

Copyright Act of US- Amendments and affects it produces

According to US constitution, a creator of any literary, intellectual expression, artistic, dramatic, or musical work solely holds all the rights of its usage, and also exclusively allowed to enjoy all the benefits he/she able to generate from others, when they use it, only if no other hand is involved in the production of first master piece.

If we look back into the history, Britain is the first country that realized the advancement in technological sector, and further the need of copyright, which is why they proposed first Copyright act in 1709. Afterwards, US also founded the same need of Copyright Act in their institution, which they proposed in 1790. Time moved on and on, and decades got decor with several magnum opuses. Authenticity, Originality and creativeness became an important aspect of Copyright Act of US, which is why from time-to-time amendments in this act become more of a need than a want. This vitality once again becomes important after the advent of Internet. Cyber space is turned out to be as vast as universe. It becomes merely impossible to tackle who did what and where. Therefore, tracking for people who alleged infringing of copying others material becomes more of a problem than an issue, because cyberspace is not only diversified, but also accessible everywhere in the world. No one holds every information and knowledge of ever language. So the issue of protection of every literary and artistic masterpiece also has become hard to control, all around the world. Therefore, we may see several discrepancies among the judgments on these days' issues and ones that came before Internet.

In Canada, creator of any magnum opus doesn't need to register its piece, whereas in US one has to be registered to claim before alleging any copyright infringement. Furthermore, the life of copyright protection is for limited time, as in US life of an author plus further 70 years are added. After the end of this period that magnum opus is widely available for public. This may include several literary and artistic masterpieces, where it is not hard to predict that after that time those masterpieces will be enough renowned that even copyright protection wont be needed, and the consumer automatically gives the credit to its actual creator. But if the pieces could not able to establish enough recognition than anywhere in the world some might be liable for infringing by copying others copyrighted material. However, US have pretty strict rule to follow in relation to the copyright protection. Even in the digital world Copyright law come up with several adjudications wherever it is being necessary, depending on the situation. Therefore, upcoming businesses though are enjoying remarkable prosperity, yet fearful that they might not be found guilty against any infringement case. And this risk so far has been gone upward and will be following the same pattern with the new amendments in the copyright act that helps some to maintain monopoly since they have reputation, and other being in limits and making them to do more struggle, in the coarse of making reputation, which will only be possible if uniqueness is the key.

In the year 1990, the congress made changes to the Copyright Act of United States in order to forbid the commercial lending of all kinds of computer software. With these changes to the copyright act, which was an adjustment to the first sale doctrine, libraries were given permission to lend computer software's, which "has affixed to the packaging containing the program a warning of copyright" (Association of Research Libraries, 2002). Thus, this means

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