR protection varies differently in different countries and depends on the level of development and domestic capacity for innovation.

Transfer of technology takes place through formal and informal channels. Some of the formals channels include trade, licensing, joint ventures, franchising, foreign patenting, and foreign direct investment (FDI) while the informal channel include imitation and technology spillover. The technology transfer relates to voluntary or non-market transactions by which a firm gains access to technology developed in another country. Therefore, policies made to develop a strong IPR regime can help developing countries gain access to foreign technology

## Conclusion

Intellectual property rights are monopoly rights that grant temporary privileges to their holders for the exclusive exploitation of 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 so proponents of these rights provide us with three widely accepted justifications to protect today's inter-global intellectual property rights.

It is clear that the management of IP and IPR is a multi-disciplinary task and calls for many different functions and strategies that need to be aligned with national laws and international treaties and practices. It is no longer fully driven from the national point of view.

Different forms of IPR demand different treatment, handling, planning and strategies, and individuals' engagement with different domain knowledge such as science, engineering, medicine, law, finance, marketing, and economics. Intellectual property rights (IPR) have social, economic, technical and political implications.

Leading rapid technology, globalization and fierce competition to protect against infringement of innovations with the help of IPRs such as patents, trademarks, service marks, industrial design registrations, copyrights and trade secrets. But there is still a violation of intellectual property rights. The government is also taking measures to stop them. There are laws regarding the prevention of infringement of intellectual property rights.