



ILE

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND
CORPORATE LAW REVIEW

VOLUME 4 AND ISSUE 1 OF 2025

INSTITUTE OF LEGAL EDUCATION



ILE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
AND CORPORATE LAW REVIEW
'INTELLECTUAL WILL PREVAIL'

ILE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND CORPORATE LAW REVIEW

APIS – 3920 – 0008 | ISSN – 2583 – 6153

(Open Access Journal)

Journal's Home Page – <https://ipclr.iledu.in/>

Journal's Editorial Page – <https://ipclr.iledu.in/editorial-board/>

Volume 4 and Issue 1 (Access Full Issue on – <https://ipclr.iledu.in/category/volume-4-and-issue-1-of-2025/>)

Publisher

Prasanna S,

Chairman of Institute of Legal Education

No. 08, Arul Nagar, Seera Thoppu,

Maudhanda Kurichi, Srirangam,

Tiruchirappalli – 620102

Phone : +91 94896 71437 - info@iledu.in / Chairman@iledu.in



© Institute of Legal Education

Copyright Disclaimer: All rights are reserve with Institute of Legal Education. No part of the material published on this website (Articles or Research Papers including those published in this journal) may be reproduced, distributed, or transmitted in any form or by any means, including photocopying, recording, or other electronic or mechanical methods, without the prior written permission of the publisher. For more details refer <https://ipclr.iledu.in/terms-and-condition/>

A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL REMEDIES FOR INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS INFRINGEMENT IN INDIA: LEGAL FRAMEWORK, IMPLEMENTATION, AND JUDICIAL TRENDS

AUTHOR – MR. MD JIYAUDDIN, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, SCHOOL OF LAW, BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY, KOLKATA, WEST BENGAL, IMDJYAUDDIN@GMAIL.COM

BEST CITATION – MR. MD JIYAUDDIN, A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL REMEDIES FOR INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS INFRINGEMENT IN INDIA: LEGAL FRAMEWORK, IMPLEMENTATION, AND JUDICIAL TRENDS, *ILE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND CORPORATE LAW REVIEW*, 4 (1) OF 2025, PG. 23–30, APIS – 3920 – 0008 | ISSN – 2583–6153.

Abstract

Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) are essential for promoting innovation, creativity, and economic development. India has developed a robust legal framework for IPR protection through various legislations providing both civil and criminal remedies for infringement. While civil remedies focus on compensating the rights holder and preventing further violations, criminal sanctions are aimed at deterrence and punishment for wilful infringement. However, enforcement remains a challenge due to procedural delays, lack of awareness, limited expertise, and inadequate infrastructure. This paper critically analyses the effectiveness of these remedies within the Indian legal system, focusing on judicial trends and implementation gaps. By reviewing landmark judgments and scholarly discourse, the study provides a comprehensive view of how India balances the protection of intellectual property with public interest, and concludes with suggestions for enhancing enforcement mechanisms.

Key Words: Innovation, Creativity, Legal framework, Inadequate Infrastructure, Civil and Criminal Remedies.

Introduction

The evolution of intellectual property law in India reflects the country's commitment to protecting innovation and creative expression in a rapidly globalizing economy. Intellectual property, by nature, is intangible, making its protection complex and often dependent on efficient legal remedies. India's legal system recognizes the importance of safeguarding the interests of innovators and creators by providing them with both civil and criminal remedies in case of infringement. The civil remedies available under the Copyright Act, 1957; Trade Marks Act, 1999; and Patents Act, 1970 include injunctions, damages, account of profits, and delivery-up of infringing goods. These remedies are accessible through civil courts and are primarily aimed at offering

compensation and preventing the continuation of infringement. On the other hand, criminal remedies under these statutes aim to punish infringers and deter wilful and commercial-scale violations through fines and imprisonment. Despite the presence of these remedies, enforcement remains a significant hurdle. Procedural inefficiencies, lack of specialized IP courts, low awareness among enforcement authorities, and limited capacity in digital evidence handling all contribute to a situation where rights holders often struggle to secure timely and effective justice. Moreover, the choice between civil and criminal remedies often depends on factors like the nature of infringement, evidence available, and the urgency of relief. The Indian judiciary has played a critical role in shaping the enforcement of IPR

laws. Courts have developed jurisprudence around interim injunctions, criminal intent, digital piracy, and cross-border infringement. This paper examines these developments in depth, while critically analyzing the legal structure, challenges, and future directions of IPR enforcement in India.

Objectives

- To examine the legal framework governing civil and criminal remedies for IPR infringement in India.
- To assess the implementation and enforcement challenges faced by right holders.
- To analyze judicial trends and landmark judgments shaping IPR enforcement.
- To compare Indian practices with international models and highlight areas for reform.

Review of Literature

- Gopalakrishnan & Nair (2018). Principles of Intellectual Property, the authors in this article explore the development of IPR law in India and emphasizes the dominance of civil remedies, noting their flexibility and adaptability across IPR categories. It also discusses the scope of criminal sanctions, particularly under trademark and copyright law, while acknowledging enforcement barriers such as police inaction and slow trials.
- Anita Ramachandran & S. Kumar (WIPO Journal, 2021). In this article on criminal enforcement the author highlights that despite provisions for imprisonment and fines, criminal prosecutions are rare and typically limited to high-profile cases. They stress the importance of training law enforcement agencies to recognize and act on IPR crimes.
- OECD-EUIPO (2022), Report on Counterfeiting and Piracy, this report lists India among the countries with high export volumes of counterfeit goods. It criticizes the weak criminal enforcement and recommends improving customs

cooperation and digital investigation capacity.

- WIPO India Country Report (2019). The report outlines structural weaknesses in India's enforcement infrastructure. It notes that civil remedies are widely used but often fail due to judicial backlog and lack of IP-specialized courts. It also raises concerns about the limited use of criminal sanctions due to procedural complexities.
- R. Prabhu (2020), "IP Enforcement in India: Strengthening the Judicial Machinery," Journal of Intellectual Property Law. This paper stresses the need for procedural clarity, dedicated IP benches, and fast-track mechanisms for granting injunctions. It also discusses how courts have adapted international doctrines like the Anton Piller order and Mareva injunctions for Indian cases. India's intellectual property rights (IPR) regime, while robust in terms of legislative framework, still faces considerable gaps in enforcement. The dual remedy system comprising civil and criminal avenues was designed to offer both restitutions to right holders and deterrence to potential infringers. However, the effectiveness of this structure is undermined by procedural delays, institutional incapacity, lack of awareness among enforcement agencies, and technological challenges posed by the digital era. This section critically examines the legal structure and practical application of civil and criminal remedies for IPR infringement in India, supported by key case law and international comparisons.

I. The Legal Framework: Foundational Statutes and Enforcement Provisions

India's IPR enforcement regime is underpinned by a comprehensive legal infrastructure. The Copyright Act, 1957 (as amended in 2012), the Trade Marks Act, 1999, the Patents Act, 1970, the Designs Act, 2000, and the

Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 constitute the principal legislative instruments. Each statute provides mechanisms for both civil and criminal remedies. These laws also align India with its obligations under international conventions, such as the Berne Convention, the Paris Convention, and the TRIPS Agreement under the World Trade Organization framework. While the laws allow both civil and criminal proceedings to be initiated simultaneously, there is ambiguity and inconsistency in how these proceedings are prioritized or processed. Civil remedies are invoked for compensation and preventive action, whereas criminal remedies aim to punish wilful, dishonest, and large-scale infringements, such as counterfeiting and piracy.

II. Civil Remedies: Remedies Rooted in Equity and Preventive Justice

Civil enforcement of IPRs in India has evolved significantly, particularly in metropolitan jurisdictions like Delhi, Mumbai, and Bangalore. The remedies available include temporary (interim) and permanent injunctions, damages, account of profits, delivery up and destruction of infringing material, and Anton Piller and John Doe orders. Courts have consistently upheld the principles of equity while granting injunctions, particularly when irreparable harm is likely, and the balance of convenience lies with the plaintiff. For instance, in *Yahoo Inc. v. Akash Arora & Anr.* [1999 IAD Delhi 229, 78 (1999) DLT 285], the Delhi High Court recognized the plaintiff's domain name as a valid trademark and granted an injunction against the defendant for creating a confusingly similar web address. This case illustrates the expansion of traditional IP protection into digital domains, reflecting the judiciary's adaptability. Another milestone case, *F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd. v. Cipla Ltd.* [148(2008) DLT598, MIPR2008(2)35], demonstrated the complexity of balancing IP rights and public interest. Although the plaintiff held a valid patent, the court denied an interim injunction considering the drug's life-saving

nature and the affordability provided by the generic version. This reflected a pragmatic and constitutionally sensitive approach, wherein right holders' claims were balanced against citizens' rights to health and access. Although courts have shown willingness to grant high-value damages in egregious cases, many judgments still prefer nominal or compensatory damages due to challenges in proving exact financial losses. In *Microsoft Corp. v. Kiran & Ors.* [2007 (35) PTC 748 (Del)], the court imposed punitive damages to deter software piracy, which marked a significant shift toward acknowledging commercial and reputational harm beyond mere monetary calculations. However, there remains a gap between awarded damages and their realization, owing to enforcement deficiencies and delays in execution.

III. Criminal Remedies: Deterrence, Public Policy, and Procedural Weaknesses

Criminal remedies serve a vital deterrent function in the IPR regime. Under the Copyright Act, unauthorized reproduction, distribution, and public performance of copyrighted works are punishable with up to three years of imprisonment and fines. Similarly, under the Trade Marks Act, offenses like falsification, applying false trade descriptions, or dealing in counterfeit goods attract criminal penalties. These remedies are especially crucial in curbing organized piracy, counterfeiting networks, and digital crimes. Despite statutory clarity, implementation of criminal remedies is fraught with obstacles. Law enforcement officers often lack training in distinguishing genuine IPR violations from civil disputes. Filing a First Information Report (FIR) is frequently resisted unless directed by higher courts. Investigation delays, lack of expert knowledge, and prolonged trials further dilute the deterrent potential of criminal provisions. Nevertheless, the judiciary has intervened in notable cases to uphold the penal provisions. In *Syed Asifuddin and Ors. v. State of Andhra Pradesh* [2005 SCC CS(COMM) 1146/2018], the court upheld the criminal prosecution for the use of pirated software in

mobile handset operations, holding that such usage constituted a cognizable offense under the Copyright Act. Similarly, in *State v. Mohd. Afzal and Ors.* [2003VIIAD(DELHI)1, 107(2003) DLT385], the sale of pirated Microsoft software was recognized as a punishable act, and the defense that it was merely a civil matter was overruled. These cases underscore that criminal remedies are not merely symbolic but can

serve substantive justice when applied appropriately. However, misuse of criminal proceedings is a concern. Often, right holders initiate criminal complaints not as a means of seeking justice but as a pressure tactic to extract settlements. This practice undermines the spirit of criminal law and erodes its legitimacy as a public instrument of deterrence.

Comparative Overview of Civil vs. Criminal Remedies for IPR Infringement in India

Feature	Civil Remedies	Criminal Remedies
Legal Basis	Copyright Act, 1957; Trade Marks Act, 1999; Patents Act, 1970	Indian Penal Code; Trade Marks Act, 1999; Copyright Act, 1957
Initiation	By the IPR owner through a civil suit	By the state (often requires FIR or complaint by the owner)
Purpose	Compensation and injunction	Deterrence and punishment
Common Reliefs	Injunction, damages, account of profits	Imprisonment, fines, seizure of goods
Burden of Proof	Preponderance of probability	Beyond reasonable doubt
Speed of Relief	May be slow; interim relief possible	Depends on police and court efficiency
Examples of Cases	<i>Taj Television v. Rajan Mandal</i>	<i>State v. Vinayak Gajanan Lokur</i>

IV. Judicial Trends: Interplay and Balance between Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence

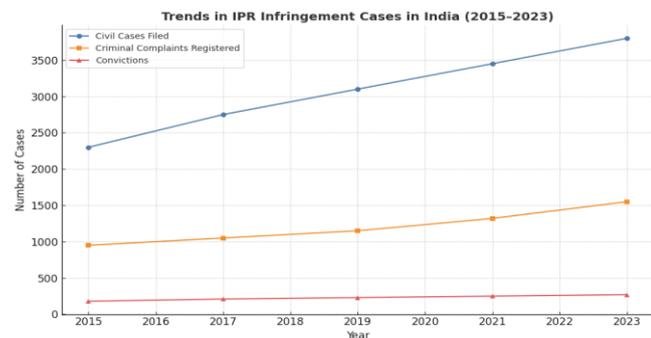
Indian courts have adopted a balanced and dynamic approach to the enforcement of IPRs. Judges have shown increasing awareness of the need to protect intangible assets in a knowledge economy, while also ensuring that enforcement mechanisms are not misused to harass smaller entities or limit access to essential goods. Courts have also developed strong procedural tools, such as John Doe orders, enabling plaintiffs to proceed against unknown infringers in cases of online piracy or mass-scale unauthorized distribution. This judicial innovation has been instrumental in protecting rights holders in the digital age. Moreover, the judiciary has displayed sensitivity to the constitutional implications of IP

enforcement, particularly in the pharmaceutical sector. In *Novartis AG v. Union of India* [AIR 2013 SC 1311 or (2013) 6 SCC 1], the Supreme Court denied patent protection for a cancer drug on the grounds that the modification did not amount to an inventive step, thereby reinforcing India's commitment to public health under Section 3(d) of the Patents Act. Such trends point to an evolving jurisprudence where civil remedies are emphasized for their restorative and equitable functions, while criminal remedies are reserved for egregious, deliberate, and profit-driven violations.

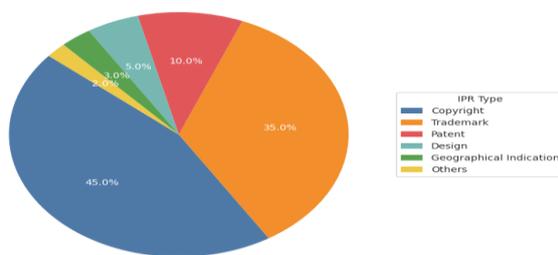
Chart 2: Trends in IPR Infringement Cases (India, 2015–2023)

Year	Civil Cases Filed	Criminal Complaints Registered	Convictions
2015	2,300	950	180
2017	2,750	1,050	210
2019	3,100	1,150	230
2021	3,450	1,320	250
2023	3,800	1,550	270

Source: DPIIT Annual Reports and India IP Enforcement Database (2023)



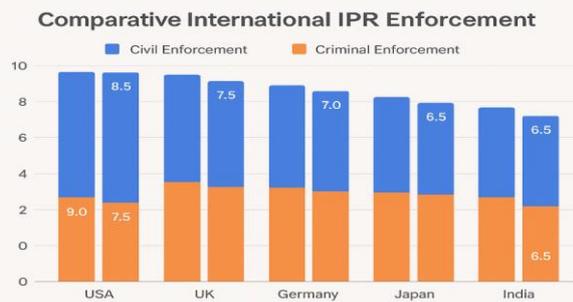
Types of IP Infringement Reported in India (2023)



Globally, enforcement strategies vary. The United States follows a robust civil enforcement model supplemented by private enforcement, supported by the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA), which allows for efficient takedowns of online infringing content. China, despite concerns over enforcement, has established specialized IP courts and tribunals, and its administrative model facilitates swift raids and seizures of counterfeit goods. In contrast, India lacks such institutional innovations. The absence of specialized IPR courts (except in a few High Courts), no administrative redress mechanisms, and limited technological integration make Indian enforcement reactive rather than preventive. India must therefore look toward establishing dedicated IP benches, improving inter-agency coordination, and promoting capacity-building among law enforcement and judicial officers to match the global best practices.

V. Comparative and International Context: Lessons for India

Country	Civil Enforcement (out of 10)	Criminal Enforcement (out of 10)
USA	9.0	8.5
UK	8.5	7.5
Germany	8.0	7.0
Japan	8.0	7.5
China	7.0	6.5
India	6.5	5.5



VI. Emerging Challenges: Digital Piracy, AI, and the Future of IPR Enforcement

The emergence of digital technologies, AI-generated content, and blockchain-based creations pose novel challenges for IPR enforcement. Traditional mechanisms are often inadequate in dealing with online infringements that transcend jurisdictional boundaries and rely on anonymity. Courts in India have begun responding with website-blocking injunctions, as seen in *Viacom18 Media Pvt. Ltd. v. MHDTV World*, [2023: DHC:5842 CS(COMM) 254/2024], but these orders are limited in scope and often circumvented by infringers using proxy servers or mirror websites. The increasing prevalence of non-fungible tokens (NFTs) and generative AI also creates grey areas in ownership and infringement. As Indian law currently stands, there is no clear legal standard for ownership of AI-generated works or recourse for AI-related IP violations. Hence, statutory amendments and digital enforcement infrastructure are urgently required to future-proof India's IPR enforcement mechanisms.

Conclusion

The enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights in India, through both civil and criminal remedies, reflects a legal framework that is constitutionally sound and globally aligned. However, the practical application of these remedies reveals systemic inefficiencies, procedural delays, and enforcement challenges that undermine the effectiveness of IP protection. While civil remedies such as injunctions and damages offer rights holders the means to seek compensation and prevent further infringement, their enforcement is often

delayed by lengthy litigation and judicial backlog. Conversely, criminal remedies, though potent on paper, remain underutilized due to a lack of specialized training among enforcement authorities, low prosecution rates, and insufficient inter-agency coordination. Judicial responses in India have evolved to accommodate emerging challenges, especially in the digital domain and in relation to public interest issues such as access to essential medicines. Courts have adopted progressive tools such as Anton Piller orders and John Doe orders, and they have increasingly recognized the global and intangible nature of IPRs. Nonetheless, inconsistent judicial interpretations and lack of institutional infrastructure continue to limit their broader application. India stands at a crossroads in its IPR enforcement journey while the legal architecture exists, its operational mechanisms require reform, modernization, and integration with global best practices. The need for a more structured, specialized, and tech-driven enforcement regime has never been more pressing, particularly as digital infringement, counterfeiting, and cross-border violations continue to rise.

Suggestions

- ❖ **Establishment of Specialized IP Courts or Benches:** Dedicated IPR benches in all High Courts and selected lower courts can ensure quicker disposal of cases, consistency in decisions, and the development of subject-matter expertise among judges. This specialization will enhance both civil and criminal adjudication processes.
- ❖ **Strengthening Law Enforcement Training and Infrastructure:** Law enforcement personnel and public prosecutors should undergo regular training programs focused on IPR laws, digital piracy, and procedural enforcement. Specialized IP units within police departments can be created in metropolitan areas with high infringement rates.

❖ **Encouraging Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) for IP Disputes:**

Mediation and arbitration should be promoted for resolving civil IPR disputes to reduce the burden on courts and provide speedier resolution to parties, especially in cases involving licensing or commercial use.

❖ **Procedural Reforms for Swift Civil Enforcement:**

Procedural bottlenecks such as delays in granting interim relief and execution of injunctions should be addressed by simplifying evidentiary requirements and digitizing court procedures. A stricter adherence to case timelines in IP disputes will enhance their credibility.

❖ **Modernization of Criminal Prosecution Mechanisms:**

Simplifying the process of FIR registration in IP-related offenses, creating digital evidence-gathering protocols, and ensuring fast-track prosecution in cases of counterfeiting and piracy will strengthen the deterrent effect of criminal remedies.

❖ **Legal Recognition of Emerging IP Violations in the Digital Space:**

Legislative reforms must address gaps related to AI-generated works, NFT-based content, and cross-border digital piracy. This will require updating existing laws or enacting new provisions specific to cyber-IPR violations.

❖ **Public Awareness and Capacity Building:**

Awareness campaigns for creators, businesses, and consumers about IPR protection, reporting mechanisms, and the consequences of infringement can build a culture of respect for intellectual property. Government, industry associations, and academic institutions must collaborate on this front.

❖ **Cross-border Cooperation and Treaty Enforcement:**

India must strengthen its cooperation with other countries on cross-border IP enforcement by actively

participating in international initiatives and enhancing the implementation of obligations under treaties like TRIPS and WIPO-administered agreements.

References

1. Bently, L., & Sherman, B. (2018). *Intellectual property law* (5th ed.). Oxford University Press.
2. Cornish, W., Llewelyn, D., & Aplin, T. (2019). *Intellectual property: Patents, copyright, trademarks and allied rights* (9th ed.). Sweet & Maxwell.
3. Narayanan, P. (2017). *Intellectual property law* (6th ed.). Eastern Law House.
4. Bhattacharya, M. (2020). *Law relating to intellectual property rights*. Central Law Publications.
5. Saha, R. (2016). Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights in India. *Journal of Intellectual Property Rights*, 21(3), 162–170. <https://nopr.niscpr.res.in/handle/123456789/34997>
6. Basheer, S. (2010). India's tryst with TRIPS: The patent controversies. *Indian Journal of Law and Technology*, 6, 1–31. <https://www.ijlt.in>
7. Abraham, S. (2022). A Comparative Study on Criminal Remedies for Intellectual Property Rights Violation in India. *International Journal of Law Management & Humanities*, 5(2), 318–329. <https://www.ijlmh.com/papers/a-comparative-study-on-criminal-remedies-for-intellectual-property-rights-violation-in-india/>
8. Khoury, A. (2003). When Justice Visits Jail: Criminal Remedies for Intellectual Property Infringement. *Tulane Journal of Technology and Intellectual Property*, 5, 1–26. <https://journals.tulane.edu>

9. Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT). (2019). *National IPR Policy*. Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India.
https://dpiit.gov.in/sites/default/files/National_IPR_Policy_English.pdf
10. Ministry of Law and Justice. (2023). *The Copyright Act, 1957 (as amended up to 2012)*. Government of India.
<https://legislative.gov.in/sites/default/files/A1957-14.pdf>
11. Ministry of Law and Justice. (2023). *The Trade Marks Act, 1999 (as amended)*. Government of India.
<https://legislative.gov.in>
12. World Intellectual Property Organization. (2022). *WIPO Intellectual Property Enforcement Guide*.
<https://www.wipo.int/publications/en/details.jsp?id=4524>
13. Wadhwa, B. L. (2021). *Law relating to intellectual property* (6th ed.). Universal Law Publishing.
14. Gopalakrishnan, N. S., & Agitha, T. G. (2009). *Principles of intellectual property*. Eastern Book Company.
15. Dinwoodie, G. B., & Dreyfuss, R. C. (2012). *A Neofederalist vision of TRIPS: The resilience of the international intellectual property regime*. Oxford University Press.
16. Kumar, M. (2020). Civil and Criminal Remedies for Intellectual Property Rights Violation in India. *International Journal of Legal Studies and Research*, 9(1), 204–215.
<https://ijlsr.com/civil-and-criminal-remedies-for-ip-violation-in-india/>
17. Choudhury, B. (2021). Protection of Intellectual Property Rights in India: An Analysis of Legal Framework. *International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews (IJRAR)*, 8(2), 512–520.
<https://www.ijrar.org/papers/IJRAR21B2201.pdf>
18. Reddy, M. (2017). Criminal Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights in India: An Overview. *NUJS Journal of Law and Policy*, 3(1), 99–114.
19. Aggarwal, A. (2015). Role of Judiciary in Enforcing Intellectual Property Rights in India. *International Journal of Law and Legal Jurisprudence Studies*, 2(3), 132–144.
20. Sehgal, R. (2019). Role of Police and Enforcement Agencies in IPR Protection in India. *Journal of Intellectual Property Studies*, 2(1), 75–86.
21. NITI Aayog. (2021). *India Innovation Index 2021*. Government of India.
<https://www.niti.gov.in/india-innovation-index-2021>
22. OECD. (2018). *Trade in Counterfeit Goods and the Italian Economy: Protecting IP, Reducing the Trade in Counterfeit Goods*. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
<https://www.oecd.org/gov/risk/oecd-report-on-counterfeit-goods.pdf>
23. World Trade Organization. (2020). *TRIPS Agreement and Public Health: Frequently Asked Questions*.
https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/trips_e/tripsfacsheet_e.htm
24. Confederation of Indian Industry (CII). (2019). *Counterfeiting in India: Impact, Issues, and Solutions*.
<https://www.cii.in>