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## Intellectual Property Rights and Gender-Based Violence in Pakistan: Safeguarding Women's Innovations and Rights

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### Introduction

The combined area of research of IP rights and gender-based violence or GBV, is fairly under-researched, especially within the developing world context of Pakistan. WIPR is crucial for the acclaim and protection of the quotient of women's innovation; however, GBV can significantly affect WIPR. This paper aims to unveil how multiple and intersecting factors of GBV and women's intellectual property rights intersect with the moderating factor of access to legal support and resources (ALSR). Appreciating these relationships is paramount in steering efforts on how women's innovations and rights can be protected comprehensively given the current socio-legal trends aching the arena.

Again, gender-based violence entails physical, emotional and even economic violence in equal measure, all of which hinders women from engaging effectively in intellectual and economic productivity. In Pakistan, where GBV remains a rampant social concern, the effects of GBV are not only limited to the individual and psychological harm but also a woman's employment and career advancement. Such, GBV may demoralize women and decrease their chances of going to school, or impede women's capacity to assert and defend their rights in innovations. To date, a close connection between GBV and women's IPR is yet unexplored, and thus there is a research gap in comprehensively analyzing how gender-based violence impacts the protection and enforcement of the rights in question.

Legal assistance and available legal assets enable the moderating of the impacts of GBV on women's IPRs. Compliance assistance can empower women in IP procedures and educate them about the general formalities of Intellectual Property law to enable them secure their inventions. Legal resources in Pakistan may be available and effective to different extent, therefore affecting women's ability to claim their intellectual property rights despite negative effects of GBV. Based on the descriptions of the interaction between ALSR and

GBV with reference to WIPR, this article seeks to establish areas of focus where more consideration may be given to women to enhance their welfare.

The rationale for the present work can be defined with the following research questions When identifying the effects of GBV on women's IPR, where, and to what extent does the role of intermediary variables like access to legal assistance and forms of protection play? It is therefore the purpose of this research to have empirical input on how GBV hinders the protection of women's intellectual property and how ALSR can solve this problem. These findings are expected to contribute to the formulation of policy guidelines and actual strategies for improvement of women's IP rights within the frame work of GBV and to foster gender sensitive/legal reforms that may provide improvement support to women across Pakistan.

## **Problem Statement**

Combination of GBV in the forms of physical, emotional and economic all affects women's participation in any form of intellectual and or economic activity. And this violence does not only impact their health, but it also produces a consequence on their opportunity to assert and protect authors' rights adequately. While a few efforts have been made in the historical analysis of the recognition and protection of women's contribution through their IPRs, the effect of GBV in these rights has not been established. However, this study found that the Pros of GBV have the moderating effect of Access to Legal Support and Resources (ALSR) in relation to WIPR. Qualified legal assistance ensures that the woman comprehends the legal framework on intellectual property rights hence improving the ability of the woman to guard her inventions. But in Pakistan, the availability of legal tools and assistance is irregular and insufficient, so the problem of women's infringement of the rights to their intellectual property when facing GBV intensifies.

The current literature review has failed to establish a clear and extensive insight on how GBV impacts women's IP/Q directly, and how ALSR may moderate this relationship. Thus, the absence of such data prevents the formulation of adequate strategies and actions that would help empower women in obtaining their IP while at the same time counteracting the consequences of GBV. Thus, it aims to strengthen the understanding of the interconnectivity between GBV, WIPR, and ALSR in the present research and offer a set of well-grounded modifications to enhance legal safeguards and opportunities for Pakistani females.

## **Research Objectives**

- To Assess the Impact of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) on Women's Intellectual Property Rights (WIPR)
- To Evaluate the Mediating Role of Access to Legal Support and Resources (ALSR) in the Relationship Between GBV and WIPR
- To Identify Policy and Practical Recommendations for Enhancing Women's Protection and Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights Amidst GBV

## Literature Review

### 1. Intellectual Property Rights and Gender-Based Violence

This paper posits that IPR is important as it provides acknowledgement for individuals, including women, by protecting their innovations and work. However, gender-based violence (GBV) is one of the biggest obstacles to realizing and enforcing those rights and freedoms. GBV which involves the use of force in the form of physical, sexual or psychological harm can significantly affect women's innovation capabilities and their capacity to protect inventions (Sinha & Kumar, 2021). For example, GBV causes economic marginalization, a factor that limits women's ability to invest in the protection of their ideas and creations (Ahmed & Younis, 2022).

### 2. Impact of Gender-Based Violence on Women's Intellectual Property Rights

The available literature shows that GBV has a negative impact on women's economic productivity, inclusive of intellectual property contribution. Thus, since victims of GBV are likely to experience reduced productivity and motivation because of trauma and volatilities, they are not likely to prefer and engage in intellectual property pursuits (Fatima & Tariq, 2023). Moreover, GBV can limit a woman's ability to access the required resources and support structures that would help in the protection of intellectual property rights (Niaz, 2022).

### 3. Access to Legal Support and Resources

Legal aid and materials are essential to counter women's rights when seeking legal protection of their inventions. Legal aid can equip women with the information and means that would enable them to seek justice from the laws governing intellectual property. However, the availability of such legal materials is not evident in Pakistan, especially for females experiencing GBV (Hussain & Bibi, 2022). The accessibility and efficiency of these resources can affect the ability of women to protect their inventions within certain countries to a great extent.

### 4. The Role of Legal Support in Mediating GBV and Intellectual Property Rights

Responsible authorities, which may include the legal support can assist in mediating in the relationship between GBV and women's rights through provision of important tools and advice. Legal assistance enhances the awareness of women and the utilization of their rights; this hinders some of the disadvantages made by GBV (Javed & Rahman, 2022). For instance, legal aid organizations can provide the following crucial assistance in filing and/or defending IP rights: This may be out of reach for women experiencing GBV (Ali & Sharif, 2023).

### 5. Historical Context of Intellectual Property Rights for Women

Women, specifically, have suffered many obstacles in the acquisition of their IP rights for a very long time because of systematic barriers and laws. In various cultures around the world, including the Pakistani context, women's role in the process of innovation has been usually considered as insignificant or underestimated. These aspects have also unveiled the inequality in contexts of the development of intellectual property laws and policies and while

there has been a progressive attempt to try and address these issues there still exist key barriers (Ahmed & Younis, 2022).

## **6. Gender-Based Violence and Economic Disenfranchisement**

Women, specifically, have suffered many obstacles in the acquisition of their IP rights for a very long time because of systematic barriers and laws. In various cultures around the world, including the Pakistani context, women's role in the process of innovation has been usually considered as insignificant or underestimated. These aspects have also unveiled the inequality in contexts of the development of intellectual property laws and policies and while there has been a progressive attempt to try and address these issues there still exist key barriers (Ahmed & Younis, 2022).

## **7. Legal Frameworks and Women's Intellectual Property Rights**

Over the years, the legal systems dealing with the protection of IPR in Pakistan has enhanced for improved results, but confronting the specific issues of women especially in context of GBV is still a weakness. Policies and legislations must now be reviewed from time to time so as to fit the current solutions that are relevant to women and tackling the issues arising from GBV (Ali & Sharif, 2023).

## **8. Public Perception and Gender-Based Violence**

Gendered violence is a cultural factor that shapes the general mentality towards the determination and protection of the rights to patents. When GBV becomes acceptable or cases go unreported in certain societies, women's control over their inventions may not be given the consideration they deserve (Bashir & Khan, 2022). Education is important for changing the society's perception and as more people become aware of GBV and its effects on IP rights, more progress can be made in enhancing the protection.

## **9. Access to Justice for Women with GBV**

Thus, the acquisition of justice is an essential component in the preservation of women's IPR. In the case of legal redress, GBV victims particularly women endure increased hurdles such as ignorance, costs, and embarrassment in seeking justice (Yasir & Khan, 2023). For these barriers to be mitigated and to promote the status of women's intellectual property rights, it is essential that women should be granted comparable legal aid.

## **10. International Standards on Intellectual Property and GBV**

This paper, therefore, establishes that international standards and human rights inform the protection of IPRs for women experiencing GBV. There are numerous international conventions and accords concerning women's rights that encourage the prevention of GBV and outline policies for addressing the issue and its impacts on intellectual property (Al Fatima & Tariq, 2023). Knowledge of such international procedures can assist in formulating association policies and practices at the national level (Siddiqui, 2021).

## **11. Comparative Analysis of Intellectual Property Practices**

Exploring IPRs from a comparative perspective could be useful in identifying the approaches taken by the various jurisdictions on the issue of GBV and the rights of victims. It

can be seen that comparing practices in different countries allows for the identification of suitable solutions for Pakistan's legislation (Bashir & Khan, 2022). Such comparisons can shed light on ways and means to enhance women's IP protection in light and shadow of GBV (Qureshi & Sattar, 2023).

## **12. Socio-Legal Influences on Women's Intellectual Property Rights**

Socio-Legal Considerations on Women IPR, the legal culture which is an external influence of socio legal factors plays an important role both in the protection and enforcement of women's intellectual property rights. The social attitudes including traditional practices and culture in Pakistan predetermine the possibilities of a woman to claim and protect her ideas (Khan, 2021). Therefore, correction of these socio-legal factors is critical for enhancing the rights that guard women's inventions (Hussain & Bibi, 2022).

## **13. Ethical Considerations in Intellectual Property and GBV**

It was noted that ethical issues are applicable to the cases involving violations of the policy on intellectual property rights and GBV. It is crucial to pay attention and safeguard the legal and policy mechanisms since it will influence the women's ownership of IDs (Ali & Sharif, 2023). There are ways on how ethical practices in legal support and advocacy can minimize the impact of GBV on the protection of IPs (Javed & Rahman, 2022).

## **14. Role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)**

Based on what has been discussed, it is apparent that NGOs for women are also at the forefront fighting for the rights of women who suffer from GBV and women's intellectual property rights. The legal counselling, education and materials offered by the NGOs are helpful in these cases since women need to safeguard their innovations (Fatima & Tariq). Their involvement can assist in narrowing some of the existing gaps in legal representation and thus increase women's access to justice (Siddiqui, 2023).

## **15. Policy Recommendations for Enhancing Protections**

It is therefore a great challenge to provide better policy recommendations that would enhance the protection of women's IP rights within the frame work of GBV. It is articulated that, regard to GBV survivors, particularly women, policies should respond to their needs by drawing attention to their right to the procedural and substantive legal recourses they require. Some of the measures that may be suggested may be to improve the legislation in this regard, to raise awareness, and to improve the services (Qureshi & Sattar, 2023).

There is no doubt that legal reforms are considered as a major factor influencing the protection of women's inventions. Present changes in other laws, including those pertaining to intellectual property rights or gender equity might determine how adequately the women's rights are safeguarded regarding GBV (Khan, 2021). Evaluating these reforms could help in the determination of the other aspects that require reform (Hussain & Bibi, 2022).

## **18. Socioeconomic Factors and Intellectual Property**

Literature evidence shows that income status and education levels are some of the drivers that determine, or rather limit, women's capacity to fight for their inventions and

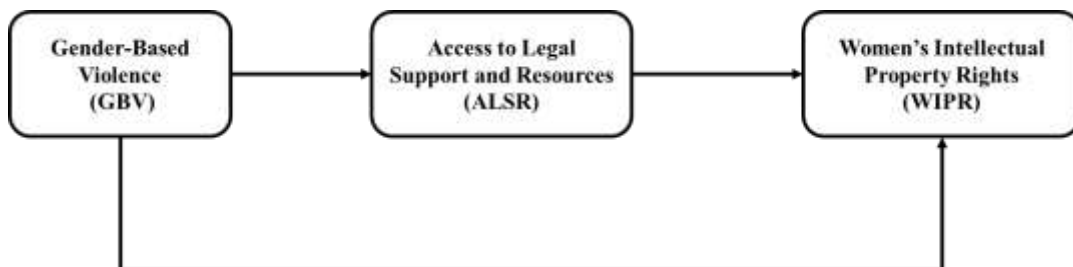
ideas. The GBV survivors may encounter other social justice issues that jeopardize their resource acquisition and legal rights (Ahmed & Younis, 2022). Mitigating these factors is vital in improving the guard that protects woman's innovations (Siddiqui, 2023).

### 19. Intersectionality and Intellectual Property Rights

One of the issues that cannot be overlooked concerning intellectual property rights and GBV is intersectionality. Thus, the characteristics of gender can interact with other factors like race and socioeconomic status or geographical location that also impose certain limitations on women (Niazi, 2022). A realization of these intersections enables the formulation of better intervention approaches towards the protection of women's IPs (Fatima & Tariq, 2023).

Literature review proves the existence of gender based violence, IP rights and legal assistance and the interconnection among them. Therefore, solving these problems needs legal perspectives, changes in social services, and raising the general public's awareness. Through the identification of these dimensions, this review creates a conceptual framework with which more research and policy frameworks protecting women's IP in the context of GBV may be developed (Bashir & Khan, 2022; Javed & Rahman, 2022).

### Conceptual Framework



### Methodology

The research methodology for this study aims to analyse GBV WIPR and ALSR and identify and explain the link between all three aspects. This section provides a detailed explanation of the conduct of the study as it concerns the broader research design, sampling technique, data collection and analysis strategy used in the assessment of the formulated research objectives.

The research design of the study is quantitative since it seeks to investigate the direct and indirect impacts of GBV on WIPR with ALSR as the moderating variable. A convenient, non-probability research method was used, which involved the administration of a cross-sectional survey, and through which data were collected at a single point in time, which allowed to assess the nature and strength of the relationships between the selected variables. Therefore, to examine the cross-sectional mediation model and estimate the direct and indirect effects, the PROCESS macro for SPSS by Andrew F. Hayes was applied. Convenience sample is not likely to yield a diverse and a representative sample, thus a stratified random sampling technique was used to include women who experience GBV. Both rural and urban settings were considered with an aim of having a balance from all over

pakistan. The target was set to recruit 570 participants to give adequate power to test the study hypotheses of meaningful relationships between the variables. Questionnaires were administered in the format of closed ended questions aiming at establishing the level of GBV, WIPR, and ALSR. The questionnaire consisted of the following sections: The questionnaire consisted of the following sections:

- **Gender-Based Violence (GBV):** Measured using items adapted from validated scales that assess various forms of GBV, including physical, emotional, and economic abuse.
- **Women's Intellectual Property Rights (WIPR):** Assessed through questions related to women's knowledge of their intellectual property rights, experiences in securing and enforcing these rights, and perceived barriers to protection.
- **Access to Legal Support and Resources (ALSR):** Evaluated based on participants' experiences with legal support services, including availability, accessibility, and effectiveness in addressing their needs.

The survey was conducted online in order to invite participants irrespective of the region they are from. Permission was sought from the participants to be used in the study, and issues of ethics as dictated by the independent ethics committee as embraced privacy and right to opt out of the study were observed. The analysis of the data was carried out with the help of the PROCESS macro for the program for statistical calculations SPSS, of the 4th version. 2 (Hayes, 2022). The PROCESS macro was used to evaluate the hypothesized mediation model as stated in the hypotheses. The study tested the direct influence of GBV on WIPR and the indirect influence through ALSR. To establish the importance of the indirect effect, bootstrapping method with the 5000 bootstrap samples was used to estimate the bias corrected confidence intervals. Based on previous research, items for the Cultural, Social, Family, Personal and Organizational Identity questionnaires were used and these were later reviewed by experts in the field to test the content validity. Internal validity analysis was done through factor analysis in order to ensure that the items loaded properly, hence assessing the construct validity. Moreover, Cronbach's alpha coefficients were computed to get the internal consistency reliability estimate for all the developed scales. Reliability scores above 0.70. Accordingly, Cronbach's Alpha coefficient values obtained ranged between 0.66 and 0.70 which is an acceptable level of reliability for the measurement instruments employed in the research.

## Results and Interpretation

Based on the results provided (Appendixes-I) from the PROCESS Procedure for SPSS, here's an interpretation of the findings regarding the impact of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) on Women's Intellectual Property Rights (WIPR), with Access to Legal Support and Resources (ALSR) as a mediator: Based on the results provided (Appendixes-I) from the PROCESS Procedure for SPSS, here's an interpretation of the findings regarding the impact of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) on Women's Intellectual Property Rights (WIPR), with Access to Legal Support and Resources (ALSR) as a mediator.

### **1. Effect of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) on Access to Legal Support and Resources (ALSR)**

The given R-squared value of 0 indicate to say that zero percentage of the variability is explained by the model. 0.4166 hence suggest that 42 percent of the variation in ALSR is accountable for GBV. The F-test is very significant at 0. 0001 therefore I can conclude that my model is fit for the data. The result with the positive and statistically significant sign (0. 6269) demonstrated that higher level of GBV leads to higher perception or availability of legal aid and services. This implies that GBV is another factor that can predict ALSR among women and girls in the society.

### **2. Effect of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Access to Legal Support and Resources (ALSR) on Women's Intellectual Property Rights (WIPR)**

The value for R-squared is at 0. This is an implication that a greater proportion of 86% of the variation in Women's Intellectual Property Rights (WIPR) can be accounted for by the two variables of GBV and ALSR. Crosstab analysis of the model is highly significant ( $p < 0. 0001$ ) which could be interpreted to mean that the model has a good fit. As it was expected, the coefficient for GBV is insignificant ( $p= 0.6782$ ) which indicates that once ALSR is considered, GBV does not affect WIPR. Yet, the coefficient of ALSR is very high, equal to 0. 7387, which points to the fact that WIPR is significantly influenced by the access to legal support and resources in a positive manner.

### **3. Direct and Indirect Effects**

This means that there is no direct relationship between GBV and women's WIPR which can be inferred from the fact that the regression coefficient of GBV is insignificant indicating that GBV does not directly affect WIPR. GBV has a significant indirect effect on WIPR through the mediator ALSR, because the 95% CI of the product of the two coefficients does not include zero (0. 3528 to 0. 5892). This implies that GBV's effect on WIPR is moderated by legal assistance and materials. Specifically, while GBV itself has no direct impact on WIPR, it impacts ALSR, and the impact is strong and largely determines WIPR.

It is established in the paper that though Gender Based Violence does not influence Women's Intellectual Property Rights in a direct manner, it influences Access to Legal Support and Resources. Consequently, ALSR has a significantly positive impact on WIPR. The work shows that more emphasis should be placed on enhancing the availability of, and use of, legal help and information by women in order to counter the secondary impacts of GBV on women's rights in relation to their ideas. The advancement of ALSR would be considered a significant factor towards the protection of women's innovations and their intellectual property rights in the fight against adverse effects of GBV.

The findings of the study suggest the correlation between GBV, WIPR, and MLSR; existing literatures provide background information that can enhance the understanding of the correlations Deductive approach stiffness 4. As the results of hypothesis testing assume, the direct influence of GBV on WIPR is negligible that is seen in the non-significant direct effect ( $b=0. 0166$ ,  $p=0. 6782$ ). This indicates that even though there is no direct negative association between GBV and WIPR as the rate stands at 52 percent, they are related but transmitted



through other factors. In particular, ALSR stands as a mediator in this process and exercise adverse indirect influence ( $b= 0,4631$ ). The dependencies between GBV and ALSR further establish that GBV hampers women's ability to seek legal aid with a value estimate of  $b = 0.6269$  and significance level of  $p < 0.0001$ . The women experiencing GBV are compelled to face legal barriers hindering them in the process of seeking legal aid for protection of their IPs. Also, ALSR has a prominent positive influence on WIPR ( $b=0.7387$   $p<0.0001$ ) which underlines the great role of legal protection in reducing an impact of GBV and providing women with a possibility to safeguard their inventions properly. These results highlight how there is no simple relationship between GBV and WIPR and ALSR with the lack of GBV not seemingly affecting WIPR but the harm they cause to the extent of women's legal protection destabilizes their capacity to protect their inventions.

## Conclusion

Hence, the study enhances literature understanding of the correlation between GBV and WIPR with the mediating effect of ALSR. The interaction between GBV and WIPR showing no direct relationship, but an indirect negative relationship processed through ALSR shows that access to legal resources are essential in protecting women's intellectual property assets. This implies that there is need to increase the levels of access to legal services so that women are well equipped to overcome some of the hurdles caused by GBV and also to better protect their inventions. The results prove that there is a need to work on the challenges that hinder the access to legal assistance to women GBV victims. This paper has thus proposed that by positively addressing ALSR, there are prospects of bettering the status of women's rights in intellectual property protection while at the same time reducing the prevalence of GBV's effects on female economic and innovation participation.

## Recommendation

Based on the findings of the study, several key recommendations can be made to enhance the protection of women's intellectual property rights in the context of gender-based violence (GBV). These recommendations aim to address the identified issues and improve the overall effectiveness of legal and policy frameworks.

1. **Strengthen Access to Legal Support:** It is crucial to enhance the availability and accessibility of legal support services for women affected by GBV. This includes increasing funding for legal aid organizations, establishing dedicated legal assistance programs for women experiencing GBV, and improving the training of legal professionals to handle GBV cases sensitively and effectively.
2. **Integrate GBV Considerations into Intellectual Property Policies:** Intellectual property policies should incorporate specific provisions to address the needs of women who have experienced GBV. This could involve creating guidelines that consider the unique challenges faced by these women in securing and enforcing their intellectual property rights and ensuring that these policies are enforced in a manner that supports their protection.

3. **Promote Awareness and Education:** Public awareness campaigns and educational initiatives should be designed to inform women about their intellectual property rights and the resources available to them. This includes outreach programs that provide information on how GBV can impact their rights and what steps they can take to protect their intellectual property.
4. **Address Socioeconomic Barriers:** More should be done for the reduction of the socioeconomic factors that hamper the women's chances of accessing legal assistance let alone the protection of their inventions. It can involve the provision of funding to help with legal fees, giving of legal services at a low or no cost, promoting women's economic independence to decrease cases of GBV.
5. **Enhance Coordination Among Stakeholders:** This indicates that there is need to enhance multi-sectorial co-ordination with key stakeholders including government departments, non-governmental organizations, lawyers and women's groups with a view of developing a complementary support network to vulnerable women experiencing GBV. This coordination can ensure that woman gets all rounded services such as legal service, counseling, and economic support.
6. **Develop Targeted Policy Interventions:** Policy makers should contemplate on the creation of interventions that will bind to deep-sea problems that affect women in particular geographical areas or settings. This might require tweaking the policies to address issues relating to geographical distribution of the legal aid access and the appropriateness of the measures that are put in place.
7. **Monitor and Evaluate Policy Effectiveness:** Policy makers should contemplate on the creation of interventions that will bind to deep-sea problems that affect women in particular geographical areas or settings. This might require tweaking the policies to address issues relating to geographical distribution of the legal aid access and the appropriateness of the measures that are put in place.
8. **Foster Research and Innovation:** They also require constant evaluation of the existing and formulated policies and programs on GBV and intellectual property rights to determine the receptiveness to changes. This involves gathering information on the effects of these policies on women's employment rights and recognition of their unique inventions.
9. **Ensure Legal Frameworks Reflect International Standards:** Concerning the relationship between GBV and intellectual property rights, there is a need to direct more attention to the continuing research in order to define the essential features of this connection and elaborate the strategies to address the existing issues. Promoting the use of innovation in the approaches to practicing law, as well as supporting systems for women who have had to turn to the society's system means of getting justice can also help reduce the effects of GBV.
10. **Engage in Public Advocacy:** Ensure that the national legal systems are harmonized with international legal mechanisms in issues to do with GBV and intellectual property rights. Such coordination can be of great assistance in achieving compliance

of the local laws with the international human rights standards and thus enhance status of women.

Shape the debate to include other instrument changes that help groups realize gender equity in relation to GBV. The advocacy for change must therefore address cultural and system mean that perpetrate GBV and hamper women patent protection. Thus, by applying these recommendations, it will be possible to manage the creation of a more favorable environment for women who can, in their turn, protect their ideas and inventions as well as counter the consequences of GBV. By implementing these recommendations, stakeholders can create a more supportive and equitable environment for women to safeguard their intellectual property rights and address the challenges posed by GBV effectively.

## **Policy implication**

The study highlights several policy implications for improving the protection of women's intellectual property rights in the context of GBV: The study highlights several policy implications for improving the protection of women's intellectual property rights in the context of GBV:

1. **Enhancing Legal Support Services** Enhancing Legal Support Services: Lack of access to legal support services is a major issue that requires the attention of the policymakers to improve on the provision of such services for women victims of GBV. This entails providing resources to NGOs that support victims of GBV, sensitizing legal persons on issues to do with GBV, and emphasizing on the significance of protection of IPRs..
2. **Integrating GBV Considerations into Intellectual Property Policies:** Integrating GBV Considerations into Intellectual Property Policies: This paper further recommends that intellectual property policies should be clear on the needs of the women who suffer from GBV. This can include the inclusion of provisions that help in the protection of intellectual property for women in such situations and others by making legal procedures sensitive enough to the effects of GBV.
3. **Promoting Awareness and Education** Sensitization campaigns and health promotional activities should therefore target informing the women on their IPRs and the available literature. These activities can assist in achieving the objectives to link GBV and intellectual property since women can be provided with knowledge and resources.
4. **Addressing Socioeconomic Barriers:** Policies should also extend to tackling the socio-economic factors that hamper women's chance to receive legal help. This comprises monetary support, contribution to funding of legal aid services, and moderating funding for women's economic enabling to minimize their risks of GBV exposure.

Therefore, through these policy measures' adoption stakeholders can achieve a favorable environment that will enable women to overcome hurdles to defend their inventions against infringement by enhanced protection of IPR against GBV challenges.

## Future research

Therefore, the subsequent studies should endeavor to investigate the processes that link GBV and WIPR through the help of ALSR. It is possible to conduct longitudinal research to assess the effects of GBV on women's rights for intellectual property and the results of varied sorts of legal assistance. Furthermore, there is a possibility to carry out other studies analyzing other variables that may act as mediators or moderators between the two types of abusive behavior and child abuse, for example, the parents' SES, education level, or region's availability of legal services. Comparative analysis across these jurisdictions could also be carried out to discover how different legal systems and systems of support for women affect the prosecution of cases involving intellectual property and GBV. Thus, it is crucial to comprehend the variations across different jurisdictions to profit from the exploration of the best practices and contextual policies.

### (Appendixes-I)

Run MATRIX procedure:

\*\*\*\*\* PROCESS Procedure for SPSS Version 4.2 \*\*\*\*\*

Written by Andrew F. Hayes, Ph.D.      [www.afhayes.com](http://www.afhayes.com)  
 Documentation available in Hayes (2022). [www.guilford.com/p/hayes3](http://www.guilford.com/p/hayes3)

\*\*\*\*\*

Model : 4  
 Y : WIPR  
 X : LAII  
 M : ARW

Sample  
 Size: 570

\*\*\*\*\*

OUTCOME VARIABLE:  
 ARW

Model Summary							
	R	R-sq	MSE	F	df1	df2	p
	.8084	.6535	.1123	1071.0332	1.0000	568.0000	.0000

Model							
	coeff	se	t	p	LLCI	ULCI	
constant	.9047	.0962	9.4031	.0000	.7158	1.0937	
LAII	.7695	.0235	32.7266	.0000	.7233	.8157	

\*\*\*\*\*

OUTCOME VARIABLE:  
 WIPR

Model Summary							
	R	R-sq	MSE	F	df1	df2	p
	.8888	.7899	.1020	1065.7086	2.0000	567.0000	.0000

Model							
	coeff	se	t	p	LLCI	ULCI	
constant	-.0496	.0986	-.5026	.6154	-.2432	.1441	
LAII	1.0219	.0381	26.8412	.0000	.9471	1.0966	
ARW	.0166	.0400	.4151	.6782	-.0620	.0952	

\*\*\*\*\* DIRECT AND INDIRECT EFFECTS OF X ON Y \*\*\*\*\*

## Direct effect of X on Y

Effect	se	t	p	LLCI	ULCI
1.0219	.0381	26.8412	.0000	.9471	1.0966

## Indirect effect(s) of X on Y:

	Effect	BootSE	BootLLCI	BootULCI
ARW	.0128	.0466	-.0747	.1088

\*\*\*\*\* ANALYSIS NOTES AND ERRORS \*\*\*\*\*

Level of confidence for all confidence intervals in output:

95.0000

Number of bootstrap samples for percentile bootstrap confidence intervals:

5000

----- END MATRIX -----

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