



Dr. Ambedkar College, Deekshabhoomi, Nagpur.

Online Session for College Teaching Faculty

Topic: “Copyright and Plagiarism importance of Copyright Registration”

By

**Dr. Rupal Rautdesai,
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Organized by

Internal Quality and Assurance Cell (IQAC)

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REPORT

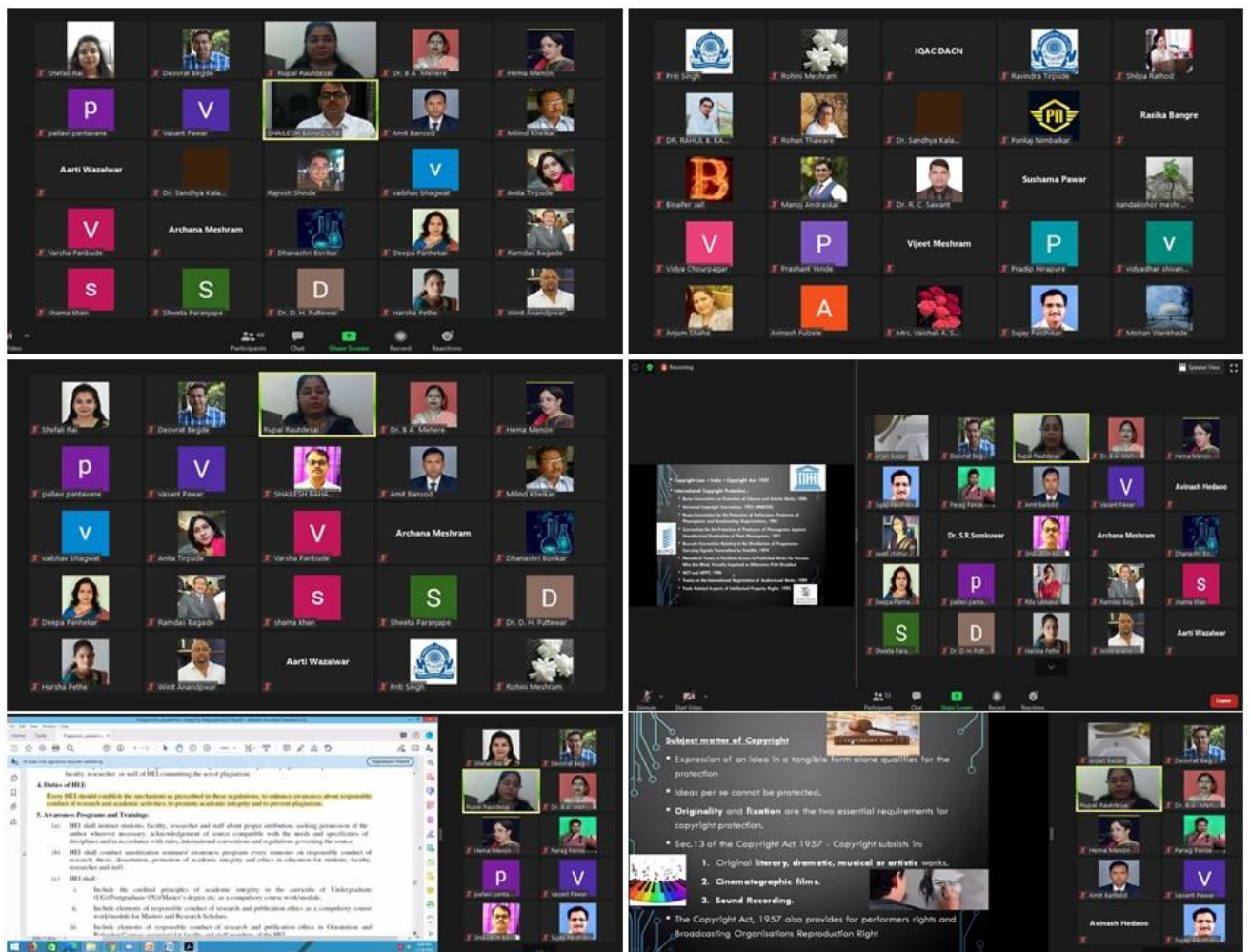
A one hour session on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and its importance is organized by the IQAC of Dr. Ambedkar College for its teaching faculty members to increase their awareness on IPR at regular intervals. As teachers we are constantly engaged in creation of literature and artwork in order to increase the popularity of our concerned subjects amongst the students. But mostly we are unaware of importance of our own creation. Copyrights thus become extremely important to professionals like us because it constitutes the ownership of one's original work. Thus, considering the present difficult times of COVID19 pandemic the IQAC decided to arrange an online session on the topic “**Copyright and Plagiarism, importance of Copyright Registration**” by Dr. Rupal Rautdesai, Professor, Symbiosis Law School Pune, Symbiosis International (Deemed University). Dr. Rautdesai has a vast experience in the field copyright law and hence was the most fitting speaker for the aforesaid topic. She very subtly delved into the intricate details of the emergence of copyright act not only in India but all throughout the world, also highlighting the importance of the same. While describing about the importance of Copyright attributed to almost any novel script created at the teacher's end she also did not forget to mention that our daily lectures can also come under what are called “Performer's Rights” under the provision of Copyright Act 1957.

Professor Rautdesai emphasized upon the nature of the Copyright Act as well stating it to be a bundle of rights and the negative nature of right was also well explained by her. Taking examples from real life events she also explained how the copyright act can be executed in our daily routine work. Also she elaborated upon the convictions probable as per the law for copyright infringement and the overall tenure for copyright being 60 years in India. Dr. Rautdesai very aptly included examples during her talk to distinguish copyright act with the concept of Plagiarism. The concept of Plagiarism is associated with directly taking

someone else's idea and portraying it to be your own. Curbing plagiarism in HEI's has been noted to be essential by UGC and therefore UGC Regulation, 2018 was constituted for Promotion of Academic Integrity and prevention of Plagiarism.

Enthusiastic participation of the Faculty members was willfully encouraged by Dr. Rautdesai to have a fruitful dialogue all throughout her presentation. This was indeed needed to have sufficient clarity over copyright infringement versus plagiarism issues raised during academic publication process. Also an interesting facet of self-plagiarism was brought to light during such discussion. Overall the entire session of 1 hour was very well received by all the faculty members of Dr. Ambedkar College, belonging to different disciplines. More than 56 Teaching Faculty Members Participated in this online IPR session. The entire session was conducted under the Presidential presence of Dr. Mrs. B. A. Mehere, Officiating Principal, Dr. Ambedkar College and Dr. Mrs. H.V. Menon, IQAC Co-ordinator who was instrumental in planning and organization of this session. A formal vote of thanks was proposed by Dr. Shailesh Bahadure and the program was conducted by Dr. Deovrat Begde, as the members of IQAC of the college.

Some Glimpses of the Event



Meaning of Plagiarism

- Meaning of Plagiarism – taking of ideas and portraying to be their own
- UGC letter dated 6th August 2018
- UGC (Promotion of Academic Integrity and Prevention of Plagiarism in Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2018
 - ✓ Definitions – Academic Integrity, Common Knowledge, Departmental Academic Integrity Panel, Information, Plagiarism, Script, Source,
 - ✓ Duties of HEI
 - ✓ Curbing Plagiarism
 - ✓ Similarity Checks – How to do explained
 - ✓ Levels of Plagiarism – Penalties
 - ✓ Detection of Plagiarism, Reporting and Handling of cases – Departmental and Institutional Academic Integrity Panel

Other Features of Copyright Law in India

- Registration of Copyright is not compulsory in India
- General period of protection of copyright in India is life time of the author plus 60 years
- Civil as well as criminal remedies are available in India against violation / Infringement of copyright
- Civil Remedies – Interlocutory Injunction, Anton Pillar Injunction, Mareva Injunction, Damages – Actual and Conversion, Delivery up
- Criminal Remedies – Imprisonment from 6 months to 3 years, fines – 50000 to 200000, Search and Seizure, Delivery up
- Administrative Remedies – Enforcement through Customs and Police
- Visit www.copyright.gov.in for registration details

Nature of Copyright

- Exclusive rights such as to publish, reproduce, sell, adapt, translate the work for a certain period of time
- Bundle of rights - Example
- Negative right - right to prevent others from copying the work without consent



Economic and Moral Rights

- Economic Rights - Section 14 of Copyright Act, 1957 lists the rights with respect to each type of work
 - ✓ Right of reproduction
 - ✓ Right of issuing copies of the work to public, copies not in circulation
 - ✓ Right of communication
 - ✓ Right of performance of the work to public
 - ✓ Right of translation
 - ✓ Right of adaptation
 - ✓ Rental Right for Computer programs and cinematograph films
- Moral Rights – Section 57 of Copyright Act, 1957
 - ✓ Right of paternity – Right to claim authorship of a published or exhibited work
 - ✓ Right of Integrity - Right to prevent alteration and other actions that may damage the author's honour or reputation – the right of integrity