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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

INTRODUCTION

Copyright is that branch of intellectual property law which protects original works of authorship. These include literary, artistic, musical and dramatic works. In recent years copyright law has been amended to include protection for performers’ rights. The key assumption that sustains copyright law is that authors have a natural right over their works of intellectual labour, and copyright protection is required to provide an incentive to create intellectual works. Copyright, therefore, grants an exclusive right to the author over his or her works; this includes a basket of related rights such as the right to authorise reproduction, adaptation, performance, distribution etc, of the work. In the absence of a system like copyright, it is argued, there would be no incentive for authors to produce and hence there would be a general decline in the world of creativity and the arts.

However, copyright inherently includes a balance between the protection of authors, on the one hand, and the interests of the public, on the other. Since it is recognised that excessive protection may result in curbing the ability of the public to use works, copyright protects only unique expressions and not ideas per se. Some balance is also sought to be achieved by providing a limited term of protection (i.e., the lifetime of the author plus 60 years). Within these limits, any person who uses the works of another person’s intellectual labour without permission is, according to copyright law, guilty of indulging in an act of stealing the other person’s ideas. The rationale is that such theft will result in unacceptable losses for the author of the work.
Additionally, it is claimed that in the absence of copyright protection covering an author’s creation, the low cost of copying such works would induce competitors to ‘steal’ another’s product without penalty and, as a result, rivals could profit from another’s intellectual efforts without expending any energy or costs other than the relatively minor costs required to duplicate the socially valuable creation. Consequently, the motivation of authors to generate beneficial informational works would be greatly diminished, if not entirely eliminated. With competitors thus copying their works and undercutting their prices they would not be able to reap pecuniary rewards for their efforts or even, in many cases, recover their costs. Given that authors would have little hope of recovering their investment, the production of works would be seriously curtailed, and the associated benefits upon society would be lost.

The most common use of statistics in the copyright tale concerns the losses caused by piracy. Piracy often acts in underdeveloped markets as the most efficient manner of creating a market or user base and also to create a lock-in period for the product. Piracy works to produce ‘network effects,’ which means that with every added user, whether legal or not, the popularity of a product increases. The sorry state was due to a lenient attitude by the police as it is one of the very low required enforcement. The source of the trouble also lies in the lack of major hits and the high price of the original cassettes and CDs.

The Copyright Act, 1957 prescribes mandatory punishment for piracy of copyrighted matter commensurate with the gravity of the offense with an effect to deter infringement, in compliance with the TRIPS Agreement. Section 63 of the Copyright Act, 1957 provides that an offense of infringement of copyright or other rights conferred by the Act shall be punishable with imprisonment besides fine. But for these measures the menace of piracy continues.
Copyright has acquired all-pervasive status in recent years, entering the realms of the everyday in various forms. Moreover, slow processing in the courts adversely affects the cent years, entering the realms of the everyday in various forms. Concern has been expressed about the allegedly slow judicial system in India and the procedural issues involved in trial and conviction. The Indian judiciary is handling cases as expeditiously as possible. It appears in the public sphere most commonly as a newspaper story about the losses caused by piracy. The failure to enforce Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) laws has taken a heavy toll on government revenues and reduced employment opportunities, with the government forgoing tax revenue of over Rs 10,000 crore annually due to the proliferation of counterfeit consumer products alone.

IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

The macro-economic simulation exercise undertaken by the Planning Commission for the Approach Paper indicates that entertainment and Media Service, a prominent component of service sector, has been growing in a robust way particularly during the 10th Plan. Analysis shows that policy initiatives adopted by the Government during the past four years in information and broadcasting sector have provided expected results.

Planning Commission estimates indicate that television is projected to grow at 42 per cent, film at 19 per cent, music at 2 percent, radio at 1 percent and print media at 31 per cent during the 11th Plan. This high growth potential of the media services has strongly influenced to make a further push to the entertainment and media services into its growth trajectory during the 11th Plan¹.

India’s greatest potential lies in its copyright related industries. India is the largest film-producing nation in the world. It has given the world the largest

¹ Working Group Report, of 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12) on Information and Broadcasting Sector, Govt. of India
number of computer software engineers and its music is enjoyed all over, particularly in South and South East Asia. It has a vibrant publishing industry with publications in over 26 official languages. All these industries crave protection of the laws. If these laws and their enforcement are strengthened, it is only India which will benefit.\textsuperscript{2}

The data on film export indicates that in terms of value, the export of films has reached a level of Rs. 1050 crores in 2005-06. The proactive initiatives of the film industry during the past few years has resulted in increasing the viewers abroad in countries like Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, Middle-East. Indian movies are being dubbed into foreign languages such as Italian, Spanish, French to cater to the growing demands in Latin America, Germany, Korea and China and Turkey.

Indian film industry is the largest in the world facing video piracy which causes great loss to the industry and the government exchequer. The Indian film industry loses in excess of Rs. 1,700 crores annually, due to piracy. Employing over six million people and with a turnover of about Rs. 60 billion, Piracy eats into the theatrical business on day by day, because while the film is being shown in theatres it is also available at video parlours and on the cable so the producer has only about limited scope of their products and the monetary rewards of their works. Infringers easily make money though he doesn’t contribute any volume of work for it.

Piracy is a painful and an utterly repulsive practice. It often kills the spirit of art, and what is more, cuts into profiles, whether it is print or music or film piracy, this compatible thievery has destroyed the lives of many. Despite stringent laws to check all forms of piracy – and in spite of great awareness against them – it is still common to see the notes in music cassettes or the frames of a movie

\textsuperscript{2} The Hindu, 15 July, 2002.
being freely copied in blatant violation. But, of all kinds of piracy is the one that happens in cinema which is most terrifying. For, huge money is involved. The work of celluloid which costs crores of rupees being duplicated in cassettes or disks and distributed through video parlours is unimaginable. Hence the present study intends to probe into the entire gamut of the audio and video piracy indulged in by unscrupulous people to the detriment of investing entrepreneurs.

India is also a large producer and exporter of copyright materials like computer software, cinematograph films and music. The major copyright industries have registered significant growth over the last few years. India is the largest producer of cinematograph films, producing over 800 films annually. In terms of sales volume, India occupies the second position in the world, next only to the USA in the sale of domestically produced recorded music.

Understandably, Indian filmmakers are a disgruntled lot. Pirated films result in enormous losses for the Indian movie industry which produces an estimated 900 films a year. The annual revenue, including overseas rights and music rights, is estimated at $1.3 billion, according to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), and is slated to touch $2.9 billion by 2009. The Rs 3,000 crore Hindi film industry loses nearly Rs 1,000 crore annually to piracy, according to the studies by the Television & Film Producers Guild of India and YES Bank.

Quoting industrial standards, the film and music industry loses around Rs 2,000 crore and Rs 700 crore respectively every year due to piracy. Piracy involves copying the film in violation of intellectual property rights and reproducing it unlawfully for sale or rental at cheap rates. Legislation to counter piracy includes the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995, and the


Copyright Act, 1994. India is also a signatory to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works and the Universal Copyright Convention. By which it seems to control the piracy of international CR products.

**Piracy in Tamil film industry**

Our country produces the largest number of films in the world every Year. Film industry provides jobs and livelihood to millions of people in one way or the other, directly as well as indirectly. Films are common means of entertainment and are also cheap. Film Industry is one of the major industries in Tamil Nadu and it is one of the largest producers of films in Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu, Kannada and Hindi. The Cinema Industry contributes considerable revenue to local bodies and to the Government. Viewing of movies in Cinema theatres is an important mode of entertainment for persons in lower and middle-income groups. There are thousands of Cinema halls screening movies all over India. To produce a good movie producers are spending crores of rupees and very hard work is put by the unit. In Tamil Nadu, there are 1633 Cinema theatres.

Unfortunately, the film industry is under the threat of video and audio piracy. As soon as the film is released, it is pirated simultaneously in India and abroad and circulated to video libraries and cable operators at a premium. The cable operators in order to please their viewers show the film on their local network and the people who view it lose interest in the film and do not turn up to Cinema halls. This causes huge losses to the producers, distributors and cinema hall owners.

For instance, video piracy in Tamil Nadu has ceased to be blatantly open. There are no public sales of pirated video CDs or DVDs. They are available everywhere, but very discreetly. This fear was instilled by including video piracy as an offence under the Goondas Act last year. Armed with this tough law, the police can come down heavily on any suspect. Besides this, the Copyright Act,
The "VCD and CD piracy" has ruined the Tamil film industry. Video piracy throws cinemas out of business. At least 797 theatres have been closed in less than a year now. Captains of the industry are struggling to keep the film away from "unscrupulous VCD operators", whose activities have resulted in closure of 2,400 cinema houses all over South India, 1,000 of them in Tamil Nadu alone, during the past five years. The increasing incidence of the theatres being pulled down, has not only shaken movie makers but also the Governments of the States who earn entertainment tax from cinema halls on every ticket sold there.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Advancement of Science and Technology in recent years has made piracy of copyright work difficult to control. The seriousness of piracy in copyright work has been realized only after the invention and use of electronic gadgets like scanners, Hi-tech printers, Copiers, Tape recorders, CD/DVD writers, video Cassette Recorders etc. These technologic advancements have also made infringement of copyright international in character and the detection, prosecution and punishment of infringers very difficult for the law enforcers. Many countries have responded quickly to the above situation and have designed innovative tools to address these issues. In India, the situation is very different. In spite of stringent legal provisions under the copyright Act to prevent audio video piracy, there is mushroom growth of video parlours and sound recordings centres. The study has attempted to find answers to the following questions:
1. What prompts the consumers to prefer infringed copies of copyright work to the original version of copyright work?
2. What are the problems associated in waging a war against infringement of copyright?
3. Why the authorities under the Act are non-operative?
4. What steps are to be taken to curb infringement?
5. How the copyright law should be made efficient and pro-active?

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To ascertain the level of awareness of consumers regarding the forms of piracies, the following objectives have been framed.

1. To analyse the stringent provisions of the law to check forms of piracies in music or film products.
2. To find out the adequacy or otherwise of the existing provisions and to suggest how more effectively the law can be enforced.
3. To work out the methodology through which piracy could be controlled.
4. To stress the role of viewers and listeners of film or music in checking the theft of media.
5. To find out the efficiency of enforcement of copyright law.
6. To find out the awareness of general public on various copyright issues.
7. To analyse the existing levels of piracy in copyright products.

FINDINGS ON THE STUDY

Some of the major findings of the study that are presented at various sections of the report have been summarized below. First the findings of the analysis of the respondent general public are presented, next of the producers and distributors and lastly of the law enforcers.
GENERAL PUBLIC RESPONSES ANALYSIS

Profile analysis

- The profile analysis of the respondents revealed that the female respondents constitute the majority than the male respondents. While the areawise classification show that semi-urban category respondents constituted more than the urban area based respondents, the agewise classification of the respondents indicate that respondent in the age group of 31 to 40 were high, but in the ‘above 50 years’ age group it was considered to be minimum.

- A vast majority of the respondents constituting 81.5% were graduates (either with a basic degree or a master degree). Only a meager percent of 18.5 percent of the total respondents were school level educated. All the respondents were literates and there was no illiterate in this study. Since most of them were graduates, this finding of the study will also replicate the state of affairs of the general awareness of copyright law, piracy and modes through which the copyright protection could be enhanced in developing economy like India.

- The study has brought to sharp focus that, a significant portion of the respondents were non-working. Respondents in non-employment have been more in number, and accounted for 28 per cent of the total sample. This category of persons mostly belonged to the lower age group namely less than 20. It also included persons who are in the upper age group.

- It was noted that, private sector employees accounted for a considerable portion of 22.5 per cent.

- The hobbies relating to entertainment were classified into four categories and it was observed that a vast majority of them had either watching movie
or listening music as their exclusive hobby. This accounted for nearly 71 per cent of the sample while 75.5 per cent had other exclusive hobbies.

**Purpose /objectives of copyright Act**

- Among the responses on the objective of CR Act, highest priority has been given to the objective of “protection and reward for creators work”
- The purpose of encouraging creativity of authors and creators was also an important objective of Copyright Act according to the opinion expressed by the general public.
- Among other things the CR Act also seeks to promote and protect is the social and economic welfare which is preferred to be the important object of the CR Act.

**Beneficiaries of Copyright Act**

- The result shows that the authors and creators have most benefited. The producers of film / sound recordings were also preferred to be the other type of beneficiaries.

**Activities constituting piracy**

- The analysis of the data reveals that, only 45 per cent knew, that the pirated works when viewed through the cable network, it violates the CR rules. It clearly indicates that, a majority of the cable using households do not know that the entertainment they are watching is either copyrighted or pirated or not.
- It is startling to note from the analysis of the data that except 47.5 per cent of the respondents, though they know that using a copyrighted work
without permission is made, still do not consider that such an act infringes the CR rules. Hence, it is obvious that many are not aware that knowingly infringing the copyrighted work is an act that constitutes an offence punishable under the CR Act.

- Irrespective of the respondents’ education they do assume that the act of innocent infringement even for fair use does constitute infringement of copyright Act. However, a majority of the respondents constituting 71.5% were aware that only unknown use CR work for unfair use would amount to CR rules violation and not the infringement of CR products without intention for fair use.

- Kendall’s ‘W’ co-efficient of concordance test on the rankings on the responses on the activities constituting piracy indicates that there is high level of agreement among the categories of respondents in their suggestion rankings.

- The act of buying products is said to be copyrighted from other than the authorized agents/sellers/producers does not amount to infringement in the opinion of the majority (76%) respondents, which shows that they were aware of the fact that – infringement happens only if pirated works are used and not by the originals are purchased and used.

- Most of the respondents nearly 70 per cent were not aware that whether the act of Copying of copyrighted CDs for personal use would amount piracy amounts to infringement or not.

- The study has brought to sharp focus that only 14 per cent respondents were aware that music recording done in recording centres on commercial basis by selecting through choice the copyrighted music amounts to piracy is sort of infringement of the Copyright.
This shows that a vast majority of general public did not know that they are infringing a copyrighted work along with the video parlour owners. Hence the study indicates that the awareness level of the general public has to be increased through appropriate sensitization programmes.

The chi-square test revealed that the education of the respondent is nothing to do with their knowledge on the acts constituting piracy.

A majority of 63.5 per cent of the general public had at one time or other the opportunity to hear or view the infringed copies of pirated works. This proves the general hypothetical feeling that pirated products are largely used by the general public, especially in matters of films and music.

The rate of use of pirated products was high among the highly educated persons. The tendency to use pirated CDs may be high among educated persons due to reasons of – easy accessibility of technology to educated persons, active-enforcement of anti-piracy laws on end-users, take-it easy attitude of the end-users, cheap availability of such products and the like.

The Chi-square test revealed that there is significant association between the level of education of the respondents and their opinion on the use of pirated CDs for watching films/listening to music. However, it showed that there is no significant association between the Gender / age / employment status / or the place of residence of the respondents and their opinion on the use of pirated CDs for watching films/listening to music.

**Frequency of using Pirated CDs**

The frequency of viewing the pirated CDs was also noted and the study has brought to sharp focus that respondents accounting for 45 per cent have used pirated CDs very rarely. This shows that they were not always fond of
using the pirated products. Further, a significant portion of the respondents constituting 26.8 per cent did not use pirated CDs often. Only the rest of them who had the habit of using pirated CDs have resorted to it often, either on fortnightly basis or weekly basis or even daily basis.

Reasons for using pirated video / audio CDs

- The reason of easy availability and cheapness of pirated products was chosen by the respondents as the first and foremost factor on using pirated products.

- The convenience and time factor accounts for the second major reason next only to cheap and easy to get. Hence it is clear that people are crazy to use pirated CDs because it is available at cheaper rate and the convenience involved using pirated CDs is high compared to the getting and using the original works.

- Due to the high ticket prices, the cost of viewing movies in theatre for family is also high and the easy availability of pirated movie CDs at cheap rates results in unauthorized /copyrighted products with out permission.

- The study brings to limelight that, people are not only tech savvy but also cautious on the cost involved in the original works. Hence it is true that, the general public, have chosen the infringement routes as the pirated music or film CDs are cheap. However, it cannot be presumed that the costs of originals are high but people do not examine the real rates of CDs of the original works, and abruptly choose to go for pirated goods.

- General public did not indulge in infringement of pirated works, not because the punishments are not severe but because of some other reasons, such as cheapness of pirated CDs and the like.
The study reveals that, a majority of the respondents have stated that they were aware of the fact that using the pirated CDs unknowingly is the main reason for high incidence of piracy in India.

Poor facilities in the cinemas have also been cited as the reason for presence of high level of piracy and because of which the users have resorted to pirated CDs.

The statistical testing revealed that there is no relationship between the gender of the respondents and the reasons such as, cheap and easy to get, convenience and time factor, no threat of greater punishment, economical than going to the theaters, not knowing that a CD is pirated above reasons for using pirated CDs. However in respect of the reasons such as prices of originals are high, poor facilities in cinema theaters there had been some association with the gender.

Sources of pirated CDs

The survey data indicate that as much as 35 per cent of the general public have obtained pirated CDs from the so called legalized video parlours and 21 per cent of them have obtained such goods from non-video parlors. It is a startling revelation of the study that a large part of CDs in pirated forms are sold through the regular video parlors or unorganized shops.

Amount spent on buying pirated CDs

An important disclosure of the study is that as much as 55 per cent of the respondents (85.8 of the respondents who resorted to pirated CDs) have spent only up to Rs.100 in a month for purchasing the infringed CDs. A consoling finding of the study is that as much as 37 per cent did not watch films or listen to music through pirated CDs.
since the pirated CDs are cheap and easily available, the general public have not used the pirated CDs regularly infringing the right of the holders. It is sure that, they had been in restraint to use the pirated CDs, not because the enforcement authorities have a regular check but only the general public do not prefer to use the pirated CDs indiscriminatingly.

Copyright law and its enforcement

The above statistical values on the ‘poor enforcement of CR Act’ suggest that the respondents have considered this reason as a dominant one for the prevalence of infringement of CR. The respondents have considered that since the ‘CR law is ineffective’ as the main reason as to why, there is a high level of infringement of CR.

As ‘Pirated items are easily marketable’ has been placed first, having a total score of 749 and the weighted mean is 4.12; this reason is the major cause for poor enforcement of copyright law. The respondents have pointed out that infringement of CR could be tackled to some extent if the prices of originals are kept at minimum as the prices of originals are kept at high prices. Quick money making of the pirates has been ranked by the respondent as to why the CR law is not effective.

Means of piracy

According to the opinion of the general public respondents, the most important way through which audio-video piracy happens is through ‘pirated CD/VCD/DVD’. It is true that in every place, be it a city, town or even village pirated CDs are easily available. It is a surprise how it escapes the sight of enforcement personnel.
It is an interesting feature of the study that, a large number of respondents are aware of the fact that, the piracy happens through the recording done in theatres. It is ranked as the second out of the given eight ways through piracy takes effect.

Piracy through internet downloading was ranked by the respondents as the fourth important mode of piracy and the obtained score among the other statement constitutes 11.9 per cent.

The analysis of the responses indicates that about 167 respondents have opined that through unauthorized copying piracy happens. The other means of piracy were importation foreign rights of Indian works, importation of foreign copyrighted works and through video library which were not considered to be the most important modes of piracy.

 Industries affected due to piracy

An analysis of the respondents’ views brings to sharp focus that, they have ranked the film industry piracy as the most affected industry and the music industry piracy was found to be next highly affected industry.

 Role of the authorities in controlling piracy

A vast majority of them have either opined that the implementation of CR law is not effective (not controlled) or not have responded to it.

After 2005, some progress has been noted, especially in the state of Tamil Nadu, as the earlier and successive Government has acted promptly on the knowledge of piracy, and hence the respondents accounting for 35 have stated that after 2005 the controlling of piracy is high compared to the years before 2005, where only 16.5 per cent have stated that it was controlled.
This shows that, after 2005 the implementation and control of piracy has been doubled compared to earlier years.

- The chi-square test reveals that there is difference between opinion of respondents on controlling of piracy earlier to 2005 and after 2005.

- The analysis brought to forefront that conduct of regular check has to be conducted in areas known to be vulnerable for piracy. Some of the places are known to the general public, as to where the pirated CDs are available, which means that the authorities would also be aware of such places.

- On the information of piracy, all concerned stakeholders have to act promptly including the local police then only piracy can be curbed. This is the reason why the respondents have suggested it as the most important one next to having regular check.

- In order to understand whether there is difference in the educational level or gender or the location of the respondents and their opinion on implementation of CR law, chi-square test was applied and the results reveal that there is difference between there responses.

**Improving the performance of CR implementation**

- Conduct of regular vigilance check in vulnerable areas, has been ranked as the foremost one as 60 of the total 200 respondents have ranked it as first.

- Since the video piracy cell is working in every State, the local police, though may be aware of the fact of piracy of CDs, etc, still may not be acting on it, as the special cell may take care of it. Hence, on the information of piracy all the concerned stakeholders have to act promptly including the local police then only piracy can be curbed. This is the reason
why the respondents have suggested it as the most important one next to having regular check.

- Granting of more powers has been ranked third and providing skill training to personnel involved in implementation of CR has been raked as the fourth suggestion.

Punishment for CR infringers

- Although the CR Act provides adequate punishment for infringers, the general public have opined that punishments are not adequate. This is evident from the fact that over 68 per cent have stated that punishments for infringers are not adequate. As much as 21 respondents have not given their opinions. Perhaps they may not be aware of the present provision of law or whether the present punishments provided are adequate or not.

- Since in India piracy is rampant the punishment inflicted should be much higher, 14 per cent of the respondents have suggested rigorous imprisonment and 52 per cent for high amount of fine.

Authorities' powers on infringers

- The general public respondents are of the opinion that though the implementing authorities have powers of seizing products even without witness or based on knowledge of infringement without a warrant, yet they need to be granted more powers to control the wide prevalence of piracy on CR products.

- Since the calculated value of Kendal’s showed a moderate level of agreement among the responses of male and female respondents, there is no appreciable level of agreement. The male and female respondents have not
felt in the same way regarding the powers that can be granted to implementing authorities for search and seizure.

**Awareness of the general public regarding copyright protection**

- The analysis on the awareness on copyright indicated that as much as 60 per cent of them were aware of it only for less than five years and further, 18 per cent of them did not know about it all and hence they did not respond for the question. Only paltry portions of about 23 per cent were well aware of the copyright and protection.

- In respect of the level of awareness on the term of protection granted in the copyright Act, 34.5 per cent respondent reported no perpetuity and the 41 per cent of respondents informed that there is perpetuity and the remaining have no idea / no knowledge on the term of copyright act. From this analysis, it is concluded that the majority of the respondents were not aware of the terms of protection of copyright.

- Only 22 per cent of the respondents had knowledge on whether copyright confers an exclusive right to owners. Hence, it is concluded that a significant majority of the respondents were not aware of the Copyright Act provision that grants the owners the right to exploit own creation.

- A stark revelation of the study is that an overwhelming majority i.e. 80 percent of them felt it was compulsory to register the CR. A palpable portion of 10 percent of respondents expressed no idea about it and an equal number of them reported that registration is NOT compulsory to claim Copyright.

- According to 38.5 percent of the respondents, the copyrights are assignable / transferable, whereas 22 percent of the respondents reported that the copyright is not transferable and that 39.5 percent of the respondents did
not have any idea about this statement. Hence it is concluded that only a minimum number of persons belonging to the general public have the knowledge of assignment and transfer of CRs.

- Majority of the respondents have the knowledge on copyrightable computer programs. The analysis further indicates that, while 50 per cent of the respondents were aware of the Copyright on computer programs, only 38.5 per cent had the knowledge of protection of special rights on computer programs.

- A significant portion of 22 per cent opined that ‘Licence for registered musical sound recording for public performance’ is not required from the right holder and miserably 20 per cent did not know either permission from owner for public performance is required or not.

- The copyright protection granted to the different classes of work depends upon the nature of work. It has been found out from the study that over 60 per cent of general public were aware that it is not uniformly the same for all classes of works of CR.

- The study divulges that 42 per cent of general public were aware of such an advisory board and a majority of them either did not known its functioning or firmly believed that Government does not have a body for advising on CR matters.

- There is a Copyright Board to adjudicate certain cases pertaining to copyright. No court inferior to that of Metropolitan Magistrate or judicial magistrate court has jurisdiction over CR matters. But the general public have expressed the view that such courts are functioning which clearly indicates their ignorance as much as 34.5 per cent have stated that such courts are there.
The Registrar of Copyrights has the powers of a civil court when trying a suit. Only about 35 per cent of the respondents were aware of it and a majority of them did not know what it means.

As India is an active member in most of the international treaties, foreign works can be protected in India provided they are copyrighted as per the CR law of the originating country. The general public have had the knowledge on this aspect as nearly 31 per cent positively opined on the statement.

The opinions of respondents were elicited with a special intention of ascertaining their confidence level about themselves as against others. 17.5 per cent of respondent public reported that the people in general do have awareness on CR matters.

It is interesting to note that 82 per cent have suggested for educating the general public on copyright protection issues.

A majority of the respondents were not at all aware of CR societies functioning as many have complained that they do not have idea about it.

To get the protection of copyright a work must be original. But majority of respondents i.e. about two-third have stated that the titles, name and slogans does have CR right.

The general public did have the knowledge on Copyright for news information, as 48.5 per cent have knowledge that they knew that news information cannot be copyrighted.

Though fair use is not condemned by the Act yet only about 31.5 per cent of the respondents had the knowledge about it and the rest did not have.

All the rights of the original work apply to a translation also and hence a person cannot translate a work enjoying copyright, without the permission
of the copyright owner. It has been found out that general public had the knowledge relating to translations being covered under CR.

- General the public are not much aware of most of the aspects of CR law. This indicates that awareness level has to be increased by various efforts that should be taken by stakeholders, Government, law enforcement authorities and the intellectuals among the general public.

**Copyright protection and infringement**

- According to the opinions expressed by the general public very limited protection is available for CR in India. A majority of 75 per cent have felt that there is no CR protection.

- A significant majority of 72 per cent of them had knowledge on the consequence of using pirated CDs. In this context it is worth mentioning that of the total 200 respondents nearly 127 (63.5%) have used pirated CDs.

- The analysis on whether CR infringement is a criminal offence brings to sharp focus that, about 49 per cent had the knowledge of criminal punishment. This makes it crystal clear that 68 per cent of the respondent public have had knowledge on the adequacy of punishment of CR infringement, only 17 percent have responded that after knowing the existence of punishment they have indulged in it and the rest 51 per cent reported without knowing the criminal punishment for CR infringement have indulged in infringement.

- A startling revelation of the study is that according to views expressed by 54 per cent of the respondent public piracy is happening everywhere, especially in buses.

- CR Act contains several provisions on CR protection, such as registration, classifications, terms, licence, administration, infringement and punishment.
While there is so much in CR law, the general public knew very limited about it.

- Being CR infringement is a criminal offence and as much as 49 per cent of respondents have knowledge of it, they would naturally consider that the police officer can seize the infringing goods without warrant. As such, 39 per cent have felt that the officer carrying out the search can seize infringing goods without warrant.

- A majority of the respondents constituting 69 per cent have expressed the belief that infringement can be controlled by strict enforcement of the Act.

- Every State has anti-piracy cell, besides, CR enforcement Advisory Council at the Central level functioning through Nodal offices in every state. These ensure CR protection through regular inspection. Roughly 50 per cent of the respondents have knowledge on the surveillance of these authorities and the rest did not have.

- Only one-forth of the respondents had the knowledge of the functioning of the CR societies and about the terms of Copyright protection.

- The calculated Kendall’s value is 0.97 which shows a strong agreement among the responses men and women feel alike on the CR protection and its infringement.

- Hence respondents have advocated for not using copyrighted even if the pirated items are available at a low cost. Although 127 respondents have admitted that they used pirated CDs earlier, yet they have a moral binding that such practice should not be continued. This clearly indicates the inner feeling of the infringers. Hence if pirated products are not sold in the market, the user may not be worried of not getting such goods.

- A good number of respondent public have agreed that too much of monopoly leads to infringement.
Though many have strongly disagreed or disagreed to the statement that there is nothing wrong in buying pirated products as they satisfy user requirements and priced less than the original, yet a considerable portion of them have agreed to it.

**ANALYSIS OF THE PRODUCERS AND DISTRIBUTORS RESPONSES**

**Industry affected by piracy**

It is obvious that the film industry is highly affected by piracy among the audio and video theft according to the members of the Film Producers and Distributors Council of Tamil Nadu. Though, there may be high incidence of piracy in audio industry, yet, the piracy that takes place in the film industry is more as its impact could be easily known to the producers or the distributors. According to them over 60% of piracy happens in film sector.

**Reasons for piracy**

The statistical interpretation on the reasons of piracy reveals that, the weighted score obtained for the reasons, namely, for Poor enforcement of the CR act, Lack of infrastructure, Lack of awareness of end users, Quick money making was in the order of 93, 89, 86 and 85 against the maximum score of 100, indicating high preference of the reasons by the producers and distributors. Hence according to producers and distributors the above four reasons contributed for high level of piracy.

A notable feature of the study is that ‘Right holders do not take preventive action’ has been equally preferred by the general public and the producers. Hence, it can be said that this reason too significantly contributes to piracy.

Analysis of the reason for audio/video piracy of copyrighted products indicate that, producers’ given priority to the three major reasons such as ‘Poor enforcement of the CR act, Lack of infrastructure and Lack of
awareness of end users’. Opinions of general public were collected for the same and their order of priority of piracy reasons are ‘Pirated items are easily made and marketable, Poor enforcement of the CR act and Prices of originals are high’. The views expressed by the two groups of respondents, namely, producers and general Public differ significantly as the level of agreement is low.

**Support from the government**

- The analysis brings to forefront that, the right-holders have reiterated their stand on enforcement of CR Act. It has been found out from the study that the most important expectation of producers and distributors from the Government is to give priority to enforcement.

- A notable point is that, as much as 50 per cent of the respondents have categorically mentioned as to what support they expected from the government. The expectation of ‘full support from the Govt. to tackle piracy’ has been opined by 16 respondents, as they still have confidence that the government’s support can control piracy significantly.

- A considerable portion of the respondents have also felt that imposing of heavier fine/punishment should be made so as to make CR protection effective. Hence, they have sought that the government should make heavier fines and punishments as a preventive measure.

- Other reasons such as the – setting up of separate court for IPR related cases, promulgation of Optical Disc law (to regulate manufacture of discs) and the amendment to the existing CR law were being proposed among other suggestions.

**Revenue Loss due to piracy**

- The study observed that, according to the responses of producers and distributors, close to majority (45 per cent), more than half the portion of
revenue has been lost due to piracy. Further, about one-third of the respondents have stated that they have lost between 30-40 per cent revenue. The study discloses that, for about 75 per cent of the respondents over 40% of their revenue is lost due to piracy.

In the recent years the revenue collections has come down, perhaps due to leak of the revenue due to piracy. In fact, the revenue ought to have gone up as the ticket rates in theaters have been increased, number of films produced has gone up and the amount that is invested in the industry has too gone up. But the data show a reverse trend. This has been due to the fact that viewers’ number has come down. The above pathetic situation has been the effect of piracy, which has made the viewers to get the required films and audio CDs from pirates.

**Raids on pirates’ Network**

The study observed that suo-moto raids should be conducted very often, that is even on a time interval of less than a week. Over 60 per cent of the respondents have expressed that way. Further analysis of the data indicates that, raids on a monthly basis should be undertaken invariably on all audio and video shops, as except five per cent of the respondents all the others have favoured that it should be conducted on a time interval of either a month or lesser than that.

**Reactions of right-holders on piracy**

Strict application of Copyright Act hampers economic and cultural development of the society. While it is true to some extent, the producers and distributors have felt that strict application has to be made as their reaction to the statement indicates that, only 16.5 per cent have favoured it and the rest not.
A favourable statement was also posed to them namely, ‘One should not buy pirated products even if it is available at a lower price because it is detrimental to the interests of right-holder and the society’ which has received an overwhelming response from the producers and distributors.

**Controlling audio-video piracy**

It is an undisputable fact that technology is the major cause for today’s problem of piracy. However, at no cost technology can be prevented from being used as it is the essence of development. Hence, technology in itself has to find solutions to the problem of piracy. A great majority of producers and distributors accounting for 14.4 per cent of the total responses have felt that, it is the major cause for piracies happening.

It was noted that 75 per cent of the respondents have agreed to the fact that CR societies are functioning effectively which accounts for 12.7 per cent of the total responses. Further analysis of the data reveals that, the CR societies satisfy the need of the producers and distributors as reported by 11.9% of respondents.

A majority of the producers and distributors (12, out of 20 respondents) are well aware of the functioning of the CR Board constituted under the Copyright Act.

**Improving Performance of implementing authorities**

It was found that, almost all the respondents have equally given their preference for all the methods to improve efficiency, except for one mode. For the statements of providing skill training, conduct of regular vigilance check and acting promptly on piracy information, the producers and distributors have felt alike.

**Implementation of Copyright Act**

The responses indicate that updating of Copyright Act is lacking as 90 per cent of the respondents have advised for updating it.
Owners of CR should be given the reward by way of protection of their work and at the same time a proper balancing is required between the users and the right-holders. That is the reason too, the respondents of this study have suggested for it. As much as 80 per cent of the respondents have advised for this to happen.

The creative work of copyright owners should be protected and recognized by the country for securing economic reward globally. If no incentive is given for creativity, then innovation may not happen. Hence this should happen at any cost to the owners. Since the respondents were right-holders they suggested for it strongly which accounted for 85 per cent.

A large number of responses have been received from the respondents towards taking strict action. As much as 95 per cent have suggested for this reason.

A large number of responses have been received from the respondents towards taking strict action on pirates. As much as 95 per cent have suggested for this reason. Of all other suggestions given by the respondents, this has been preferred by more number of respondents.

The respondents’ suggestions indicate that to some extent they were not much confident of effective implementation of the Copyright Act through the creation of awareness by means of anti-piracy campaign, conduct of workshops and use of media to publicise the issue of piracy, as compared to all other suggestions least number of respondents have preferred these. While 70 per cent of the respondents felt that using media and arranging of workshops and seminars would help create awareness, 75 per cent felt that anti-piracy campaign would also be helpful in this regard.

The computed Kendall’s test value on similarity between the different sets of respondents on the suggestions to promote CR protection and control its infringement is 0.8875 indicate a strong agreement in their responses.
ANALYSIS OF THE LAW ENFORCERS RESPONSES

Industry affected due to piracy

+ It is very clear from the police authorities’ responses that, film industry is the highly affected industry compared to all other affected industries. However, piracy is rampant in all sectors, as the infringement of music industry products was also noted according to 58 per cent of responses.

Training for enforcement personnel

+ The study observed that a vast majority of the respondents did not have taken any professional or advanced technical training to curb piracy.

Backing required in nabbing pirates

+ The study also indicated that, sophisticated equipment is the need of the hour for the CR enforcement authorities, as they have considered this being very important factor supported by 95 per cent of the respondents.

+ To use the technology, the required knowledge is very important. Since audio and video piracy uses the latest technology to manipulate information, not only that the enforcement personnel should be aware of how the piracy takes place, but also the methods and means through which it happens. This has been favoured by 60 per cent of the responses.

+ Not only that technology would suffice for detecting infringement, it should be supported by persons who have information of piracy works. The enforcement authorities feel that they should have persons from among the general public who can inform them of the piracy happening. This has been expressed by 85 per cent of the respondents.

+ Apart from the support required from the informers, the authorities are also of the opinion that the business community should help the enforcement authorities in discharging their duties. Hence, according to 55 per cent of the respondents, the business community, – especially
those in the entertainment industry should support them in discharging their duties.

Information on Piracy

- A highest number of respondents have reported that, a major source of piracy information on sound and optical media is intelligence network. The responses for this statement accounted for 27 per cent of the total responses and hence it is concluded that piracy information for the police is primarily obtained from their own intelligence network than from any other source of work.

- According to 23 per cent of responses, the right-holders do provide information to the enforcement authorities. Presumably, the main source of piracy information on audio and video products should come from only the right-holders.

- The analysis of study indicates that according to 17 per cent of the responses, special informers provide information to the police about the pirated works.

- Conduct of suo-moto ride is the essence of CR enforcement. The enforcement authorities are expected to conduct raids on their own in suspected locations/persons whenever they smell information on piracy. However, evidences from responses show that, suo-moto raid has been the least source of information on theft of sound and optical media.

Views of Enforcement Personnel on CR matters

- An important finding of the study is that, 90 per cent of the respondents had knowledge of the functioning of Copyright Societies and Copyright Board.

- About 80 per cent of copyright enforcement personnel have stated that the people are positively inclined towards copyright protection. An equal no. of respondents accounting for 20.8 per cent of the total responses
expressed the view that they also get enough support from the copyright administration and the state government in enforcing CR Act.

+ About half of the respondents of the enforcement personnel are of the opinion that, laws have to be enacted on Copyright with exceptions and limitations so that the right is not given in ultimatum but with some limits, which will provide for the use of the right for fair use and for economic development (such use of software / technology). Likewise another 50 per cent respondents stated that follow up action from police dept. on the convicted / raided video shops / persons was conducted.

+ The enforcement personnel were not interested in carrying out any program for the awakening the general public, as their responses show that, not even a single program was organised for them by the enforcers.

+ The authorities of enforcement of CR law, did not support the point that the strict application of the law would hamper economic and cultural development of the society, probably due to the fact that, consequences of the law enforcement are not important, only the strict application is important.

Public co-operation in controlling piracy

+ The response of the police indicates that, the public do not have a friendly attitude at all and hence they have ranked it as the first and foremost problem in getting public co-operation in controlling piracy.

+ The authorities have complained that the public cooperation is lacking heavily for fear of harassment if they provide information on piracy, and hence this problem has been identified as the second biggest problem in controlling piracy.

+ The right-holders and the public also do not have confidence in enforcement, as reported by 19 per cent of the law enforcers. It has been
presented as the third sort of problem faced from the public in enforcing copyright.

+ The enforcers are of the view that the public do not know how much loss is caused by piracy both in terms of revenue to right holders and government; which is clear from 18 per cent of their responses.

+ The lack of awareness of the general public on copyright is also significant according to the opinion of the law enforcers.

**Measures of the Government**

+ Consequent to the number of measures initiated by the government, there has been greater vigour in the enforcement of copyright laws in the recent years compared to previous years.

+ Most of the authorities who were the respondents of the survey have stated that funds spent on anti-piracy activity is reasonable.

+ The authorities have supported the view that intelligence network is a measure provided by the government to combat piracy.

+ The authorities are of the opinion that the successive governments in the State had been more positive against audio and video piracy. Tamil Nadu is one of the states in India where more number of rallies are undertaken to fight against audio and video piracy. Hence, it is fitting that the government has to fund more on sophisticated equipments to fulfill this task.

+ The authorities have also suggested that, there has been a significant increase in the number of ex-officio raids against piracy at all levels.
SUGGESTIONS

The following suggestions emanate from the findings of the study:-

TO THE GOVERNMENT AS WELL AS THE RIGHT-HOLDERS:

★ The knowledge of the general public about the piracy is though significant yet not complete. Hence, the government must moot the efforts to increase the knowledge of the general public about the means of piracy and how this can be minimised. Arranging of seminar / workshop etc on piracy and other aspects of copyright for general public and educational institutions has to be done on a massive scale. The pirates are well educated and they know how to pirate products without being caught on piracy. The users and the general public are to be educated through the media as to the how the general public can be helpful to the copyright enforcers in informing about piracy activities.

★ Registration of CR is not mandatory hence the general public should be educated on this aspect too.

★ Furthermore, awareness program has to be conducted for the stake holders in controlling piracy such as police inspectors, magistrates and public prosecutors who are to be made aware of the problems of the entertainment industry, including those relating to piracy, and effective ways and means to restrict or crack down piracy.

★ In India, the piracy menace can be curbed with the partnering of local agencies, such as copyright societies, association, etc involved in anti-piracy activities with the authorities concerned. Through this, the government and technocrats could find ways as to how piracy could be curtailed while encouraging the use of technology.
The general public are aware of piracy networks but they are not inclined towards informing the enforcement personnel about it. Hence, a sort of incentive cum reward system can be introduced by the State piracy cell to get the co-operation of the general public.

**TO THE GOVERNMENT:**

- Pirated CDs are largely sold at bazaars and street markets than being sold at legalized video parlours. In order to limit piracy, it is suggested that, CDs/DVDs/Cassettes should be sold only through compulsorily licensed (authorized) audio/video shops. Incase of violation of any law, especially copyright and related laws, such shops 'outlets' licence should be permanently cancelled besides being tried and punished under the respective law.

- The cable industry is largely unorganized and fragmented. Currently, it is not regarded as an industry. The existing regulatory policy framework for the cable industry needs to be strengthened for effective functioning of cable industry in the entertainment services. – This will reduce piracy happening through cable operators to a significant level.

- The rate of entertainment tax can be lowered so that the cost of viewing films in theatres will come down. This will also reduce the general public from indulging in viewing of pirated films.

- Internet downloading leads to sound and optical media piracy. To control internet piracy, rules have to be made to mandate cyber café owners and Internet service providers that their computer systems are not misused by users. Besides this, the household and industrial users of net have to be monitored to see any illegal downloading is done on copyrighted Indian or foreign products.
Display of pirated films take place more on omni buses and even on long-run state-owned buses. Strict instruction has to be issued to the bus owners / drivers not to indulge in such activities.

The government should significantly increase the resources and manpower in the local IPR cells, the local police forces and should also enhance training levels.

Enforcement of IPR should be included in the manual provided to the police personnel, and a certain minimum number of IPR-related actions should be prescribed, with appropriate incentives.

Since the general public feel that the piracy cell functioning in each state is not effective, perhaps due to lack infrastructure, technical knowledge of the enforcement cell and the like, they have advised that for improving the cells’ functioning, necessary infrastructure facilities should be provided.

The police, customs and the judiciary should play a proactive role in curbing the menace of piracy that is threatening to kill the film/music industry in the country.

In every state, like the number “100” in Police, the right-holders have to create a toll free number which would really help the controlling of anti-piracy activity.

Bringing in changes in the Copyright law is the dire necessity of time. The Copyright Act needs amendment incorporating the following changes:-

- Make infringement of CR a non-bailable offence.
- According to Article 61 of TRIPS remedies available shall include imprisonment or monetary fines sufficient to provide deterrence in consistency with the level of penalties to a crime of corresponding
gravity. The term of imprisonment (minimum of seven years and a fine of minimum of Rs.10,00,000 (if the piracy is on film and music or software) should be done.

- The meaning of the term "legitimate piracy", as per section 52(1)(j) of the Copyright Act has reduced the 60-year-old protection of original works to a mere two years. Its’ meaning has to be limited and the owner of the Copyright should be given the benefit of copyright and not the pirates.

- Introduce compulsory arbitration by law as the process of litigation has proved onerous and lengthy to restitute to the owner of copyright the loss caused due to infringement and misappropriation of his copyright.

- The respondents irrespective of their education emphasis that Copyright Act should be balanced between owners and users right the main which will eradicate the gap between them.

- Coporatisation of copyrights has been recommended by a good number of respondents of the general public. That is the Copyright has to be granted to institutions instead of individuals.

★ Besides the changes in the Copyright Act the allied laws have to be promulgated and changes in the system of administration of IPR in general and Copyright in particular are:

- A Law on Audio and Video Piracy of Films should be passed.
- Optical Disc Las is required for the Indian situation. Present law hampers investigation regarding source of piracy. There is no law now to regulate the manufacture and replication of optical discs. There should also be stricter licensing controls on the operation of optical media mastering and replication.
Establish a national centralized body dedicated to, and trained in, IPR enforcement.

A discussion the researcher had with the producers and distributors brought light that, the CR Board should have proper representation of the film producers and distributors.

The law enforcers are particular about suggesting that amendment to allied Acts would go hand in hand with the main law. This would prevent the pirates taking advantage of the loopholes prevailing in some of these legislations.

To increase the efficiency and to improve the coordination of the state authorities' activities (police, border-guard, customs) in fighting piracy, a coordination cell can be constituted.

Specialized IP courts should be set up to get around the massive backlog of civil and criminal cases pending in the Indian court system.

The State of Tamil Nadu had been somewhat successful in controlling piracy because of the invoking of the Goonda Act, hence in every State the Goonda Act has to be invoked on piracy cases.

**TO THE RIGHT HOLDERS (PRODUCERS AND DISTRIBUTORS AND OTHERS):**

★ Easy availability and cheapness of pirated CDs and unhigenic condition in theatres are the main reasons for the general public resorting to pirated products. If the right-holders themselves produce such low-cost audio and video CDs the activities of the pirates can be controlled. The copyrighted CDs can be sold by them through authorized sales networks. Apart from it, they have to take the initiative for having higenic conditions at theatres.

★ The industry groups may go for the e-cinema (satellite distribution of cinema) release. That is, they have to move from the celluloid prints to digital formats. Though it may cost a little, but the piracy problem could be tackled
well. The revenue loss to the right-holders can be reduced by going in for e-cinema.

★ The copyright societies and other interested organisations such as the IMI should act in coordination to provide awareness programmes to the concerned groups at regular time intervals.

★ Intellectual property owners are keen in joining the fight against piracy. A broad industry enforcement forum is missing, hence optimum levels of action cannot be achieved.

★ The allocation of the funds is critical for enforcement of copyright. Hence, it is suggested that, the funds may be subscribed by the right-holders which may be utilized by the government agencies to control piracy activities.

★ The law enforcement authorities are of the opinion that the right holders are to be educated as to their rights and the procedure to be adopted for enforcing their rights.

TO IMPLEMENTING AUTHORITIES:-

★ One of the greatest draw-back of the Indian legislative system is the lack of enforcement and speedy disposal of suits. This is considered as a dominant reason for the prevalence of infringement of CR. Hence, the enforcement cells functioning in the states should be made very active.

★ The general public are of clear opinion that only strict action against the pirates and the users will curb piracy. Hence they have advocated for stricter action on pirates.

★ On a fortnightly basis or weekly basis or even daily basis the enforcement personnel should make vigilance check for this they can seek the co-operation of the general police personnel.
Conduct of regular vigilance check in vulnerable areas should be made very often.

Significantly increasing the number of suo-moto raids against piracy at all levels will help to provide some of the deterrence needed to drive piracy rates down, so that instead of acting on the initiatives of right-holders, they can discharge their duties effectively.

The enforcement personnel should be involved in intensive training on piracy related issues. This sort of training would equip the personnel with the knowledge of happening of piracy, methods to detect piracy and the techniques used for it.

The enforcement personnel were not interested in carrying out any program for the awakening the general public, as their responses show that, sufficient program has not been organised for them by the enforcers. They have to organize sensitization programs at least in vulnerable areas.

While piracy is economic crime other bodies such as Sales Tax, Income Tax, are scarcely used. In case of raids by enforcement personnel they have to book cases on non-payment of taxes etc. for this they may involve the tax authorities too in raids.

**SCOPE FOR FURTHER RESEARCH**

The study was done in the state of Tamil Nadu, a state where the Goonda Act was invoked for controlling piracy. There are many other states where piracy has touched alarming levels. Studies can be undertaken in such states.

The study was limited to copyright of sound and optical media only. There is ample scope for undertaking research in software piracy. India is considered to be a country where software piracy is high. Research on a Ph.D level can be undertaken on print and publishing industry too.
The effectiveness of the Copyright law in India and the world countries under the light of TRIPS agreement can be studied.

A major study on the performance of copyright societies and the right-holders associations in copyright matters can be undertaken.

CONCLUSION

Global demand for music, sound recordings, audiovisual works, software, games, and literary material has grown dramatically in recent years, contributing to economic development in developing as well as developed markets. Effective meaningful protection of these materials is an essential component for promoting electronic commerce and future economic growth in this Millennium. Unfortunately, much of the vast potential for further economic growth in the cultural industries is being eroded by the growing phenomenon of optical media piracy.

Owing to the unchecked acts of piracy, a vicious circle is created where easy profits made by persons involved in piracy, along with a low level of threat perception from enforcement agencies, encourages further acts of piracy. Eventually, the entire system becomes geared towards nurturing organized crime, which is even more disturbing; given the fact that such crime is often considered victimless and therefore allowed to go virtually unchecked. Technology has always been an important factor in determining the impact of piracy upon the legitimate industry. However, the rapid advances made recently in computer hardware and software technology have proved to be a boon to persons involved in piracy. Legitimate steps are required to be taken at the national and international level to curb the menace of piracy. There should also be a mechanism that would identify and punish the offenders with highest level of criminal punishment such
as life imprisonment only then the piracy could be controlled at least to a reasonable extent.

Generally the copyright holders felt that the local police who are supposed to check piracy do not give priority to it as a result piracy of films and their song goes unhindered. The urgent need for greater degrees of enforcement to curb acts of piracy in the industry and the crimes of piracy should not be dealt with leniently. Advancement in technology and its adverse impact on everyone should be tackled in a digital manner. In this context, increasing the standards of intellectual property protection has become necessary. The consistent limiting of the scope of music and film piracy, which can be seen in our country contributes to the development of a positive international image of India.

It is a fact that piracy cannot be fully eliminated, which is proved by numerous examples of highly developed countries. It is expected that unknown forms of piracy will emerge with time and others may vanish. It is important to continuously monitor this process and adequately react in advance to all undesirable phenomena. It is assumed that the implementation of the strategic goals will be made by different state institutions in cooperation with each other. In the light of the positive initiatives suggested in this report, it is hoped that gradually the Indian market will see a shift towards legitimately recorded products.