

**A SEMINAR ON
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
RIGHT: COPYRIGHTS AND ITS
VARIOUS DIMENSIONS**



**RESOURCE PERSON:
DR. RABINDRA KUMAR BAL
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR ,
DINABANDHU SAHOO LAW COLLEGE,
KENDRAPARA**

14TH FEBRUARY 2019

**ORGANISED BY:
IQAC
PATTAMUNDAI COLLEGE
PATTAMUNDAI**

REPORT

A seminar was organised by IQAC, Pattamundai College, Pattamundai on 14th February 2019 on the topic "**Intellectual Property Right: Copyrights and its various dimensions**". The resource person of the seminar was Dr. Rabindra Kumar Bal, Associate Professor in Law, Dinabandhu Sahu Law College, Kendrapara. Dr. Sunil Kumar Pradhan, Lecturer in chemistry of the college chaired the seminar. Mr. Ranjan Kumar Behera, Lecturer in Commerce gave a key note address on the topic and welcomed the guests on the dais and the participants. Dr. Panda shared his views about various aspects of property rights and its relevance to copyright. 45 no. of students from various departments were participated in the seminar. The meeting was ended with a vote of thanks by Mr. Subhasis Mishra, lecturer in Economics.

Subhasis Mishra
14.02.2019
IQAC Co-ordinator
Pattamundai College



OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL

Mobile : 9437376724

PATTAMUNDAI COLLEGE

NAAC ACCREDITED B+ GRADE

PATTAMUNDAI, KENDRAPARA, ODISHA - 754215

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Date.....08/02/2019.....

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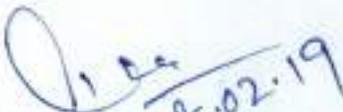
Dr Rabindra Kumar Bal,
Associate Professor in Law,
Dinabandhu Sahu Law College,
Kendrapara

Sub: Invitation as Resource Person in the Seminar on "Intellectual Property Right: Copyrights and its various dimensions", at Pattamundai College, Pattamundai on 14th Februray 2019 at 1.00 p.m.

Sir,

It is my pleasure to invite you as resource person in the seminar on topic **"Intellectual Property Right: Copyrights and its various dimensions"** to be organised by IQAC, Pattamundai College, Pattamundai on **14th February 2019** at 1.00PM .

Your kind consent in this regard is highly solicited.


08.02.19

Principal
Pattamundai College
Pattamundai College
Pattamundai College

COPOYRIGHT LAWS RELATING TO LICENCES AND REGISTRATION: AN OVERVIEW

Dr. Rabindra ku. Bal,
Vice-Principal, D.S.Law College,
Kendrapara.

Introduction

Copyright is a form of intellectual property, protection granted under the law to the creators of the original works of authorship. Copyright law evolved on the legal scenario of the world to safeguard the misuse of the original intellectual work of a person without having his or her authority. The social, economic and political development of every nation depends to a remarkable extent on the creativity of its intellectuals. The encouragement of national creativity is a sine qua non for further progress and that's why a country's intellectual creations should be protected by law of copyright. Copy right basically means the right to copy or reproduce the work in which copyright subsists. It subsists only in the expression of an idea. Mere idea or a concept, theme or plot does not have any copyright. What is protected is therefore not the original thought or information, but the original expression of the thought or information in some concrete form.

Licences by owners of copyright

Under Section 30 of the Copyright Act, the owner of the copyright in any existing work or the prospective owner of the copyright in any future work may, grant any interest in the right by licence in writing signed by him or by his duly authorized agent. Thus the requisites of a valid licence are as follows:

- (i) The instrument transferring the licene in the work is to be in writing;
- (ii) It is to be signed by the owner of the copyright or by his duly authorized agent.

In the case of a licence relating to a copyright in any future work, it has been provided that instrument of licence shall take effect only when the work comes into existence.

The Act of 1957 protects the rights of the owner of copyright. The term of this protection is determined keeping in view the interest of the author and general public. In respect of literary, dramatic, musical and artistic work, other than a photograph, the term of copyright is the lifetime of the author plus sixty years from the beginning of calendar year next following the year in which the author dies and in

case of joint authorship the period of sixty years will commence after death of the author who dies last subject to certain other conditions.

In case of the term of copyright in photographs, cinematograph films, sound recording, Government work, works of public undertakings, works of International organizations, copyright subsists until sixty years from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which such work is published.

So far as licences by the owners of copyright is concerned, the owner of the copy right in any existing work or the prospective owner of the copyright in any future work may grant any interest in the right by licence in writing signed by him or by his authorized agent, provided that in case of a licence relating to copyright in any future work, the licence shall take effect only when the work comes into existence. At the same time the Act also provides that where a person to whom a licence relating to copyright in any future work is granted under Section 30 dies before the work comes in to existence, his legal representatives shall in the absence of any provision to the contrary in the licence, be entitled to the benefit of the licence. The Act also explains exhaustively certain other provisions relating to compulsory licence in works withheld fromj public, in unpublished Indian works and licence to produce and publish translations etc. In each case all the owners of a copyright, in case of joint authorship, can jointly give the licence.

Registration of Copyright

Although the registration of copyright is not necessary, still the Copyright Act gives an option to the owner of a copyright to have the work registered under Section 45 of the Act. If it is so registered, a certified copy of the entry in the register in relation to the particulars entered therein shall be Prima facie evidence without futher proof of production of the original. It was therefore, (not) obligatory for an author to get the copoyright registered under section 44 of the said Act for the purpose of acquiring rights conferred by it. The registration only raised a presumption that the person shown is the actual author. The presumption was not conclusive but where contrary evidence was not forthcoming. It was not necessary to render further proof to show that the copyright vested in the person mentioned in the register. Section 48 of the Copyright Act provides that the registration of Copyright Act shall be prima facie evidence of the particulars entered therein and shall be admissible in evidence in all courts without further proof or production of the original. If the Legislature intended to make the requirement of registration mandatory, the language of Sec.44 would have been different. It could be on the lines of Sec.69 of

the Partnership Act. There is no provision in the Act depriving an author of the rights conferred by this Act on account of non-registration of the copyright. The use of word "may" in Sec.45 is also helpful for interpreting Secs.44 and 45. In ordinary usage "may" is permissive and is not generally held to be mandatory unless the context requires to the contrary.

Conclusion

It is now well settled that the law of intellectual property has dominated the corporate world and has got a direct bearing on the world economy. The innovations, new creations are now being associated with the economic success of a country and thus the protection of these ideas has become a necessity for every nation. In the international sphere two counter arguments are there. While some nations argue that such rights are essential for promoting innovation and economic growth others, mainly the developing nations are of the opinion that intellectual property rights inhibit economic development by restricting use of existing knowledge. Whatever may be the case, the social and economic institutions of a nation are greatly influenced by these rights and thus both the developed and developing countries prefer a stronger intellectual property regime. Here in this case the developed countries comparatively are placed in an advantageous position and are able to dominate the world economy by putting certain restrictions on the developing and under developed nations therefore, in order to fulfil the international obligations, the international instruments particularly those regulating the international trade have got a major role to play and while trying to balance and reform the intellectual property rights world over, the cultural traditions along with economic institutions including economic development must be taken into consideration.

Dr. Rabinendra Kumar Das,
Vice-Principal
J.S. Law College,
Kendrapara.

Seminar on "Intellectual Property Rights: Copyrights and its Various Dimensions"

14th February 2019

Organised by Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC)
PATTAMUNAI COLLEGE, PATTAMUNDAI, KENDRAPARA, ODISHA
ATTENDANCE SHEET OF STUDENTS

Sl.No	Name of the Participant	Roll No	Signature
1	Prayanka sutare	BA-16-63	Prayanka sutare
2	Manasi Jena	BA-16-004	Manasi Jena
3	Damayanti Dash	BA-16-044	Damayanti Dash
4	Jaswin biswal	BA-16-031	Jaswin biswal
5	Dipsika Das	BA-16-067	Dipsika Das
6	Soumyashree Das	BAIT-062	Soumyashree Das
7	Rajashreee sathy	BA-16-165	Rajashreee sathy
8	Sujata Panda	BA-16-057	Sujata Panda
9	Pabitra Tarai	BA-16-043	Pabitra Tarai
10	Anisha dash	BA-16-080	Anisha dash
11	Gonali Nanda	BA-16-048	Gonali Nanda
12	Sanjukta Behera	BA-16-007	Sanjukta Behera
13	Dali lata Das	BA-16-191	Dali lata dash
14	Sunita Das	BA-16-084	Sunita Parida
15	Sanita Sahoo	BA-16-014	Sunita Sahoo
16	Saroshini sathy	BA-16-149	saroshini sathy
17	Subhasmita Das	BA-16-061	Subhasmita Das
18	Sonali Gun	BA-16-025	Sonali Gun
19	Aparajita saral	BA-16-011	Aparajita saral
20	Krishna Priya Parida	BA-16-041	Krishna Priya Panda
21	Sarita Sahoo	BA-16-040	Sarita Sahoo
22	Suchismita Das	BA-16-62	Suchismita Das
23	Manasi Das	BA-16-042	Manasi Das
24	Swetaswini Mohanty	BA-16-034	Swetaswini Mohanty

25	Aliva sutari	BA-16-034	Aliva sutari
26	Madhuenita Raul	BA-16-055	Madhuenita Raul
27	Kajal malick	BA-16-091	Kajal malik
28	Chandan Behera	BA-16-36	Chandan Behera.
29	sojita barik	BA-16-094	sojita barik.
30	Biswaranjan Panda.	BA-16-68	Biswaranjan Panda
31	Sasmita Sethi	BA16-262	Sasmita Sethi
32	Sagarika kund	BA16-256	Sagarika kund
33	soubhagya sahoo	BA-16-017	soubhagya sahoo.
34	Rajashree sutari	BA-16-A3	Rajashree sutari.
35	Rajesh Rana	BA-16-264	Rajesh Rana.
36	Rajeswari Nayak	BA-16-074	Rajeswari Nayak
37	pragiti sahoo	BA-16-87	pragiti sahoo.
38	maniksha Jena	BA-16-100	maniksha jena.
39	Arpita Jena	BA16-111	Arpita Jena
40	Susama Sahoo	BA16-092	Susama Sahoo
41	Lakshmi rekha Das	BA17-232	Lakshmi rekha Das
42	sajib majhi	BA-16-178	sajib majhi.
43	Abel Nandini Behera	BA-16-149	Nandini Behera.
44	Srimati Sahoo	BA16-102	Srimati Sahoo
45	Nandini Behera	BA-16-049	Nandini Behera
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ATTENDANCE SHEET OF TEACHERS

Sl.No	Name of the Teacher	Designation	Signature
1	Ramesh Kumar Sahu	Reader in Physics	Ramesh Kumar Sahu
2	Deep Kumar Baid	Asst. Cr. D. in	Deep Kumar Baid
3	Subhanshu Mishra	Lect. in Economics	S. Mishra
4	Dhirendra Malik	Lect. in Com.	D. Malik
5	Rajni Kumar Behere	Lect. in Commerce	R. Behere
6	Sarajukanta Nayak	Lect. in English	S. Nayak
7	Manas Kumar Nayak	Lect. in English	M. Nayak
8	Dushasree Panda	Reader in Chem	D. Panda
9	Pradyumna Pradhan	Lect. in Economics	P. Pradhan
10	Nirmala Kumar Sahoo	Lect. in Math	N. Sahoo

