

## HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

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### ABSTRACT

*Intellectual Property; sounds like a very complex and complicated idea and link to modern technological world invention, but it has been around since the development of the human race and civilization. The history of intellectual property is complex and fascinating, and it can be traced back to as early as 600BCE. Intellectual property means creation/innovation by men and the thought to protect them was since the medieval period, this paper explores the documented string of events that eventually led to our modern understanding of Intellectual Property laws.*

**Keywords:** *Intellectual Property, Patent, Copyright, Trademark.*

### Introduction

Substantial properties, be, portable or steadfast, have an actual design and presence. They have been perceived as merchandise since days of yore. On the other hand, theoretical properties have just been perceived as properties in the new past, not to mention bearing the cost of security to them under IP Rights.

A brand has plenty of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) worked around it. How about we take an illustration of the most widely recognized need these days a cell phone. It is secured by layers and layers of IP rights. The brand name, the logo of a brand, words related to the logo, shading blend utilized, or the shape and size of the logo, is completely ensured as Trademarks. Likewise, the advances inside a telephone are ensured by licenses.

The instance of a telephone, its water verification materials, its systems administration and information stockpiling advancements, the sensors, and the electromagnetic applications are completely ensured as Patents. Further, the source codes basic projects in a telephone are secured by Copyrights.

In this way, Intellectual Property is something that consistently encompasses us, something which is inward and outer to us, something that we live on.

### What is an Intellectual Property?

#### It Refers to

- Inventions,
- Innovative designs,
- Products of human creativity,
- Unique products that have a geographical attribute.

According to Oxford Dictionary: An Intellectual Property is an immaterial property that is the consequence of imagination. As per World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the worldwide discussion for protected innovation, 'Licensed innovation (IP) alludes to the manifestations of the psyche, for example, developments; abstract and aesthetic works; plans; and images, names, and pictures utilized in trade'

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### What Are Intellectual Property Rights

As per World Trade Organisation (WTO):

Intellectual property rights are the rights given to people over the manifestations of their psyches. They as a rule give the maker a restriction directly over the utilization of his/her creation for a specific timeframe. In any case, an IPR isn't only an option to prohibit others from utilizing, selling, or delivering the secured resource. It is likewise assigned to give the holder the option to appoint or permit the rights for business or other bonafide employments. This incorporates the option to duplicate, appropriate and sell the resource.

There are different types of intellectual property rights, but the three most important ones are:

- **Patent:** A patent is a restrictive right allowed for a development, which is an item or a cycle that gives, all in all, another method of accomplishing something, or offers another specialized answer for an issue.
- **Copyright:** copyright (or creators correct) is a lawful term used to depict the rights that makers have over their scholarly and masterful works. Works covered by copyright range from books, music, artworks, model, and movies, to PC programs, data sets, ads, guides, and specialized drawings.
- **Trademark:** Brand name implies an imprint fit for being addressed graphically and which is equipped for recognizing the merchandise or administrations of one individual from those of others and may incorporate state of products, their bundling, and blend of shadings.

### History and Backsteps into dark ages of Intellectual Property

The most punctual records identifying with Intellectual Property goes back to the sixth century BCE, from Sybaris in Ancient Greece. It conceded a yearlong selectiveness for dough punchers to make their culinary creation. So to speak, the ascent of Intellectual Property began from the ascending of bread. Conceding restrictive rights is a culture our cutting-edge society was naturally introduced to. Nonetheless, realizing that it has existed for centuries advises us of our valuation of individual abilities. Albeit the old Greeks thought about their creations as blessings from the divine beings, perceiving the human piece of the development cycle demonstrates that we are very much like our far-off precursors.

Be that as it may, the similarity of our qualities to old perspectives would stop for quite a while with the ascent of the Roman Empire. Religion went to the front, thus the individualistic view on creatorship took a backstep and stayed there since. At around 480 CE, Emperor Zeno toppled the entire idea of sole ownership of aesthetic and horticultural produce. The Church dealt with the whole Empire. All things considered, as the centuries progressed, strict impact over society melted away as humanism reappeared through antiquated writings. This development, which from various perspectives is detectable to Aristotelian and Platonic perspectives prepared for the Enlightenment. During this time of human appreciation, the principal truly unmistakable cycle of Intellectual Property showed up.

### Objective

This paper sheds light on the history and development of intellectual property. The history and origin of patents, copyrights, trademark across the world and India

### Patents

The beginning of licenses can be gone back to the year 1331. On sixteenth July 1331, King Edward III of England made history by giving King's insurance through a letter's patent. It was given to a Flemish weaver of woollen garments by the name John Kemp. Kemp was permitted by the ruler to misuse his creation and direct exchange on woollen garments made by his art in England. Additionally, he likewise got the option to encourage his weaving strategy to individuals he decided to. Consequently, the security gave Kemp elite rights to work and disperse his insight and abilities. From multiple points of view, this case lies at the foundation of the current day licenses.

Licenses developed from letters patent which was given by the rulers that allowed syndication over specific ventures with new procedures. This influence was utilized generally for fund-raising for the crown and was mishandled the vast majority of the occasions. Elizabeth, I utilized this framework for an enormous scope, giving licenses in any event, for regular products like salt, starch, and so on These accursed syndications prompted a contention between the Parliament and the Crown, which was at long last gotten comfortable 1601. It was concluded that the ability to oversee licenses would be gone over to the precedent-based law courts.

**Origin in India**

The first enactment in India identifying with licenses was the Act VI of 1856. The goal was to urge innovations and to incite creators to uncover the mystery of their developments. Afterward, to give a restrictive advantage, a new enactment was presented as Act XV of 1859. In any case, in 1872, the demonstration was renamed The Patterns and Designs Protection Act. The demonstration stayed in power for a very long time with just 1 correction in the year 1883.

The Indian Patents and Design Act supplanted all the past laws in India. In this demonstration, arrangements identifying with the award of mystery licenses, patent of expansion, and increment of the term of the patent from 14 years to 16 years were made. Afterward, after autonomy, different panels were made to inspect the updates in the law, and subsequently, a bill was presented in the Lok Sabha in 1965 which anyway slipped by. Even though it slipped by in 1965, in 1967, a changed bill was presented, and afterward, on the last suggestion of the board, the Patents Act, 1970 was passed which is now utilized in India.

**Copyright**

Copyright grew comparatively as the licenses, by which certain writers and printers were given select rights to distribute books and different materials. The intention behind this was not to secure the creator's privilege yet to raise the incomes of the public authority and to offer control to the public authority for controlling distributions.

The Statute of Anne which was passed in 1710 was an achievement throughout the entire existence of copyright law. It perceived that the creators ought to be essential recipients of the copyright law and perceived that such copyright thoughts ought to have a restricted span (at that point set at 28 years), after which the work would pass into the public area. Comparable laws were sanctioned in the United States in 1790 and France in 1793.

**Origin in India**

Copyright law entered in the year 1847 in India through an authorization during the system of the East India Company. Around then, the term of the copyright was for a very long time in addition to 7 years posthumous. The public authority could concede an obligatory permit for distributing a book if the proprietor of the copyright, upon the passing of the writer, denied its distribution. Enrollment of Copyright was required to authorize rights under this demonstration.

In 1914, the then Indian council authorized another Copyright Law under the British Raj which was very like United Kingdom Copyright Act, 1911. Be that as it may, there were not many significant contrasts. The main one being-it presented criminal approvals for copyright encroachment under segments 7 to 12. The 1911 Act was corrected ordinarily until 1957 and in this manner, in the year 1957, the Copyright Act was instituted by autonomous India to suit the arrangements of the Berne Convention. This 1957 Act has been altered ordinarily, the most recent being in the year 2012.

**Trademark**

Brand names have been utilized since the thirteenth century in England. Dough punchers were the initial ones to exploit the brand name. In the year 1266, under the rule of King Henry III, a Trademark enactment was passed in England. Cooks in England utilized their very own unmistakable characteristic to recognize their items.

Nonetheless, the root of the principal present-day brand name enactment is dated in the year 1857 in France, trailed by the Merchandise Act in England in 1862. The most established enlisted brand name in the UK was in the year 1876-The Bass Brewery's name which had three triangles logo for a lager.

**Origin in India**

India arranged the primary demonstration identified with brand names as Trademark Act, 1940 which was acquired from British Trademark Act, 1938. Further, post autonomy the Trade and Merchandise Act, 1958 was established. Different revisions were made until 30th December 1999, when the Trade Mark Act, 1999 was sanctioned which is as of now utilized in India.

The two key requirements satisfied under this demonstration are-a) shield the proprietor from confusion and trickery of imprints by contenders. b) secure brand name proprietor's business and exchange and generosity which is added to the brand name.

**Need of the Hour: Universal Law for International Protection:**

In the year 1873, there was an occasion called 'The World Exposition' in Vienna. The thought behind it was to advance the trade of schooling, information, and culture. Notwithstanding, the American designers reported their blacklist of this occasion. During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, innovation in its cutting-edge structure didn't exist and the privileges of a creator were bound to his/her country. Many maturing designers who wanted to partake in the occasion felt that their novel developments would be duplicated by spectators, who might popularize them with no respect to their advantage.

Accordingly, there was a need to have a worldwide lawful system that would give security to innovation across nations. The occurrence related to the piece prompted the section of an extraordinary law to give temporary security to the items that were being shown in the work. This additionally prompted making an all-inclusive law for the worldwide insurance of innovations.

The beginning of the global IP system was the Paris Convention for the insurance of modern property and creations in 1883.

With the reception of the Madrid Agreement, the main worldwide IP documenting administration was dispatched in 1891: the Madrid System for the global enrollment of marks.

In 1970, BIPRI transformed into the World Intellectual Property Organization, which is alluded to as WIPO. The World Intellectual Property Organization was set up through a show which was endorsed in the year 1967. In 1974, The WIPO turned out to be essential for the United Nations as a particular organization to advance scholarly exercises, invigorate inventiveness, and encourage innovation move for quickening financial improvement everywhere in the world. By and by, the WIPO has 193 part states. It manages 26 arrangements including the WIPO show.

**Summary/ Conclusion**

Educated with the dynamic part of the training, we see the pattern of congruity with the overarching esteem framework. Because of this, we can expect that protected innovation will adjust to current sensibilities. Indeed, we are as of now at the front line of leveling openings already inaccessible because of obsolete customary convictions.

Licensed innovation implies the production of the psyche: logos, images, works, machines, and so on. This production of the psyche is commendable as it contributes massively to the country's economy. These manifestations support developments and prize business people from numerous points of view.

The idea of Intellectual Property arose route back as expected and is viewed as quite possibly the main rights by enterprises. Numerous businesses have depended on these rights for hundreds of years for the assurance of their work, though, customers use IP to guarantee that they buy protected, veritable, and ensured items.

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