

Webinar on “Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)”



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**Organized by : Bapuji Aney Woman's College Yavatmal
(Maharashtra)**



What is Intellectual Property (IP)

- ▶ Intellectual property is a property that arises from “Human Intellect”.
- ▶ In short it is product of Human Creation.



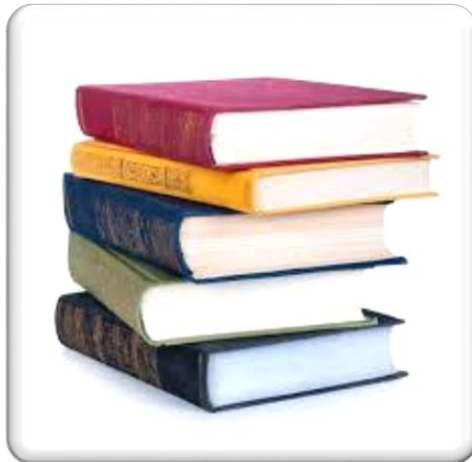
What are Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)?

- ▶ Intellectual property rights are the rights given to persons over the creations of their minds.
- ▶ They usually give the creator an exclusive right over the use of his/her creation for a certain period of time.



Intellectual Property Forms..

- ▶ Intellectual Property Comprises two distinct forms:
- ▶ 1. Literary and Artistic Work 2. Industrial property



Industrial Property..

- ▶ Industrial property describes physical matter i.e. product of an idea or concept of commercial purposes.
- ▶ How they are protected:
 1. Patent
 2. Trademark
 3. Industrial Design
 4. Trade secrete
 5. Lay out designs
 6. Geographical Indications.

Literary and Artistic Work

- ▶ They are books, paintings, musical compositions, play, movies, TV/Radio Programmes, Performances, and other artistic works.
- ▶ How they are protected?

They are protected by “ Copy Rights”



Copy Rights...

- ▶ Copyright is a legal term describing rights given to creators for their literary and artistic works.
- ▶ Copyright subsists in a work by virtue of creation; hence it's not mandatory to register. However, registering a copyright provides evidence that copyright subsists in the work & creator is the owner of the work.
- ▶ Creators often sell the rights to their works to individuals or companies best able to market the works in return for payment referred as “**Royalties**”.
- ▶ These economic rights have a time limit, (other than photographs) is for life of author plus sixty years after creator's death.
- ▶ In course of Employment, the “**Employer is the first owner of these rights**”.

Continue...

- ▶ No single “International Copyright” for whole world.
- ▶ Copyrights Act of each country is compliant with most international conventions and treaties.
- ▶ In India, the Copyright Act 1957 is compliant with international conventions and Treaties like;
 - a. Berne Convention of 1886
 - b. Universal Copyright Conventions of 1951
 - c. Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS).

Indian Perspective of Copyrights...

▶ The Copyright Act 1957, confer protection in the following two forms;

a. Economic Rights

1. To produce copies or reproduction of work and to sell those copies.
2. To perform or display work publicly.
3. To sell or assign these rights to others.
4. To Create derivative work (works that adapt the original work).

Indian Perspective of Copyrights

- ▶ The Copyright Act 1957, confer protection in the following two forms;

b. Moral Rights

1. Right of Paternity : to claim authorship of work and prevent others from claiming authorship of his work .
2. Right of integrity: to prevent distortion, mutilation, or all other alteration of his work.

Copyright Symbol

- ▶ Anyone who claim copyright can use it.
- ▶ Not necessary to have a registration to use the designation.
- ▶ It is highly advisable to incorporate a copyright notice.
- ▶ Symbol:



Assignment of Copyright..

- ▶ The owner of copyright may assign to any person the copyrights either partially or wholly.
- ▶ Duration in case of default is 5 years.
- ▶ The moral rights are independent of the author's copyright and remain with him even after assignment of copyright.



Frequently Asked Questions

- ▶ **Is it necessary to register a work to claim copyright?**
- ▶ No. Acquisition of copyright is automatic and it does not require any formality. Copyright comes into existence as soon as a work is created and no formality is required to be completed for acquiring copyright.
- ▶ **Where I can file application for registration of copyright for a work?**
- ▶ The Copyright Office has been set up to provide registration facilities to all types of works and is headed by a Registrar of Copyrights, New Delhi.
- ▶ **Can I fill copyrights application online?**
- ▶ Yes. Follow procedure on [www. https://copyright.gov.in/](https://copyright.gov.in/)

Frequently Asked Questions

- ▶ **What is the procedure for registration of a work under the Copyright Act, 1957?**
- ▶ The procedure for registration is as follows:
- ▶ a) Application for registration is to be made on Form XIV (Including Statement of Particulars and Statement of Further Particulars) as prescribed in the first schedule to the Rules ;
- ▶ b) Separate applications should be made for registration of each work;
- ▶ c) Each application should be accompanied by the requisite fee prescribed in the second schedule to the Rules ; in the form of Demand Draft, Indian Postal Order favoring "Registrar Of Copyright Payable At New Delhi" or through E-payment.

Frequently Asked Questions

- ▶ **What is the fee for registration of a work under the Copyright Act, 1957?**
- ▶ For an application for registration or copyright in a:
 - (a) Literary, Dramatic, Musical or Artistic work -
Rs. 500/-per work
 - (b) Provided that in respect of a Literary or Artistic work which is used or is capable of being used in relation to any goods or services (Section 45)
Rs. 2,000/- per work

(Data with reference to Copyright office of India, New Delhi)

Frequently Asked Questions

- ▶ **Can I myself file an application for registration of copyright of a work directly?**
- ▶ Yes. Any individual who is an author or rights owner or assignee or legal heir can file application for copyright of a work.
- ▶ **How long I have to wait to get my work to get registered by the Copyright office?**
- ▶ After you file your application and receive diary number you have to wait for a mandatory period of 30 days so that no objection is filed in the Copyright office against your claim.
- ▶ In case any objection is filed, the Registrar of Copyrights after giving an opportunity of hearing to both the parties, may decide to register the work or otherwise.
- ▶ If no objection is filed the application is examined by the examiners. If any discrepancy is found the applicant is given ordinarily 45 days time to remove the same. Therefore, it may take around 2 to 3 months time for registration of any work in the normal course.

Frequently Asked Questions

► Procedure is to be followed on [www. https://copyright.gov.in/](https://copyright.gov.in/)

Step-1



The screenshot shows the Copyright Office website interface. The browser address bar displays copyright.gov.in/Default.aspx. The website header includes the Copyright Office logo, the Government of India emblem, and the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade logo. The navigation menu contains links for Home, About Us, Who's Who, Policy & Programs, Achievements, News & Updates, RTI, Contact Us, and Helpdesk. The main content area is divided into three columns. The left column, titled 'Online Services', lists various services, with 'Registration of copyright (Form-XIV)' highlighted by a red circle. The middle column, titled 'Introduction', provides a detailed overview of the Copyright Act, 1957, its amendments, and the scope of protection. The right column, titled 'Downloads', lists forms, documents, and archives, and includes a search bar and a list of useful links such as the Department For Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade, WIPO, and Intellectual Property India.

Online Services

- E-Filing of Copyright Application
 - **Registration of copyright (Form-XIV)**
 - Change in Particulars (Form-XV)
- E-filing of Application for Copyright Society
 - Registration/renewal of Copyright Society (form VIII & IX)
 - Registration/renewal of Performers' Society (form XI & XII)
- Status of the Application
- Received Application
- Work Awaited Application
- Application for Hearing
- Details of Processing Fee
- Check List

Introduction

The Copyright Act, 1957 (the 'Act') came into effect from January 1958. The Act has been amended five times since then, i.e., in 1983, 1984, 1992, 1994, 1999 and 2012. The Copyright (Amendment) Act, 2012 is the most substantial. The main reasons for amendments to the Copyright Act, 1957 include to bring the Act in conformity with two WIPO internet treaties concluded in 1996 namely, the WIPO Copyright Treaty ("WCT") and WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty ("WPPT"); to protect the Music and Film Industry and address its concerns; to address the concerns of the physically disabled and to protect the interests of the author of any work; incidental changes; to remove operational facilities; and enforcement of rights. Some of the important amendments to the Copyright Act in 2012 are extension of copyright protection in the digital environment such as penalties for circumvention of technological protection measures and rights management information, and liability of internet service provider and introduction of statutory licenses for cover versions and broadcasting organizations; ensuring right to receive royalties for authors, and music composers, exclusive economic and moral rights to performers, equal membership rights in copyright societies for authors and other right owners and exception of copyrights for physically disabled to access any works.

Copyright Office

Section 9 of the Copyright Act requires for establishment of an office to be called the Copyright Office for the purpose of the Act. The Copyright Office is to be under the immediate control of a Registrar of Copyrights to be appointed by the Central Government, who would act under the superintendence and directions of the Central Government. The Copyright Office is currently located at the following address:

Downloads

- Forms
- Documents
- Archives

Useful Links

- Department For Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade
- World Intellectual Property Organization
- Intellectual Property India
- IP&B IPAB

Frequently Asked Questions

Step-2

Browser tabs: Login :: CopyRight, Copyright Office, Intellectual Property Rights, Copyright ppt 1

Address bar: copyright.gov.in/UserRegistration/frmLoginPage.aspx

Navigation: Home | About Us | Who's Who | Policy & Programs | Achievements | News & Updates | RTI | Contact Us | Helpdesk

Copyright Office Government of India

Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade Government of India

Copyright Office

Login

User ID*

Password*

ZXAV28

Enter the verification code as shown in image:

[Click here for New User Registration](#) [New User Registration](#)

[Click here if you forgot Password](#)

Online Services

- Details of Processing Fee
- Check List
- Workflow

Instruction for Filing copyright registration form Online:

1. Enter your valid User ID and Password to login.
2. Click onto **NewUser Registration**, if you have not yet registered.
3. Note down User ID and Password for future use.
4. After login, click on to link "**Click for online Copyright Registration**".
5. The online "**Copyright Registration Form**" is to be filled up in four steps.
 - I. **Complete the Form XIV**, then press SAVE button to Save entered details, and press Step 2 to move to Next Step.
 - II. **Signature** to be scanned in 512 KB and kept ready for uploading.
 - III. **Fillup the Statement of Particulars**, and then press SAVE button to Save entered details, and press Step 3/4 to move to Next step
 - IV. **Fillup the Statement of Further particulars**. This form is applicable for "LITERARY/ DRAMATIC, MUSICAL, ARTISTIC AND SOFTWARE" works, and then press SAVE button to Save entered details, and press Step 4 to move to Next Step.
 - V. **Make the payment through Internet Payment gateway**
6. After successful submission of the form, Diary Number will be generated (Please note it for future reference).
7.
 - I. Artistic Work to be uploaded in pdf/jpg format.
 - II. Sound Recording Work to be uploaded in mp3 format.
 - III. Literary/Dramatic, Music and Software* Work to be uploaded in pdf format, less than 5 MB, keep ready.

**Pdf containing at least first 10 and last 10 pages of source code, or the entire source code if less than 20 pages, with no blocked out or redacted portions.*

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Frequently Asked Questions

Step-3

New User Registration :: Copyrig x Copyright Office x Intellectual Property Rights x Copyright ppt 1 x

copyright.gov.in/UserRegistration/frmNewUser.aspx

Apps Tradingview

New User Registration Sign Up If you are already Registered, [Login in](#)

General Details: ?

Title	-Select-	Name*		Surname*	
Address Line 1*		Address Line 2		City*	
Country*	India	State*	-Select-	District*	-Select-
Nationality*	Indian	Pin Code			
Email ID*		Phone No.		Mobile No.*	

Choose your Question and Answer: ?


Questions* -Select-
Answer*

Choose your User Type: ?

General User Society User

Choose your User ID and Password: ?

User ID* ?
Password* ?
Confirm Password* ?

Verification Code: Enter the verification code as shown in image:


Self Declaration

I hereby declare and affirm that the information provided by me is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Frequently Asked Questions

Step-Details of fees to be paid.

Browser tabs: New User Registration :: Copyrig, Fee Details :: Copyright Office, Intellectual Property Rights, Copyright ppt 1

Address bar: copyright.gov.in/frmFeeDetailsShow.aspx

Copyright Office Government of India

Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade Government of India

Copyright Office

Home About Us Who's Who Policy & Programs Achievements News & Updates RTI Contact Us Helpdesk

Online Services

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- Status of the Application
- Received Application
- Work Awaited Application
- Application for Merging
- Details of Processing Fee**
- Check List

Fee Details

FEE CAN BE PAID BY POSTAL ODER /DEMAND DRAFT/ONLINE PAYMENT PAYABLE TO "REGISTRAR OF COPYRIGHTS, NEW DELHI":

S.No.	For an application for COMPULSORY LICENSE :	Fee
1.	For a license to republish a Literary, Dramatic, Musical or Artistic work (Sections 31, 31A,31B* and 32A)	Rs. 5,000/- per work
2.	For a license to communicate an any work to the public by Broadcast(Section 31(1)(b))	Rs. 40,000/- per applicant/per sataton
3.	For license to republish a Cinematograph Film (Section 31)	Rs. 15,000/- per work
4.	For a license to republish a sound recording (Section 31)	Rs. 10,000/- per work
5.	For a license to perform any work in public (Section 31)	Rs. 5,000/- per work
6.	For a license to publish or communicate to the public the work or translation (Section 31A)	Rs. 5,000/- per work
7.	For a license to publish any work in any format useful for person with disability (Section 31 B)	Rs. 2,000/- per work
8.	For an application for a license to produce and publish a translation of a Literary or Dramatic work in any Language (Section 32 & 32-A)	Rs. 5,000/- per work

For an application for registration or copyright in a:

Downloads

- Forms
- Documents
- Archives

Useful Links

- Department For Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade
- World Intellectual Property Organization
- Intellectual Property India
- IP&B IPAB

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Frequently Asked Questions

Step-How to check status of application...

New User Registration :: Copyrig x | Diary Status :: Copyright Office x | Intellectual Property Rights x | Copyright ppt 1 x

copyright.gov.in/frmStatusGenUser.aspx

Apps | Tradingview | Reading list

Copyright Office
Government of India

Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade
Government of India

Copyright Office

Home | About Us | Who's Who | Policy & Programs | Achievements | News & Updates | RTI | Contact Us | Helpdesk

Online Services

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- Check List

Status of Copyright Application:

Enter Diary No.*

[View Status](#) [Reset](#)

*Work Awaited: Work yet to be received.
*Waiting: Payment Accepted, Application in mandatory waiting period of one month (Copyright Act 1957).
*Documents not received, formality check failed: Documents/works not received only after making payment.
*Abandoned: Reply to Discrepancy letter issued not received/works not received after filing.
*Scrutiny: Application is under process.
*Discrepant: Application is not in complete format a letter will be sent to you by Registered Post.
*Re-Scrutiny: Application is under process again with Reply sent by you.
*Pending for Hearing: Pending for Hearing.
*Hearing: Hearing on Objections.
*Sub-Judice: Pending decision of the competent court of law.
*Registered: ROC is Generated will be sent to you by Registered Post.

Downloads

- Forms
- Documents
- Archives

Useful Links

- Department For Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade
- World Intellectual Property Organization
- Intellectual Property India
- IPAB IPAB

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Structure of Research Paper...

#structure of a research paper

Main parts of a composition:

- Introduction
- Body
- Conclusion



- Abstract
- Introduction/ thesis statement
- Literature Review
- Methodology
- Results
- Discussion
- Conclusion
- Reference
- Appendices



Continue...



Structure of the Research Paper

Section	Purpose of the Section
Abstract	To briefly introduce the reader to the aims of the study, the methodology, results and findings.
Introduction and/or thesis statement	To state a clear overall purpose for the study, often framed in a discussion of the need the research is satisfying. To define the research question(s) of the study. To give a very brief background of relevant theory and practice for your topic.
Literature Review	To summarize what conclusions have been reached in the research literature and whether different writers agree or not. To highlight main issue and controversies around the problem.

Continue...



Structure of the Research Paper

Section	Purpose of the Section
Methodology	To demonstrate that you are aware of the research methods used to study this topic. To explain and justify the method of data collection and analysis .
Results	To present the findings of your research in an orderly manner, using heading planned in your methodology or headings arising from patterns found in the research.
Discussion	To comment on the trends/findings and show your understanding of what your data suggests. To highlight anything unexpected that came up.

Continue...



Structure of the Research Paper

Section	Purpose of the Section
Conclusion	To sum up your findings and highlight the significance of the outcomes of your study. To discuss the limitations of your study and indicate where <u>further research is needed</u> .
Reference	To list alphabetically all the reference materials that have been cited in the text of the report.
Appendices	To present relevant details such as letters to participants and organizations. To present details of questionnaires, surveys and other relevant instrument that you developed for the purpose of the study. To present relevant documents, e.g. Reports/policy/historical documents.

Paraphrasing ..

- ▶ **Paraphrasing means** formulating someone else's ideas in your own words.
- ▶ To **paraphrase** a source, you have to rewrite a passage without changing the **meaning** of the original text.
- ▶ **Paraphrasing** is an alternative to quoting, where you copy someone's exact words and put them in quotation marks.
- ▶ **How can you paraphrase without plagiarizing?**
- ▶ The key to successful **paraphrasing** is to use as few words as possible from the original text--be mindful not to change the meaning that you are trying to convey as you rephrase--and to cite your **paraphrase**. **Without** proper citation, your **paraphrase** could be construed as **plagiarism**.

Plagiarism Vs. Paraphrasing

► An example...

Direct Quote from Research

“Japan’s Beautiful Mount Fuji last erupted in 1707 and is now classified as dormant. Dormant volcanoes shows no sign of activity, but they may erupt in future”

Non-plagiarized Paraphrase

Mount Fuji, highest mount in Japan is actually dormant volcano. Dormant means that is not active. The last time mount Fuji erupted was in 1707, and there is always the possibility of a future eruption.

Five Principles for Research Ethics

- ▶ Discuss intellectual property frankly
- ▶ Be conscious of multiple roles.
- ▶ Follow informed-consent rules.
- ▶ Respect **confidentiality** and privacy.
- ▶ Tap into ethics resources.



References...

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Web references....

- ▶ www.google.com
- ▶ www.slideshare.com
- ▶ www.Wikipedia.com
- ▶ <https://copyright.gov.in>
- ▶ <https://ipindia.gov.in>



