

## Experiment-1.4

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### Aim of the Experiment:

Write an article on topics given below:

1. What is a Copyright and rights related to it?
2. What are the types of work protected by copyright?
3. What is Authorship and Ownership of Copyright?
4. What is duration of Copyright?

### Technical Article:

**Q1.** What is a Copyright and rights related to it?

**Sol. -**

Copyright is a legal concept that provides the creator of original work exclusive rights to its use and distribution, usually for a limited time, with the intention of enabling the creator to receive compensation for their intellectual investment. Copyright applies to a wide range of creative, intellectual, or artistic forms or "works," including:

1. Literary Works: Such as books, articles, and computer software.
2. Artistic Works: Including paintings, sculptures, photographs, and graphic designs.
3. Musical Works: Compositions and lyrics of songs.
4. Dramatic Works: Such as plays, scripts, and screenplays.
5. Audiovisual Works: Including films, videos, and television programs.
6. Architectural Works: Designs of buildings and structures.

The rights granted by copyright typically include:

1. Reproduction Right: The right to reproduce or copy the work.
2. Distribution Right: The right to distribute copies to the public.
3. Public Performance Right: The right to perform the work publicly.
4. Public Display Right: The right to display the work publicly.
5. Derivative Works Right: The right to create adaptations or derivative works.

The rights associated with copyright are not unlimited. They usually have a limited duration, which varies by jurisdiction but is generally for the life of the author plus a certain number of years. After the copyright expires, the work enters the public domain, and anyone can use it without permission.

It's important to note that copyright is an automatic right that arises upon the creation of the work. Registration with a copyright office is not always required, but it can provide additional legal benefits, such as the ability to sue for statutory damages in case of infringement.

Copyright laws aim to strike a balance between protecting the rights of creators and encouraging the dissemination of knowledge and culture. Fair use or fair dealing provisions in copyright laws allow limited use of copyrighted material without permission for purposes such as criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching, scholarship, or research. The specifics of copyright law can vary by country, so it's important to be aware of the laws that apply in a particular jurisdiction.

**Q2.** What are the types of work protected by copyright?

Sol.-

Copyright protection extends to a wide range of creative and original works. The types of works that are typically protected by copyright include:

1. Literary Works: Novels, books, articles, essays, poems, and other written works, Computer software and code.
2. Artistic Works: Paintings, drawings, illustrations, sculptures, and other visual arts, Photographs and digital images.
3. Musical Works: Compositions, including musical scores and sheet music, Song lyrics.
4. Dramatic Works: Plays, scripts, screenplays, and other works for the stage or screen.
5. Audiovisual Works: Films, videos, television programs, and other multimedia works.
6. Architectural Works: designs of buildings and structures.
7. Choreographic Works: Dance choreography and related performances.
8. Sound Recordings: Recordings of musical performances, speeches, or other sounds.
9. Photographic Works: Original photographs.
10. Sculptural Works: Three-dimensional artistic creations.

Collections or assemblies of pre-existing materials, such as anthologies, databases, and directories.

It's important to note that copyright protection applies automatically upon the creation of the work, and registration with a copyright office is not always required for protection to be granted. The rights granted by copyright allow the creator to control the use and distribution of their work for a limited duration.

Keep in mind that copyright laws may vary by jurisdiction, and some countries may have different rules regarding the types of works that are eligible for protection and the duration of copyright. Additionally, the concept of "fair use" or "fair dealing" in copyright law allows for limited use of copyrighted material without permission for certain purposes such as criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching, scholarship, or research.

**Q3.** What is Authorship and Ownership of Copyright?

Sol.-

These two terms dictate who has the exclusive rights to reproduce, distribute, perform, and display the work. It helps determine who has the right to exploit, reproduce, distribute, and derive income from a creative work. In many cases, agreements such as contracts or licenses specify the terms of use and who holds the rights to a copyrighted work.

Authorship of Copyright:

1. Authorship refers to the act of creating an original work that is eligible for copyright protection. The term "author" is used broadly and can refer to individuals, groups of people, or even legal entities that create original, creative works. The act of creation establishes authorship, and the author is typically the initial copyright holder.
2. For a work to be eligible for copyright protection, it must be original and fixed in a tangible medium of expression. The concept of authorship extends to various creative fields, including literature, art, music, and more.
3. Joint Authorship: In cases where multiple individuals contribute to the creation of a work, they may be considered joint authors. Joint authors share the copyright and have equal rights to exploit and license the work.

Ownership of Copyright:

1. Initial Ownership: The initial ownership of copyright is typically vested in the author or authors of the work. The person or group that creates the work holds the copyright.
2. Works Made for Hire: In some situations, the copyright is owned by the employer or the entity that commissioned the work. This is common in employment relationships or when a work is specifically commissioned as a "work made for hire." In such cases, the hiring party is considered the legal author and copyright owner.
3. Transfer of Rights: Authors have the ability to transfer some or all of their copyright rights to others through agreements such as licensing or assignment. For example, an author might sell the rights to publish a book to a publishing company while retaining certain rights.
4. Inheritance: Copyright is a property right and can be inherited. If the author passes away, the copyright can be passed on to heirs or beneficiaries according to applicable laws.

Understanding the concepts of authorship and ownership is essential in copyright law. It dictates who has the exclusive rights to reproduce, distribute, perform, and display the work. The specific terms of ownership can vary based on factors such as the nature of the work, employment relationships, and contractual agreements.

**Q4.** What is duration of Copyright?

**Sol. -**

The duration of copyright protection varies depending on the jurisdiction and the type of work. Generally, there are two main systems for determining the duration of copyright: the life of the author plus a certain number of years, and fixed terms for certain categories of works. Here are some common scenarios:

1. Life of the Author Plus a Certain Number of Years:

In many countries, the standard copyright term is the life of the author plus a certain number of years (post-mortem auctoris). The number of years can vary, but it is typically 50 years, 70 years, or more. For example, if an author dies in 2022, and the copyright term is life plus 70 years, the copyright protection for their works would last until the end of 2092.

2. Fixed Terms for Certain Categories of Works:

Some jurisdictions have fixed terms for specific categories of works, such as anonymous works, pseudonymous works, or works created by legal entities. For example, the copyright term for works created by a corporation might be a fixed number of years from the date of creation or publication.

3. Special Rules for Certain Works:

Some works have special rules. For instance, the duration of copyright for works created for hire, collective works, and audiovisual works may have different rules.

4. Public Domain:

Once the copyright term expires, the work enters the public domain, and anyone can use, reproduce, and distribute it without permission.

5. International Variations:

Copyright laws vary internationally, and the duration may differ from one country to another. The Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works sets minimum standards for copyright protection among its member countries, but individual countries may provide longer terms.

It's essential to check the copyright laws of the specific jurisdiction applicable to the work in question, as well as any international treaties that may influence the duration of copyright protection. The details of copyright duration can also be influenced by amendments to copyright laws over time.

**Viva questions and answers (very short type):**

**Q: What is copyright?**

Copyright is a legal right that provides creators with exclusive control over the use and distribution of their original works.

**Q: What types of works are eligible for copyright protection?**

Various creative works such as literary works, music, art, films, and software are eligible for copyright protection.

**Q: When does copyright protection begin?**

Copyright protection begins automatically when an original work is created and fixed in a tangible medium of expression.

**Q: What rights does copyright confer to the creator?**

Copyright provides rights such as reproduction, distribution, public performance, public display, and the creation of derivative works.

**Q: How long does copyright protection typically last?**

The duration of copyright varies, but it is often the life of the author plus a certain number of years, or fixed terms for certain types of works.

**Q: Can copyright be transferred to another party?**

Yes, copyright can be transferred through agreements such as licensing or assignment.

**Q: What is fair use in copyright law?**

Fair use is a doctrine that allows the limited use of copyrighted material without permission for purposes such as criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching, scholarship, or research.

**Q: How can one register a copyright?**

In many jurisdictions, copyright registration is not required for protection, but it can provide additional legal benefits. Registration processes vary by country.

**Q: What is the role of Creative Commons licenses in copyright?**

Creative Commons licenses provide a way for creators to grant permissions beyond what copyright law allows, enabling others to use their work with certain conditions.

**Learning Outcomes:**

1. Learned about Copyright and its process etc.
2. Learned about function and uses of Copyright.
3. Learned how to get our own copyright and process related to it.
4. Learned about the duration of different types of copyright.
5. Learned about Ownership and Authorship of a Copyright.