**E-CONTENT**

 **MJMC,  SEM-IV, PAPER-XIV (CC-402)**

**Topic : Introduction to Copyright**

 **Date : 1-02-2020, TIME : 2.00 P.M.-3.00 P.M.**

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**Introduction to Copyright**

India is one of the largest producers and exporters of copyright materials. In order to protect the authors and performers government enacted Copyright Act - 1957 (amended in 1999), the Copyright Rules - 1958 (amended in 1995), and the International Copyright Order, 1999. Copyright is a legal right to creators of literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works and producers of cinematograph films and sound recordings. It gives them a blanket right over the production, eproduction, adaptation and translation of the work. It also gives broadcasting organizations ‘broadcast reproduction right’ and bestows on performers ‘performer’s right’. Copyright piracy is a theft of the intellectual properties of a person, and therefore is a crime. According to the National Crime Records Bureau there is a rise of awareness and action against infringement of copyrights in India.

**Securing the Copyrights**

The copyright office, established in January 1958, registers different classes of works. The Copyright Board, a quasi-judicial body, was constituted in September 1958 to settle copyright disputes. The jurisdiction of the Copyright Board extends to the whole of India. Copyright Enforcement Advisory Council (CEAC) set up on November 6, 1991 to further educate people about copyrights through seminars. Nodal Officers are designated to enforce copyright laws. Adhering to the Copyright (Amendment) Act, 1994 separate copyright societies were set up for

Film, Music, and Sound Recordings. Intellectual Property Rights are taught in the Universities. Financial aid is given to copyright societies.

**Copyright Act - 1957**

Copyright Act states that a work shall be published or performed in public, only

with the license of the owner of the copyright. In the case of a work of joint authorship, the conditions

conferring copyright specified in this sub-section shall be satisfied by all the authors of the

work.Copyright is defined as the exclusive right:

1. in the case of a literary, dramatic or musical work,

· to reproduce the work in any medium

· to issue copies

· to perform in public

· to translate;

· to adapt;

1. in the case of a computer programme,-

· to do any of the acts specified in clause (a)

· to sell or rent

(c) in the case of an artistic work,-

· to do any of the acts specified in clause (a)

· to reproduce the work in different dimensions

(d) in the case of a cinematograph film,-

· to make photographs from the original

· to sell or rent

· to communicate the film to the public;

(e) in the case of a sound recording-

· to make any other sound recording embodying it;

· to sell or rent

· to communicate the sound recording to the publiC