

## India's Historical Copyright Act

**Garrison Nelson\***

*University of Vermont Burlington, Vermont.*

Copyright law, It was similar to the British Copyright Act 1911. The major change in this act was the criminal sanction for infringement.

To secure the protection in foreign countries, India has become a member of the international conventions on copyrights and signs agreement with Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic works, Universal Copyright Convention, Multilateral Convention for the Avoidance of double Taxation of Copyright Royalties and TRIPs. India evolves many changes in the Intellectual Property regime since 1995.

The owner of the Copyright has following rights:

No other person except the author shall make copies of the work or part of the work in any form without the permission of the copyright owner.

Communication to the public means making any work available to public is the copyright of the author.

Adaption or changes or alterations is the preparation of new work in different manner based on exiting work. The Copyright Act defines right of adaption to conversion of a dramatic work into a non-dramatic work, to the conversion of literary or artistic work into a dramatic work, to the rearrangement of a literary or dramatic work, transcription of a musical work or any act involving rearrangement or alteration of an existing work.

The owner has full right to translate his work into other language. The person who is interested in translating the copyrighted work should get permission of the owner before translation.

Moral rights are assigned only the individual authors and in many countries they are related to economic rights. Moral rights covered the right to claim authorship of a work and the right to object to any distortion or modification of a work.

According to the Indian Copyright Act 1957, other rights related to various types of copyright stated in handbook [19] are as follows:

Copyright to dramatic or artistic work means exclusive rights to reproduce the work, to communicate the work to the public or perform the work in public, to issue copies of the work to the public, to include the work in any cinematograph film, to make any adaption of the work.

Copyright to musical work means the exclusive rights to reproduce the work, issues copies to the public, to include the work in any cinematograph film or sound recording in respect of the work, to make any adaption and translation of the work.

Copyright of sound recording means to make any other sound recording embodying it, to sell or give on hire for sale any copy of the sound recording, to communicate the sound recording to public.

Owner of the copyright in a computer programmes has the rights to sell or give or hire the work. Copyright is an important element of IPR. Writers, musicians, artists should be encouraged to register their art.

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**Corresponding author::** Garrison Nelson, Department of Political Science, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont 05405.  
E-mail [garrison.nelson@uvm.edu](mailto:garrison.nelson@uvm.edu)

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