

## **Seminar on “Intellectual Property Rights”**



### **Dr. Richard Pinto addressing the faculties during the Session**

A Seminar on “*Intellectual Property Right*” was conducted by the department of Mechanical Engineering as a part of IPR awareness on 25<sup>th</sup> March 2021 by Dr. Richard Pinto, Dean-Research. Intellectual property (IP) is a term referring to a brand, invention, design or other kind of creation, which a person or business has legal rights over. Almost all businesses own some form of IP, which could be a business asset.

Patents – this protects commercial inventions, for example, a new business product or process.

Designs – this protects designs, such as drawings or computer models;

Trade marks – this protects signs, symbols, logos, words or sounds that distinguish your products and services from those of your competitors.

Copyright: This protects written or published works such as books, songs, films, web content and artistic works.

The speaker gave a brief introduction on IPR and its importance in India and World. He gave information on how to understand different situations in which IPR is useful. He gave information on how to register an IP (Intellectual Property).



**Dr. Richard Pinto during his session**

IP can be either registered or unregistered.

With unregistered IP, you automatically have legal rights over your creation. Unregistered forms of IP include copyright, unregistered design rights, common law trademarks and database rights, confidential information and trade secrets. With registered IP, you will have to apply to an authority, such as the Intellectual Property Office in the UK, to have your rights recognised. If you do not do this, others are free to exploit your creations. Registered forms of IP include patents, registered trademarks and registered design rights. Copyright is also registerable.

Registering and enforcing intellectual property rights In India to enjoy most types of intellectual property (IP) rights in India, you should register them. For patents, individual registrations must be made in India, but for rights other than industrial designs you can apply under the terms of the Patent Cooperation Treaty, which is usually easier and quicker. For trademarks, you should register them within India, either through the domestic trade mark system or under the Madrid system. For copyright, no registration is required but registering copyrights with the copyright authorities is advisable 'Priority rights' under the Paris Convention can help in the local registration of trademarks, designs and patents by allowing rights previously registered elsewhere to become effective in



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India, if filed within a time limit. The session was useful for all the faculties present during the session.