Copyright

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# Copyright

* Right given to the creator of the creative work so that no one can reproduce their work without their prior consent.
* In Australia, copyright law is contained in the Commonwealth Copyright Act 1968 (Copyright Act).

# What are protected?

* Musical works: Albums, musical scores in different notations etc.
* Artistic works: Photographs, paintings, sculpture etc.
* Literary works: Books, conference papers, journals etc.
* Dramatic works: Scripts, Plays etc.
* Sound recordings and radio broadcasts
* Films and television broadcasts

# Who owns the copyright?

* The general rule: “author” is usually the first owner of copyright as soon as something unique and tangible form is created
* Copyright can be registered for legal ownership and remains for decades
* A person who contribute ideas or information suggestion but not to expression of work is not consider as author
* The copyright act also provides that work may be jointly owned, when they are produced by more than one author

# How to register copyright?

* A complete application form needs to be submitted an online form or mail
* A filing fee for online forms or paper forms
* Copies of the work that need to be register
* The application needs to be signed by the applicant and needs to be accepted by the U.S patent and trademark office.

# Rights of Copyright owner

* Reproduction right
* Distribution right
* Right to create adaptations
* Performance and display rights

# Why should we care?

For plagiarism:

* Low grade or even fail if he/she doesn’t give reference or credit to the owner.
* Can be expelled if plagiarism occurs many times.

For the copyright:

* If one has copied the other work without notifying them then they should fulfill the fine as demanded by the owner.
* If this doesn’t settle then one can issue a case for illegal copyright act and can be behind the bars too.

Plagiarism occurs when we deny others work.

Copyright occurs when we use others' work without permission of rights holders.

# How to avoid Copyright?

* Does the copyright subsist the work of other authors?
* Do you have permission from the author to reuse, reproduce and make an adaptation of the work?
* Do you have correct information in respect to author reference too?

# CQU and Copyright

* CQ University respects the intellectual property of others and expects others to respect ours.
* eBook version, licence arrangements -> available for purchase, UNI needs to purchase
* An institution copying from a publication -> copy and share 10% of the pages, or a chapter, per student per course.
* the material is not used for any other purpose
* the material is copied and/or shared for educational purposes
* the institution is covered by payment arrangements with Copyright Agency

# Conclusion

Thus, copyright acts as a shield for the creator’s work. Copyright is different from that of plagiarism. It is important to take care about copyright when teaching and learning in digital medium.