

# Laws for E- Learning and Copyrights

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**Abstract** – In this paper consider the problems with Laws for E-Learning.

**Keywords** – Laws, E-learning, Copyright, TU–Varna, department “Computer Sciences and Tehnology”.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The development of technologies and the increasing dynamics of our lives impose new demands for education and new methods of its teaching. Interest towards the means that make E-learning possible is high both from educational institutions as well as from large-scale companies and organizations from the public sector. Remote or e-education is carried out not only in the field of IT, where it’s a must, but in many other fields. From different kinds of courses, on-line tests for acquiring international certificates to work with bank systems. It’s undeniable that now-a-days the expenses of teaching are greatly reduced by using E-learning systems. Department “CST” is a member of the virtual department of computing “Jon Atanasov”, which grew into a virtual faculty for informational and communication technologies. [1], [5]

Department “CST” carries out a series of actual projects for implementing e-education and development of its informational infrastructure. Articles on the topic of electronic education and its use in TU-Varna and more specifically in department “CST” were read at international conferences.

Department “CST” utilizes an HP ML530 server, developed by the Russian university “Ангел Кънчев”, as a base for E-learning. The system uses a MySQL database server and a PHP script language for a web interface. It has the following capabilities:

1. Indicates annotations of subjects;
2. Shows school programs;
3. Lists lecturers and ways to contact them;
4. Presentation of lecture materials;
5. Presentation of lab materials and exercises;
6. An advertisement board;
7. A schedule for classes;
8. A forum for discussion;
9. Internal e-mail organization;

## II. PROBLEMS

One of the major problems of E-learning is copyrighting.

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The materials used in remote teaching can be classified as follows:

- literature;
- printed works;
- art;
- sound recordings;
- and others.

Each of the above categories is used in E-learning. There are rules following which the owner of the copyright can be found and its duration determined. [1], [2], [3]

The materials included in E-learning are precious mainly because they are an investment of time and money. Hence it is necessary that measures are taken against unregulated copying and misuse.

When receiving copyrights to materials for E-learning the following must be taken into consideration:

1. Where the product will be released – regions, one or more countries;
2. Copyright deadline;
3. Ways of utilizing the product – partly or the complete product;
4. Regulations needed for the distribution of the materials;
5. Stating the rights to sell the materials.

To avoid violation of copyrights when creating new applications for E-learning it is necessary to follow these rules:

1. Following the laws of the corresponding country or countries if it is released in more than one country;
2. Familiarizing the faculty with the laws regulating the copyrights;
3. Some educational institutions can use their own materials for educational purposes. They can publish materials with limited use for students and if those are used for marketing purposes, permission must first be gained. It is recommended that educational materials be protected before being distributed;
4. Juridical help may be required.

A number of institutions work on the problems of intellectual ownership. [1], [4]

## III. DATA PROTECTION

Stages in data protection:

- encoding of the contents;
- adding additional information;
- personalization of the file;

Good copyright protection is provided by using MMP protocol (Multimedia Protection Protocol). This

protocol guarantees protection of copyrights of all types of digital data. We are showing you an example of the contents of an MMP encoded file:

<b>Name</b>	<b>Contents</b>
<b>of the file</b>	<b>to the MMP files</b>
<b>Block size</b>	<b>Coded : non coded information ratio</b>
<b>Distributer</b>	<b>of the distributer</b>
<b>Title</b>	<b>Title text</b>
<b>Author</b>	<b>Text containing the author's name</b>

#### IV. CONCLUSION

E-education isn't an alternative to traditional education, it completes it. E-education realizes the idea of an affordable and easily adaptable to a person's individual needs education that lasts a lifetime. Confronting the fast changes in technologies and marketing, Bulgaria comes face to face with this new form of education, which doesn't require a significant increase in both an individual family's budget and the country's budget.

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