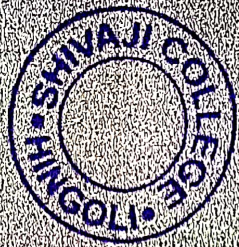


19-20



ISSN 2229-4406

International Registered & Recognized
Research Journal Related To Higher Education for all Subjects

UNIVERSAL

RESEARCH ANALYSIS

(UGC Approved & Peer Reviewed Research Journal)

Year - X, Issue - XIX, Vol. - I

Impact Factor 6.10
(GRIF)

Sept. 2019 To Feb. 2020



EDITOR IN CHIEF
Dr. V. S. KANWATE

[Signature]
Assistant Professor
Shivaji College, Hingoli
Tq. & Dist. Hingoli (MS)



Sr. No	Title for Research Paper	Page No
15	Plagiarism and Research in Indian Academia Dr. Karuna Pratap Deshmukh	59
16	Skillful Covering of Research – Misconduct: An Effort to Aid to Plagiarists Sunil Vishwas Khandkale	63
17	Evil Effects of Plagiarism Dr. K.R. Kadam, N.M. Moghekar	68
18	A Pilot Study on Researchers' Awareness and Perception on Plagiarism in Academic Research Dr. Nandkishor S. Patade, Ravindra H. Sagar	70
19	A Study of Historical Development of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Dr. Shaligram G. Shinde	75
20	Dimensions of Intellectual Property Rights in Science and Technology Dr. Sou Archana V. Bhosle	79
21	Quality Enhancement in Higher Education Through MOOCs Dr. C. D. Bele	84
22	Protection of Copyrights in Modern Age ✓ Satish S. Bagal, Dr. Sunanda R. Bhusare	88
23	A Prominent Intellectual Property right Patent is an Award for the Inventor and Reward for the Investor Dr. R. B. Deshmukh	91
24	Science Education in India: Challenges Prashant Bharaswadkar	96
25	Intellectual Property Rights in Sports: An Overview Dr. Sahebrao Paraji Deokate	100
26	Quality Research: "Comparing Theoretical ideas and Guidelines with Practical Implementation" Dr. D.P. Katore	104
27	The Technology Impact on Plagiarism Detection and Prevention: Research Automation, New Approach for Prevention Dr. R.B.Desai	109
28	Field Visits : Effective Teaching Tool In Higher Education S. M. Yeole	114
29	Intellectual Property Rights: Role of Patents Dr. Sunil P. Vanjare	118

T.C.
Jindra
Lecturer
Shivaji College, Hingoli
Tq. & Dist. Hingoli (MS.)



Issue : XIX, Vol . I

UNIVERSAL RESEARCH ANALYSIS

IMPACT FACTOR
6.10

ISSN 2229-4406
Sept. 2019 To Feb. 2020

88

22

Protection of Copyrights in Modern Age

Satish S. Bagal

Head Dept. of Physical Education,
Nagnath ACS College
Aundha Nagnath, Dist. Hingoli

Dr. Sunanda R. Bhusare

Head Dept. of Philosophy,
Shivaji College,
Hingoli, Dist. Hingoli

Research Paper - Physical Education

Introduction:

Copyright is a legal concept that is more than three centuries old, has been evolving over that time, and is codified in a set of international treaties. In 1710, world's first copyright law was passed in England. This Act bring in for the first time the concept of the author of a work being the owner of its copyright, and laid out fixed terms of protection. Following this Act, copyrighted works were required to be deposited at specific copyright libraries, and registered at Stationers' Hall. There was no automatic copyright protection for unpublished works.

What is copyright?

Copyright is a right given by the law to creators of literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works and producers of cinematograph films and sound recordings. In fact, it is a bundle of rights including, inter alia, rights of reproduction, communication to the public, adaptation and translation of the work. There could be slight variations in the composition of the rights depending on the work.

Definition of Copyright:

According to Free Encyclopedia, "Copyright is a legal concept, enacted by most governments, giving the creator of an original work those exclusive rights to it, usually for a limited time. Generally, it is "the right to copy", but also gives the copyright holder the right to be credited for the work, to determine who may adapt the work to other forms, which may perform the work, which may financially benefit from it, and other related

T. C. Jankar
Lecturer
Shivaji College, Hingoli
Tq. & Dist. Hingoli (MS.)



rights. It is a form of intellectual property (like the patent, the trademark, and the trade secret) applicable to any expressible form of an idea or information that is substantive and discrete”.

Types of Intellectual Property Right:

Common types of intellectual property rights are as follows:

- 1) Patents
- 2) Copyright
- 3) Industrial design rights
- 4) Trademarks
- 5) Trade dress
- 6) Trade secrets

Why should copyright be protected?

Copyright ensures certain minimum safeguards of the rights of authors over their creations, thereby protecting and rewarding creativity. Creativity being the keystone of progress, no civilized society can afford to ignore the basic requirement of encouraging the same. Economic and social development of a society is dependent on creativity.

Fair Use of Work Without Permission of the Copyright Owner:

Subject to certain conditions, a fair deal for research, study, criticism, review and news reporting, as well as use of works in library and schools and in the legislatures, is permitted without specific permission of the copyright owners. In order to protect the interests of users, some exemptions have been prescribed in respect of specific uses of works enjoying copyright. Some of the exemptions are the uses of the work

- 1) For the purpose of research or private study,
- 2) For criticism or review,
- 3) For reporting current events,
- 4) In connection with judicial proceeding,
- 5) Performance by an amateur club or society if the performance is given to a non-paying audience, and
- 6) The making of sound recordings of literary, dramatic or musical works under certain conditions.

T.C
[Signature]
Lecturer
Shivaji College, Hingoli
Tq. & Dist. Hingoli (MS.)



Three Reasons for Copyright Protection:

1. Your work is an asset

If you have an original idea or piece of creative work, no matter what others may say, it's still a potential asset and should be treated as such. Your work can end up having considerable value in the future and can even potentially be used for financial collateral.

There is also the concept of copyrights as a legacy as they can last for decades, passed down as part of an estate

2. Protect your rights

If someone infringes your copyright, you will have legal grounds to pursue the guilty party to either pay you for a license, or compensate you for any financial loss you may have incurred. If they are using your work without your knowledge, you are well in your rights to stop them doing so and receive compensation for any earnings they have made off the back of your work.

3. Licensing is the way forward

If you have copyrighted works that has attracted the interests of other parties, you can explore your licensing options to make sure you can financially benefit from their use. Licensing is a legal authorization from you to another party that permits them to use some (or all) of your copyrighted works.

References :-

- 1) Anup Das (2015). An Analytical Study of Indian Copy Right Act, 1957 and Copyright Bill 2012, International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology.
- 2) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Copyright_law_of_India
- 3) T C James (2002). Indian Copyright Law and Digital Technologies Journal of Intellectual Property Rights Vol 7, September 2002, pp 423-435
- 4) <https://www.bl.uk/business-and-ip-centre/articles/three-reasons-for-copyright-protection>
- 5) Subbaraya aiyar & Padmnabhan Ramamani (1994). The Law of Copyright in India

T.C
[Signature]
Lecturer
Shivaji College, Hingoli
Tq. & Dist. Hingoli (MS.)



23

A Prominent Intellectual Property right Patent is an Award for the Inventor and Reward for the Investor

Dr. R. B. Deshmukh

Dept. of Physical Education,
Nagnath College,
Aundha (N), Dist. Hingoli

Research Paper - Physical Education

Introduction

A patent is a form of intellectual property that gives its owner the legal right to exclude others from making, using, selling and importing an invention for a limited period of years, in exchange for publishing an enabling public disclosure of the invention. In most countries patent rights fall under civil law and the patent holder needs to sue someone infringing the patent in order to enforce his or her rights. In some industries patents are an essential form of competitive advantage; in others they are irrelevant.

The procedure for granting patents, requirements placed on the patentee, and the extent of the exclusive rights vary widely between countries according to national laws and international agreements. Typically, however, a patent application must include one or more claims that define the invention. A patent may include many claims, each of which defines a specific property right. These claims must meet relevant patentability requirements, such as novelty, usefulness, and non-obviousness.

Innovation concerns the commercialization of new ideas, while invention is not necessarily directly associated with commercialization. 1 Invention is the generation of a new idea aimed at solving a specific technical problem. Innovation can be seen as a process of interaction and feedback during the various stages of product development. Not all inventions are commercialized, so it is clear that not all inventions result in innovation. Many new ideas are born but "most die a lonely death, never seeing the light of commercial success

T. C. Jindhe
Lecturer
Shivaji College, Hingoli
Ta. & Dist. Hingoli (MS.)

