

# Exploring Modern and High-Quality Education on Intellectual Property Rights in Police Colleges and Universities

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**Abstract:** In recent years, with the frequent occurrence of economic cases about intellectual property rights, public security organs, as an important force to maintain social stability, play an important role in protecting intellectual property rights. And public security universities, as the cradle of talents of public security, should strengthen the education on intellectual property rights and transport high-quality legal talents for public security organs. Based on the necessity of education on intellectual property rights in public security colleges and universities, this paper analyzes the current situation combined with the relevant situation of the curriculum, and puts forward the methods and ways to improve it in order to make feasible suggestions for the training of professional talents of intellectual property rights in public security colleges and universities.

**Keywords:** Intellectual property rights, Public security colleges and universities, Public security major, Education on Intellectual property

## 1. Introduction

Intellectual property rights refer to the exclusive rights enjoyed by citizens, legal persons or other organizations in accordance with the law over the intellectual achievements achieved through creative labor in the fields of science and technology or culture and art, which include copyrights, patent rights, trademark rights, and industrial design rights, etc. One of the important roles of intellectual property rights is to protect the interests of the owner of intellectual property right, to ensure that the owner can obtain certain economic benefits through their own inventions, or industrial and commercial marks in order to encourage them to better develop the invention, creation, innovation on existing technology and protect existing commercial logos. In recent years, the importance of intellectual property rights has become increasingly prominent. It is not only an effective way to protect the owners of intellectual property rights, but also one of the core competitive advantages of countries around the world. The 14th Five-Year Plan for the Protection and Application of Intellectual Property Rights issued by The State Council clearly states that the important role of the intellectual property system should be given full play in promoting the construction of a new development pattern to provide strong support for comprehensively building a modern socialist country.

Earlier, in 2018, the Ministry of Public Security issued the Guiding Opinions on Strengthening Intellectual Property Protection by Public Security Organs that emphasizes that public security organs should attach importance to intellectual property protection in law enforcement work, and establish corresponding law enforcement and working mechanisms. In this context, the public security organs, as an important force to maintain social security and economic order, are facing the challenge and pressure of the investigation of intellectual property crimes. As an important part of public security organs, public security colleges and universities shoulder the mission of cultivating outstanding police talents.

The education on intellectual property aims to cultivate students' awareness of intellectual property rights and clarify what constitutes intellectual property infringement and intellectual property crimes, improve students' legal literacy and professional practice ability to contribute to the protection of intellectual property rights and the promotion of economic development and social progress. Public security organs, as the organs of the state exercising public power, have long been engaged in the important work of combating crime and maintaining social security. The purpose of education on intellectual property in public security colleges and universities is to improve the awareness and ability

of future police personnel to protect intellectual property, so as to better perform public security duties and maintain social security and economic order. At present, the education on intellectual property is not fully covered in public security colleges and universities, and there are also inadequate in the content and form of education on intellectual property. As a law enforcement agency, the public security personnel play an important role in cracking down on the crime of infringing intellectual property rights and safeguarding the security of intellectual property, so it is particularly necessary to study and discuss the education on intellectual property rights in public security colleges and universities.

With the rapid economic development, it continues to increase that the phenomenon of intellectual property right infringement and crimes against intellectual property rights. And various AI software infringement problems occur frequently with the improvement of artificial intelligence technology. All these have brought new challenges and opportunities for public security colleges and universities to carry out education on intellectual property rights. Our education on public security needs to keep up with the requirements of The Times to take on the important role played by the public security organs in it, and improve the public security personnel's awareness of intellectual property rights and ability to protect rights and investigative capacity of cases. Therefore, strengthening the systematic investigation and analysis of the current situation of education on intellectual property in public security colleges and universities can find and understand the existing problems and deficiencies, and provide certain reference and basis for improving and perfecting the education on intellectual property right in public security colleges and universities in the future.

## **2. The Problems in the Education on Intellectual Property Rights in Public Security Colleges and Universities**

There are already many public security colleges and universities in China offering courses on intellectual property law, such as the course on intellectual Property Law and Law Enforcement at the People's Public Security University of China, the courses such as "Intellectual Property Right Protection" and "Intellectual Property Management" for graduate students set up by The People's Public Security University of China, the courses such as "Legal Practice on Intellectual Property Rights", "Intellectual Property Management" and "Intellectual Property Protection Practice" for undergraduate and graduate students set up by Criminal Investigation Police University of China and the courses such as "Legal Practice on Intellectual Property Rights", "Intellectual Property Management" and "Intellectual Property Protection Practice" for undergraduate students set up by Beijing Police College. After conducting a survey of colleges that have conducted the education on intellectual property right and fully understanding the job market and the public security organs' demand for professionals of intellectual property rights, Guangxi Police College was approved by the Ministry of Education in 2021 to open the undergraduate courses on intellectual property rights. In addition to the 14 core courses required for the undergraduate major of law, it also added special courses on intellectual property rights. However, the undergraduate major of intellectual property right is set up in the law School of Guangxi Police College. Although the teaching of intellectual property law in the whole college is open to public security majors, the systematic study of intellectual property law in public security majors has not yet been realized. Therefore, even though Guangxi Police College has made some efforts and practices in the education on intellectual property rights of public security majors, it still has some realistic difficulties like most colleges and universities:

### ***2.1 The course content is not comprehensive enough, and the teaching focuses on theory***

In terms of curriculum, it can be seen that students spend a lot of time and energy to learn basic core courses of law and general education of universities, but there are few courses that are truly related to public security law enforcement in the teaching of intellectual property law, and the explanation is lacking about investigation of crime against intellectual property rights and other aspects. Although many colleges and universities have established cooperation models with the public Security Bureau and the copyright office, due to the particularity of the industry, there are few opportunities for students to directly enter the job training.

Some scholars pointed out: "Students in public security colleges and universities attach great importance to the study of public law, and intuitively believe that intellectual property rights as part of civil law have little connection with their future public security career, so they do not attach importance to the study of intellectual property rights." The reason for this wrong understanding is that they do not know what is intellectual property law and know little about intellectual property rights. Moreover, in

the past, China implemented the planned economy for a long period of time, the commodity economy and the market economy were relatively underdeveloped, and the traditional feudal concept of China was deeply rooted in the past for a long time, and the extreme nationalistic public law prevailed with criminal law as the core, which have seriously suppressed the development of civil law. And the feudal concept of putting the family and country and first constrained rights and emphasized power, and the concept of laying stress on the Criminal Law and making light of the Civil Law has come into being under this background <sup>[1]</sup>.”

### ***2.2 The teaching staff is weak, and the structure of personnel and knowledge are unreasonable***

Education on intellectual property rights needs the support of teachers. The teachers teaching intellectual property in public security schools have professional knowledge of law but lack practical skills of public security. In recent years, with the gradual development of public security colleges and universities, the education degree and profession degree of the teachers have been greatly improved. However, we can find that most of the law teachers in public security colleges and universities graduated from the law major, and although they have a high level of legal theory, they lack practical experience in public security.

Legal education in public security colleges and universities generally has the following four problems : Firstly, there is a lack of high-level academic leaders, although public security colleges and universities have “imported some professors from outside and trained some professors from inside, the number is still small and the level is lower than that of local colleges and universities; The second is the lack of professional personnels engaged in long-term research in public security (police) law. There are not many excellent teachers who can continue to research and conduct in-depth research independently; Thirdly, there is a lack of strong and fruitful teacher team. Many teachers can only rely on their own efforts to grow, and a small number of backbone teachers can only fight alone; Fourthly, Fourthly, the overall strength of the teaching staff is relatively weak, both in terms of professional quality and innovation ability. In addition, most law teachers in public security colleges and universities cannot become part-time lawyers like law teachers in local colleges and universities, so they lack practical experience and are unable to conduct in-depth case analysis, which also greatly affects the development potential of legal education in public security colleges and universities <sup>[2]</sup>.

### ***2.3 Students do not attach enough importance to the courses of intellectual property rights***

As for the students of public security colleges, most of them do not attach much importance to the theoretical study of intellectual property rights, think that learning intellectual property rights only needs to know some cases or basic knowledge. For example, Guangxi Police College has asked teachers to voluntarily set up a public elective course on intellectual Property Law for the whole school to choose. After teaching the public elective course on intellectual Property Law, it is found that many students choose the course of intellectual property because they find it novel, while others choose it for the sake of earning credits, not because they really want to learn and master knowledge of intellectual property law. Not only are there students who have already started working, but also students majoring in police law. It can be seen that for students themselves, their understanding is insufficient for intellectual property rights.

### ***2.4 Lack of practical courses***

The development of legal education in public security colleges and universities is relatively late compared to that of public security majors, and its process can be roughly divided into three stages: “The earliest public security colleges and universities offered law courses solely to support public security majors, and made them the basic courses of law for public security majors”; Later, some large-scale public security colleges and universities set up independent law departments successively, and set up law majors apart from public security majors. Later, most of the public security colleges and universities have been upgraded to normal Undergraduate Universities, and have gradually made great improvements in teaching resources, teachers, school scale, school level and other aspects, and set up independent law departments. However, the long-formed administrative school-running philosophy and the inertia of thinking that does not pay enough attention to legal education still affect the further development of legal education in public security colleges and universities. <sup>[3]</sup>.”

### **3. The Suggestions and Reflections on Carrying out Education on Intellectual Property in Public Security Colleges and Universities**

Through the analysis of existing problems, it is necessary to combine the courses of intellectual property of law schools of public security colleges with the public security major to perfect the education of intellectual property law of public security majors. It is necessary to pay attention to the curriculum, teachers, fully mobilize the enthusiasm of students and increase practical teaching.

#### ***3.1 More specialized and refined curriculum***

Public security colleges and universities should strengthen the connection between teaching and actual needs, cooperate with public security organs to understand the actual needs, and adjust the teaching content and methods, so that courses on intellectual property rights should not only strengthen basic theoretical courses but also pay attention to the integration and opening of practical teaching of intellectual property rights. According to different employment directions and training focuses, they can offer courses related to intellectual property laws and regulations, intellectual property right infringement cases, intellectual property protection mechanisms, network security and information construction courses, digital forensics courses, etc., to strengthen professional training in intellectual property protection. For those with a certain practical basis or high professional requirements, education on intellectual property law should be strengthened in the fields of criminal investigation, anti-terrorism, network security and information construction, including the collection of evidence of crimes against intellectual property rights, identification of intellectual property right infringement, network security and data protection.

#### ***3.2 Improving the structure of teachers and increasing their teaching skills***

The education on intellectual property rights in public security colleges needs to start from enhancing the quality of teachers, strengthening the construction of teachers and perfecting the structure of personnels. Firstly, they should enhance the intellectual property awareness and theoretical accomplishment of teachers in public security colleges and universities. On the one hand, teachers should be supported to visit well-known law schools and public security colleges for further studies and further education; on the other hand, through the Double thousand and double education program, backbone teachers should be sent to the frontline of law enforcement of grass-roots public security organs to directly participate in case investigation, and constantly improve the legal theory level of in-service teachers and the professional quality of police officers in various flexible ways, so as to build a double-position mixed teacher's group that is not only proficient in legal theory, but also proficient in public security practice.

#### ***3.3 Strengthening the consciousness of students majoring in public security rights for information property protection, promoting students' active learning***

Students majoring in public security are the users and beneficiaries of intellectual property rights, and also the law enforcers and investigators of cases of intellectual property rights in the future, which will mobilize the enthusiasm and initiative of students in learning to a higher position. Firstly, public security colleges and universities need to integrate education on intellectual property rights into daily teaching and practical activities, and increase case analysis and practical operation of intellectual property protection by explaining cases, demonstrating simulations and discussing problems to guide students to understand the importance and protection significance of intellectual property rights, and improve students' consciousness for information property protection and ability to protect intellectual property rights. Secondly, public security colleges and universities need to strengthen students' legal literacy and legal education to enable students can better understand the legal system of intellectual property rights, and improve students' attention and consciousness for intellectual property protection. Thirdly, public security colleges and universities need to encourage students to participate in intellectual property protection practice and scientific research activities, and improve students' learning interest and practical ability and ability to protect intellectual property rights by participating in practical activities such as case analysis of intellectual property protection, intellectual property retrieval and infringement monitoring.

### ***3.4 Strengthening practical teaching and increasing the gold content of the course***

The education on intellectual property rights of public security majors needs to pay more attention to practical teaching to enable students to have the ability to investigate and deal with cases of intellectual property right infringement. Firstly, practical courses should be added. Teachers should guide students to complete practical operation exercises such as intellectual property declaration through real cases in the supporting training room of the school, including how to apply for and search intellectual property patents, trademarks, Copyrights, etc., simulating actual infringement cases to explain the basic process of investigation of cases of intellectual property right infringement, including filing a case, evidence collection, review, detention, and trial. Secondly, it is necessary to explain the basic process and technical means of the technical investigation of crime cases of intellectual property rights, including computer forensics, network traceability, data recovery, software reverse and so on. Therefore, not only can it enable students to truly master the practical skills and operational abilities of intellectual property protection, but it can also make the course lively and interesting.

### ***3.5 Carrying out joint teaching or dual-teacher classroom***

The traditional single-teacher teaching mode has some shortcomings, such as the limited knowledge structure and professional background of teachers, and it is difficult to cover all knowledge points. Public security colleges and universities can create a model of joint teaching or dual-teacher classroom, inviting intellectual property legal experts, corporate intellectual property leaders, heads or staff of copyright offices, market supervision bureaus, public security departments and other departments to carry out dual-teacher class-room with law school teachers to conduct professional lectures on the methods and techniques for collecting evidence, including online and offline forensics, mastering investigation skills, the use of scientific and technological means, judicial expertise and other aspects. In this form in which teachers and professionals with rich practical experience jointly teach students, professionals are responsible for sharing practical experience, explaining practical cases, and school teachers are responsible for imparting theoretical knowledge, teaching and guiding students to help students better understand the course content. Of course, public security colleges and universities can also carry out more comprehensive and diversified knowledge points and teaching methods, carry out online and offline synchronous teaching methods, and connect public security experts in intellectual property rights who are unable to attend the class but have rich experience in case handling to help students better understand the course content, enhance the interaction and cooperation between teachers and students, and promote the quality and effect of education and teaching.

### ***3.6 Promoting academic researches***

The practical experience and case analysis of public security organs in intellectual property protection can provide more extensive and in-depth materials for academic researches. Therefore, public security colleges and universities should actively encourage teachers and students to participate in case research on intellectual property rights and theoretical research innovation activities. Firstly, colleges and universities should provide platforms for teachers and students to carry out academic researches. The university or college signs confidentiality cooperation agreements with local institutions, releases actual cases or issues to be explored and researched that have occurred within the region to students on the platform, enables teachers and students to choose their research interests and themes they are interested in to carry out relevant researches, and improves their enthusiasm through certain incentive measures. Secondly, the university or college should provide certain funds to help teachers and students to do practical research in order to protect the enthusiasm of teachers and students.

### ***3.7 Strengthening school-enterprise cooperation***

The research on education on intellectual property rights in public security colleges and universities also needs to be discussed from the perspective of school-enterprise cooperation, and enterprises need to be legal and compliant to avoid intellectual property right infringement and criminal cases. Colleges and universities can cooperate with enterprises to combine intellectual property teaching with enterprise practice, and provide students with more practical opportunities to practice intellectual property protection. Firstly, school-enterprise cooperation can help public security colleges and universities better understand the intellectual property needs and actual conditions of enterprises, so as to carry out intellectual property education more accurately, properly layout the intellectual property rights of enterprises, and be legal and compliant to avoid criminal cases. Secondly, school-enterprise cooperation

can promote exchanges and interactions between public security colleges and enterprises, establish good cooperative relations, and carry out various forms of intellectual property training and exchange activities, such as academic seminars, special lectures, practical activities, etc., which can not only improve the teaching quality and level of public security colleges and universities, but also help enterprises to enhance their own innovative capacity and competitiveness, and truly realize the function of “production, study and research” of colleges and universities.

#### 4. Conclusion

Based on the current situation and existing problems of education on intellectual property rights in police colleges and universities, this paper deeply analyzes the necessity and urgency of education on intellectual property rights in public security colleges and universities, and probes into the necessity of strengthening education on intellectual property rights in public security colleges and universities. It is found that the intellectual property protection work in the public security field is facing severe challenges, and strengthening education on intellectual property rights is an important measure to improve the quality of public security personnel and safeguard national security. In the context of the increasing importance of intellectual property protection, the continuous improvement and development of research on legal teaching in public security colleges and universities can train more and better public security talents for the cause of intellectual property protection in China, solve the disputes and crimes against intellectual property rights caused by rapid economic development, provide a strong guarantee for economic and social development, and better maintain the further improvement of the society under the rule of law.

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