

Intellectual Brilliance: Patents and Copyrights in Publications

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Abstract

Intellectual property rights play a vital role in safeguarding creativity and innovation, with copyrights and patents being fundamental tools in this process. This study offers an in-depth exploration of these concepts, focusing on their processes, importance, and practical applications, particularly within the healthcare sector. By delving into the nuances of intellectual property, provides valuable insights into how these rights empower creators and innovators to protect their contributions and further global progress. The presentation begins by examining the process of securing patents, detailing the step-by-step journey from conceptualization and documentation to filing, examination, and approval. This meticulous process not only ensures that original ideas receive recognition but also creates an environment that fosters innovation. It emphasizes how patents serve as a catalyst for creativity by providing legal protection that motivates inventors to develop novel solutions without fear of exploitation with a specific focus on healthcare, the presentation highlights real-world examples of patented innovations that have significantly advanced medical science. From revolutionary drug formulations and innovative medical devices to state-of-the-art diagnostic tools, these examples illustrate the transformative impact of intellectual property protection on healthcare delivery. This study also discusses how patented technologies contribute to better patient outcomes by enabling the development of more effective and accessible treatments. Furthermore, the presentation underscores the broader implications of intellectual property rights in driving scientific progress and fostering economic growth. By encouraging investment in research and development, these rights play a critical role in sustaining competitive markets and advancing societal well-being. This study explores patents and copyrights not only highlights their practical significance but also serves as a call to action for industries and individuals to prioritize the protection of intellectual property, ultimately supporting innovation and global advancement.

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INTRODUCTION

The presentation by Dr. Dipti Shukla offers a comprehensive examination of patents and copyrights, elucidating their relevance in the context of scientific publications and innovation. Dr. Shukla, possessing extensive experience and skill in the domain, adeptly navigates the intricacies of intellectual property rights, underscoring their significant influence on the transmission of knowledge and the progression of technology.

Understanding Patents and Copyrights

Copyrights and patents are two different types of intellectual property protection, each with a specific

function in preserving creativity and innovation. Dr. Shukla elucidates the processes involved in obtaining patents and copyrights, highlighting key considerations for researchers and inventors seeking to protect their intellectual assets. From the patent prosecution process to the significance of patents in fostering innovation, Dr. Shukla provides valuable insights into the intricacies of intellectual property rights.

The Role of Patents in Healthcare Innovation:

In the healthcare sector, patents play a crucial role in incentivizing research and development efforts, facilitating the commercialization of innovative medical technologies and therapies. Dr. Shukla explores the significance of patents in fostering innovation in healthcare, citing examples of patented inventions that have made significant contributions to patient care and medical practice. From postpartum abdominal binders to feminine hygiene products, Dr. Shukla's examples illustrate the tangible impact of intellectual property rights on healthcare innovation.

Protecting Intellectual Property

Dr. Shukla underscores the importance of protecting intellectual property rights, particularly in fields like healthcare where innovative solutions can significantly improve patient outcomes. Through rigorous patent prosecution and copyright protection, researchers and inventors can safeguard their creations from unauthorized use and exploitation. Dr. Shukla also highlights the potential pitfalls and scams associated with patent publication, urging practitioners to exercise caution and due diligence in navigating the intellectual property landscape.

Thank you providing for such a lovely words and thank you, Dr.Muttu Sir. for adding some points in my introduction I convey my regards to our advisor, Dr.Bimla Kapoor.

Madam, our patron, Dr.Narula Mam, our president. Dr.Binu Joe Sir and special thanks to Dr.Muttu Sir and the team for making this event happen in such a great success to having seeing the more than 500 people are seeing us today, I congratulate to both the speakers before me. They were excellent in their works. I was just enjoying to listening them. Thank you so much for both of you. They you did a great job. So my topic is little bit different from both of them. It is very interesting that is, it is now burning topic now in these days all over the world. That is patency. May I have my slides please on this screen?

My topic is intellectual brilliance. In the patents and copyrights in the publications, so about the publications and journals already you all heard. So my point is for the patents and copyrights may have the next slide please. So the greatest invention of mankind is compound of interest. So yes, as Albert Sir said, whatever is in your mind, if you are putting in the in your friend, that is going to be invention.

So outlines are very few. We will see the IP will see the what is IPR, what is patents, what is the process of patents. In a short, we'll see the copyrights how to go with the publication and what is exactly the publication in IPR and the importance of patents in healthcare sectors. We'll see it. So 2 days this patents plays really a very important role in the innovation and economic performance since from the 1992 up to 23, we can send the 24 the number of patents applications filed in India, Europe, Japan, United States and so many countries and increasing day by day more than 60% as per the Google said.

Therefore, human creativity is what keeps the world moving forward in a time when artificial intelligence assists and supports people in carrying out daily tasks. Human inventions have shown to be extremely useful and significant. So we'll see the ohh wow. They are important. They are important in the business. They are important in the public research for the organizations they are closely connected to recent evolution to the innovations, processes, economy and so many things. So patenting experienced a sizeable bloom in the last decades, we could have seen. What is IP? What is intellectual property?

We have so many types of properties, our home, our money, mobile property, non mobile property, public property, government property and this is something different, very important intellectual property. So what is this? Intellectual property is an idea is a design is the invention. Is a manuscript which can ultimately give rise to useful product and the application that is a IP that is the intellectual property we could have saved. So we'll see. One more click, Sir. So intellectual property rights is any and all right associated with the invisible asset to owned by the person of the company. If anything, any invention is there. We need to protect this. We have the right to protect it. So what is that?

An individual's rights to their extraordinary and one-of-a-kind mental creation are known as intellectual property rights. Section 2I Ng of the patent's applications grants a patent, a type of intellectual property rights, for a technological pension. Under Sections 3 and 4, an innovation is defined as a novel product or a process having inventory phases and the potential for industrial use. We'll see the detail that was held in 1970 and that I spent it dependent table, so here we can see there are many types of IP we can see there's patents, domains, name, industrial design, confidential informations, inventions, moral rights, database rights, works of auto save service marks, logos, trademarks, design rights, business of trade names, commercial secrets, computer software.

But the main things are patent an industrial designs and the 3rd one is trademarks. So first we'll see what is patent. So what is patents? A patent is a right granted to an inventor by the government, which gives him sole control over his invention and enable him to stop others from making using, selling, offering to sell or import, importing his invention. So that means whatever the invention is there, whatever the idea is there, he has the full right to give it to other people to use it or to sell it or to give it to anybody. He is the only right. He is the only control on that idea. So in short, we can see what is patents. A patent, according to its definition, is an exclusive right awarded for an invention, a good or service that offers a novel approach to a problem or a new technical solution.

Generally speaking, the right granted by a patent is the ability to prevent third parties from creating, utilizing, marketing, importing, or offering for sale the invention. So what is the process of patent, so the process of patents we can see, there are so many steps are there first of all, whenever we have an idea we need to convert it into the invention. So this is a first step, then that invention should be novel and non-obviousness, and then that invention should have the utility that is 3rd step, and then we need to draft the patents application. This is the 4th step then we need to file the patent application in a patent office this is the 5th step and then after that patent officers will examine our applications and then they will see and after that they will grant the patents or they will refuse it.

So this is the process of patents, but I will see it in the detail of each. So first we'll see what is the invention? So the invention should be patentable, patentable subject matter and inventive step nonobvious, non-obviousness and industrial applicability. So as per the Indian patents app, 1970, the section 2J gives the definition of inventions. Any novel item or method that can be used in industry and requires an inventory phase. We'll examine what constitutes nonobviousness next. Therefore, an inventive step is defined by the Indian Patents Act of 1970's Section 2I and J as a feature of an invention that involves a technical advance relative to the state of the art, has economic significance, or both, and renders the invention obscure to a person skilled in the art.

So there are some cases we can see there are some that are barred from patentability, that are not patentable in any country, not only in India or United States in any country. So there are some cases of patentability we can see there are new plants and animals in human being this is not patentable. In a new and new knowledge, new knowledge that is not patentable. In idea, it is not patentable but the invention of that idea it is patentable. In a presentation of the information that is not patentable, but the product which is created from that invention of idea that is patentable and in the scheme, plans and rules that is not patentable.

So what is the process of patent application? So the patent application process is that patentable invention, draft the application, file the application, publish the application, examination of application and finally grant of patents or refusal of patents. This is the process of patent application. So what is the patentable invention? So there are so many criteria is there for the patentable invention that is first thing it should be useful, it should be new and it should be not obvious.

So what is usefulness? So usefulness we can see that useful means having significant and credible utility. The 2nd is newness, the 2nd criteria is newness, newness means not previously disclosed in any of the publication and newness could be either in the field of existing knowledge or worldwide. And the 3rd is non-obviousness, non-obviousness means such invention should have the advancement of the existing knowledge.

So in the publication we can see, in the publication we can see that publication we can file for the patent application. Publication means it is a process by which research is shared with the community of scientist and researchers and authors. So we can see the publication. There are so many types of publication are there, the publication can be magazine, publication can be articles, publications can be pamphlets, and so many things.

But in this copyright, we'll see the publication in the books and journals. So the publication we can see it is a process by which research is shared with the community of scientist and researchers and authors. So in the publication, we can see that there are so many publications like magazine, like articles, like journals, like pamphlets and so many things. So publication we can see that there are some types of publication are there, like the publication can be a book, publication can be a research paper, publication can be a articles, publication can be a magazines, and publication can be a journals. So next we'll see the copyrights.

What is the copyrights? Copyrights is an intellectual property protection granted under the India copyright act to the creator of original works of the authorship such as books, music, software, works of arts, etc. Copyrights give the exclusive rights to reproduce the work to distribute the work and to perform the work. So next we'll see the importance of patents in healthcare sectors. So patents play a significant role in the healthcare sectors, why patents are important in healthcare sectors? Because patents provide the protection, the patents provide the protection to the invention and innovation.

So patents play a significant role in the healthcare sectors, why patents are important in healthcare sectors? Because patents provide the protection, the patents provide the protection to the invention and innovation and patents and exclusivity have always been major drivers for innovation in the pharma and biotech industry. The primary reason for patent protection in pharmaceutical industry is that this industry invests a lot in R&D and it takes a long time for the drug to be ready to be commercialized, so therefore they need to protect their inventions from being copied by others.

So next we'll see the significance of patents in the healthcare sector. The significance of patents in the healthcare sectors, we can see that in today's globalized world where markets transcend national boundaries, where the technological advances are being made at a very fast pace, it is important for companies to protect their inventions and innovation through patents. Soin the healthcare sector, patents are very important for the companies because they help them to recoup the investments that they have made in R&D and also to maintain a competitive advantage in the market.

Thus, we will now examine how patents promote innovation. So patents play a crucial role in fostering innovation in the healthcare sectors by providing incentives to the companies to invest in R&D and develop new and innovative products and processes. So in conclusion, we can say that patents are important for fostering innovation in the healthcare sectors by providing protection to the inventions and innovation of the companies and by providing incentives to the companies to invest in R&D and develop new and innovative products and processes.

Dr. Dipti Shukla gave a comprehensive presentation on various aspects of patents and copyrights, including the process of obtaining them, their significance, and examples of her own patented inventions. She emphasized the importance of protecting intellectual property, especially in fields like healthcare where innovative solutions can greatly benefit patients and professionals.

Dr. Shukla outlined the patent prosecution process, highlighting key steps like application, examination, and grant. She also cautioned against scams related to patent publication and emphasized the need for careful consideration before withdrawing a patent application.

Furthermore, she discussed the significance of patents and copyrights in encouraging innovation and knowledge sharing, particularly in the healthcare sector. Dr. Shukla provided examples of her patented inventions, such as a postpartum abdominal binder, a vagina reflector, and a feminine hygiene product designed for heavy bleeding.

Overall, the presentation covered a wide range of topics related to intellectual property rights, illustrating their importance and potential impact on innovation and healthcare.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Dr. Dipti Shukla's presentation offers a comprehensive overview of patents and copyrights in the context of scientific publications and innovation. By exploring the processes, significance, and real-world applications of intellectual property rights, Dr. Shukla provides valuable insights for researchers, inventors, and practitioners seeking to protect and promote their intellectual assets. Through diligent protection of intellectual property rights, individuals and organizations can foster innovation, drive scientific progress, and ultimately improve healthcare outcomes for patients worldwide.

Abbreviations and nomenclature

R&D–Research And Development,
IP– Intellectual Property

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