UNDERSTANDING PIRACY AT THE UNIVERSITY LEVEL

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ABSTRACT

This paper discuses many forms of piracy prevailing in the society i.e cinematographic piracy, music and sound recording piracy, software piracy and books piracy. This is on the basis of surveys of students who are currently enrolled in various faculties in the University of Delhi. The paper brings out a broad piracy analysis where piracy is defined on four aspects i.e. unauthorised downloading, unauthorised duplication, purchasing pirated materials and photocopying of books. The paper also lists important factors governing piracy.

Keywords: Piracy, unauthorised downloading, unauthorised duplication, purchasing pirated materials and photocopying of books.

1. Introduction

Piracy is rampant in probably all spheres of life. These days one just needs an internet to download all kind of pirated movies, music, software and books. It just like a click of the mouse can take a person in the virtual world of fake products. This is costing the film industry, music industry, software makers and publishers, billions of dollars. This is also hampering the innovative potential of the society as a whole as they realise that their hard work of many years are selling for a penny in the market.

This paper tries to unlock many facets of piracy prevailing in the society i.e cinematographic piracy, music and sound recording piracy, software piracy and books piracy. This is based on the surveys of students who are currently enrolled in various faculties in the University of Delhi. The survey is based on a detailed multistage stratified sampling as discussed in the next section. The paper brings out a comprehensive piracy analysis where piracy is defined on four aspects i.e. unauthorised downloading, unauthorised duplication, purchasing pirated materials and photocopying of books. Along with these four aspects of piracy, the paper lists some of the important features governing piracy like the frequency of using file sharing services and how the purchasing of original materials is been affected by it; any intention of using it in near future, views on peer piracy, awareness of the legal consequences of indulging in piracy and reasons for

still persisting with it, role of affordable internet plans in aggravating piracy and finally, the reasons for not indulging in piracy.

The next section brings out a detailed sampling analysis, followed by data description in section 3 and section 4 brings out the piracy analysis.

2.1 Sampling

An important sampling issue is to look for an estimator of a population parameter which captures the notable features of the population. If the population under study is homogeneous with respect to its characteristic, then the scheme of simple random sampling (SRS) provides a representative sample; so that the sample mean, for example, would serve as a good estimator of the population mean (Hansen et al. 1953). However, according to Thompson et al (2012), the variance of the sample mean depends not only on the sample size and sampling fraction but also on the population variance. Therefore, to increase the precision of an estimator, he suggest that one could resort to a sampling scheme which first homogenizes the population by, for example, resorting to stratified sampling. The basic idea behind stratified sampling is to divide the heterogeneous population into subpopulations or smaller groups or strata, such that with respect to the characteristic under study, the sampling units are: (a) homogeneous within each subpopulation; and (b) heterogeneous across the subpopulations. Then, one can treat each subpopulation as a separate population, and draw a sample by SRS from each stratum.

Stratification increases the consistency of the sample results. The increase in accuracy of the sample estimates obtained by stratification depends on the degree of homogeneity that is achieved within each stratum i.e. it depends on how much of the variability in the characteristic being estimated is reflected in the differences across the strata (Kish 1965). Therefore, in establishing stratum boundaries, one should use all the information that helps classify members of the population into groups which vary from one another with respect to the characteristic being measured. But within each stratum the sample will essentially be a probability sample; one cannot use judgment for the selection of the individual sampling units.

However, there are cases where stratification, even though carried out with utmost care does not increase the consistency of the results from a sample. For example, estimating characteristics for less skewed distributions, such as for estimating proportions of units having specified characteristics, the importance of stratification can easily be exaggerated (Hansen et al. 1953). By implication, one should try and avoid these pitfall situations.

2.2 Advantages of Stratified Sampling

Following is the brief discussion of major advantages of stratified sampling.

(1) The careful exploration of a few strata (Cochran 2007) is beneficial when data of high precision is required for certain parts of the population.

(2) One can consider administrative convenience in stratified sampling (Levy and Lemeshow, 2013). For instances, in taking a sample of villages from a big state, it is convenient to consider the districts as strata, so that the administrative structure at the district level is utilised for the purpose of data collection. In national level surveys, such convenience and the convenience in organization of field work are important aspects.

(3) One can acquire full cross-section of population through stratified sampling. It is possible that a large part of the population may remain unrepresented in SRS. However, stratified sampling allows one to draw a sample representing different cross-sections of the population up to the desired extent.

(4) The use of stratification is of greater significance in case of skewed population since one may apply larger weights to few extremely large units.

(5) If population is large, then it is appropriate to sample separately from the strata rather than the whole population.

2.3 Procedure of Stratified Sampling

Suppose K is the number of strata into which the population under consideration is divided and N represents the total number of units in the entire population. Let N_h represent the numbers in the hth stratum. Then,

$N = \sum_h^K N_h = N_1 + N_2 + \ldots\ldots + N_k$

Similarly, suppose n_h and $\sum_h^K n_h$ are the sizes of the sample drawn from the hth stratum and total size of the sample drawn from all strata, respectively. The subscript i represents the individual sampling unit; so that the value of a characteristic X of the i$_{th}$ sampling unit in the h$_{th}$ stratum is designated by X_{hi}.

Once the decision on the strata and the size of sample to be taken from each stratum is finalised, the sample is selected by simple random sampling (SRS) within each stratum. That is, each stratum is treated as a population from which a simple random sample is selected. Sometimes the sample is selected from the strata in such a way that the sampling fraction is the same for all strata, such a sample is called a **proportionate stratified sample**. It is, however, not necessary that the same proportion is included from each stratum. The proportion in the sample from the h$_{th}$ stratum is equal to $f_h = n_h / N_h$, and this fraction in the sample may vary widely, slightly, or not at all, from one stratum to the next (Hansen et al, 1953).

2.4 Choice of Sample Sizes in Different Strata – Allocation Problem

One can choose the sample in two ways: (1) so as to minimize the cost of survey for a stated precision; and (2) so as to maximize the precision for a specified cost. According to Kish (1965), the sample size cannot be determined by minimizing both the variability and cost simultaneously. The cost function is directly related to the sample size, whereas variability is inversely related to the sample size. Therefore, based on different criteria, some allocation measures are discussed below:

1. *Equal allocation*

Under this method, one can choose the sample size to be same for all the strata, and then draw samples of identical size from each stratum. Let n be the sample size and K be the number of strata, then $n_h = n/K$.

2. *Proportional allocation*

For given h, one can select n_h such that it is proportional to stratum size, i.e.

$$n_h /n = N_h /N \quad \text{or} \quad n_h/N_h = n/N \quad \text{or} \quad f_h = f$$

This implies that sampling fraction is identical in every stratum. This allocation is defined as stratification with proportional allocation of n_h. It provides a self-weighting sample. If several estimates are made, self-weighting sample is time saving (Cochran, 2007). The relative improvement by using proportionate stratified sampling as compared to simple random sampling is $(\sigma_b^2 - s_w^2 /\overline{N})/ s^2$ (Hansen et al, 1953) which, in turn, is nearly equal to the measure of homogeneity within the strata.

3. *Optimum allocation*

Often, it is argued that proportional allocation is not the sort of allocation that results in an estimator with the lowest variance among all likely ways of allocating a sample of n elements among the K strata. Levy & Lemeshow (2013) show that the allocation of n sample units into each stratum yields an estimated mean (or total, or proportion) for a variable X having lowest variance is given by $n_h = (N_h \sigma_{hx}/ \sum_{h=1}^{K} N_h \sigma_{hx})(n)$.

However, there are some limitations of the optimum allocation. The prior knowledge of σ_{hx} is needed to know n_h. The problem in the application of optimum sampling theory to strata is the lack of information of the variance of the characteristic under consideration for each stratum. The fact is that these variances are not well known. Sometimes they can be assessed very roughly, and at best one can deal with approximations. Sometimes one can derive from prior knowledge, an idea of the relative sizes of the standard deviations in the different strata. If

one does not know the values of S_1, S_2 …S_K, but does know some numbers proportional to them, kS_1, kS_2,… kS_K , then one can get exactly the same optimum allocation of the sample to the different strata. Thus, even a rough knowledge of the relative magnitudes of the standard deviations in various strata is adequate. Hansen et al (1953) note that there is an increase in the precision with the use of optimum values for the n_h as compared to the use of proportionate sampling and the relative gain is in the range of $V^2 \tilde{s}_h$ / $1+$ $V^2 \tilde{s}_h$. Nevertheless, results do not vary much with moderate deviations from the optimum.

Now, in order to incorporate the above analysis, it is important that one possess full information of the population. In this study, the population consists of students of the University of Delhi. The sampling framework is based on the University of Delhi's Annual Reports. The paper uses a **multi-stage stratified sampling** procedure, where the stratification is based on the division of the student population according to their enrolment in various faculties. So the different university faculties form different strata in the survey. This stratification facilitates sample selection, which has been done on the basis of **proportional allocation**. One cannot go for optimal allocation due to the lack of knowledge of standard errors for each stratum of characteristics under study. Nor does there exist any prior experience of handling such data, or indeed any proxies (for piracy) to calculate approximate values for standard errors. One also observes that the use of proportional sampling may result in too small a sample for some strata, as is clear from Table 2, therefore over-sampling is done in some segments of the population, so as to avoid under-representation of the population of those segments.

Using the proportionate sample rule, the **sample size per stratum** has been measured as $n_h = N_h*n/N$, where N_h is number of students per stratum, n=1000 is the sample size, and N = 615542 is the total number of students in the University of Delhi. Note that the sample size 1000 has been taken for convenience.

2.5 Strata Formation

Next is the discussion on the formulation of different strata, which is based on different faculties of the University of Delhi:

2.5.1 *The Undergraduate Level:*

According to the University of Delhi's 91st annual report 2013-2014, there are thirteen faculties at the under-graduate level. These are:

1. Arts,

2. Ayurveda & Unani Medicine,

3. Homoeopathic Medicine,

4. Inter-Disciplinary,

5. Mathematical Sciences,

6. Medical Sciences,

7. Music & Fine Arts,

8. Sciences,

9. Social Sciences,

10. Applied Social Sciences & Humanities,

11. Commerce & Business,

12. Technology,

13. Education.

However, because of low enrolment of students in some faculties, and following standard international faculty definitions, one decides to club some of the faculties which are similar in nature. For instance, Faculty of Education and Applied Social Sciences & Humanities are clubbed into Faculty of Social Sciences. The Faculty of music and fine arts is clubbed into Faculty of Arts. Faculties of Ayurveda & Unani Medicine, and Homoeopathic Medicine, are clubbed into Faculty of Medical Sciences. Finally, the faculties of Science, Technology, Inter-Disciplinary Sciences and Mathematical Sciences are clubbed into Faculty of Science and Technology. Therefore, five faculties are created out of the original thirteen. The preferred categories are:

- Faculty of Social Sciences
- Faculty of Arts
- Faculty of Medical Sciences
- Faculty of Science and Technology
- Faculty of Commerce

2.5.2 The Postgraduate Level

The University of Delhi's 91st annual report 2013-2014 lists fifteen faculties at the postgraduate level which are:

1. Arts,

2. Ayurveda & Unani Medicine,

3. Homoeopathic Medicine,

4. Inter-Disciplinary,

5. Mathematical Science,

6. Medical Science,

7. Music & Fine Arts,

8. Science,

9. Social Sciences,

10. Applied Social Science & Humanities,

11. Commerce & Business,

12. Technology,

13. Education,

14. Law,

15. Management

Further, the report mentions that there are thirteen faculties offering Doctor of Philosoply (Ph.d) and nine offering Master of Philosoply (M.Phil.) degrees, respectively. The Faculty of Management is included into Faculty of Commerce. For rest of the faculties, same clubbing procedure is followed as was done in the case of under-graduate levels. Thus, six strata are formed, as given below:

(1) Faculty of Social Sciences
(2) Faculty of Arts
(3) Faculty of Medical Sciences
(4) Faculty of Science and Technology
(5) Faculty of Commerce
(6) Faculty of Law

The next step is the selection of a sample of 1350 students from across these different faculties at the undergraduate and postgraduate levels. Even though the initial plan was to survey 1000 students, over-sampling is done to prevent under-representation of certain categories.

3. Data Description

Table 1 shows the number of students enrolled in different faculties, for the year 2013-14, in the University of Delhi.

Table 1: Faculty-wise Population Distribution of Students for the Year 2013-14							
	Male			Female			
Faculty	Regular	Non-Regular	Male Total	Regular	Non-Regular	Female Total	Total (N_h)
UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS							
Social Sciences	16764	7276	24040	22113	8680	30793	54833
Arts	22693	108781	131474	32033	136386	168419	299893
Medical Sciences	1558	0	1558	2228	0	2228	3786
Science & Technology	24068	0	24068	22432	0	22432	46500
Commerce	19367	85053	104420	19098	58931	78029	182449
Total	**84450**	**201110**	**285560**	**97904**	**203997**	**301901**	**587461**
POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS							
Social Sciences	5815	251	6066	3526	729	4255	10321
Arts	1271	163	1434	2082	809	2891	4325
Medical Sciences	958	0	958	717	0	717	1675
Science and Technology	1523	0	1523	2618	75	2693	4216
Commerce	1428	548	1976	678	867	1545	3521
Total	**10995**	**962**	**11957**	**9621**	**2480**	**12101**	**24058**
M.Phil/ Ph.D							
Social Sciences	355	0	355	457	0	457	812
Arts	605	0	605	730	0	730	1335

Medical Sciences	36	0	36	49	0	49	85
Science and Technology	632	0	632	951	0	951	1583
Commerce	73	0	73	135	0	135	208
Total	**1701**	**0**	**1701**	**2322**	**0**	**2322**	**4023**

Source: University of Delhi 91st Annual Report

Table 2 gives the sample proportions, which are close to the actual population proportions. The female representation in the sample is around 57% as compared 43% male students. There are approximately 74% students in undergraduate courses, 16% in post-graduate courses, and 10% pursuing research (M.Phil. & Ph.D.). The non-regular students' comprise approximately 50% of the total undergraduate students, 3% of the post-graduate students, and 0% of the research students. As a share of the entire student body at the University, approximately 10% belong to the Faculty of Social Sciences, about 40% to the Faculty of Arts, about 3% to the Faculty of Medical Sciences, about 11% to the Faculty of Science & Technology, about 28% to the Faculties of Commerce and Management, and some 7% to the Faculty of Law.

Table 3 presents the distribution of students across different faculties, classified on the basis of gender, degree levels and whether the student is enrolled in regular courses, or the School of Open Learning (SOL), or the Non-Collegiate Women's Education Board (NCWEB). The sample is dominated by students enrolled in graduate courses, followed by post-graduate students, and then researcher students. This is in conformity with the University of Delhi population characteristics. The table shows fewer observations for students in the medical sciences, and zero observations for males in the NCWEB centre, both of which are justifiable on the basis of the parent population's characteristics. Overall, the most sample observations are for Faculty of Arts and Commerce, followed by the Faculty of Social Sciences.

Students	Sample size $(n_h /n \%)$ [1]	Population Size $(N_h/ N \%)$ [2]
Table 2: Sample vs Population size for Various Stratum		
Male vs Female		
Male	585 (43%)	299218 (48.61%)
Female	765 (57%)	316324 (51.38%)
Total	1350	615542
Regular vs Non Regular Students		
Non Regular Under- Graduate	671 (50%)	405107 (65.81%)
Regular Under- Graduate	333 (25%)	182354 (29.62%)
Non- Regular Post Graduate	40 (2.96%)	3442 (0.55%)
Regular Post- Graduate	179 (13.2%)	20616 (3.34%)
Non- Regular M.phil/ Ph.D	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Regular M.phil/ Ph.D	127 (9.4%)	4023 (0.65%)

[1] . n_h /n is the ratio of sample stratum size to total sample size.

[2] . N_h / N is the ratio of population stratum size to the total population size.

Total	1350	615542
Faculty wise Distribution		
Social Sciences	141 (10.44%)	60037 (9.75%)
Arts	545 (40.37%)	305553 (49.63%)
Medical Sciences	46 (3.4%)	5546 (0.90%)
Science and Technology	142 (10.51%)	52299 (8.49%)
Commerce	379 (28.07%)	186178 (30.24%)
Law	97 (7.18%)	5929 (0.96%)
Total	1350	615542

Source: Author's calculation

Table 3: Faculty-wise Distribution of Sample of Students for the Year 2017-18				
	MALE	FEMALE	Total sample	Population

Faculty	Regular	SOL	NCWEB	Regular	SOL	NCWEB	size (Sample proportions %)	size (Population proportions %
UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS								
Social Sciences	37	0	0	48	0	0	85 (6.3)	54833 (8.90)
Arts	34	145	0	21	142	135	477 (35.3)	299893 (48.72)
Medical Sciences	21	0	0	21	0	0	42 (3.11)	3786 (0.61)
Science & Technology	104	0	0	26	0	0	130 (9.6)	46500 (7.55)
Commerce	6	83	0	15	21	145	270 (20)	182449 (29.64)
Grand Total	202	228	0	131	163	280	1004 (74.3)	587461 (95.43)
POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS								
Social Sciences	6	0	0	13	0	0	19 (1.4)	4392 (0.71)
Arts	10	0	0	2	0	0	12 (0.88)	4325 (0.70)
Medical Sciences	2	0	0	2	0	0	4 (0.29)	1675 (0.27)
Science & Technology	5	0	0	5	0	0	10 (0.74)	4216 (0.68)
Commerce	33	10	0	4	30	0	77 (5.70)	3521 (0.57)
Law	28	0	0	69	0	0	97 (7.18)	5929 (0.96)
Total	84	10	0	95	30	0	219 (16.22)	24058 (3.90)

M.Phil/ Ph.D							
Social Sciences	15	0	0	22	0	0	37 (2.74)	742 (0.12)
Arts	25	0	0	31	0	0	56 (4.14)	1335 (0.21)
Medical Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (0)	85 (0.01)
S & T	1	0	0	1	0	0	2 (0.14)	1583 (0.25)
Commerce	20	0	0	12	0	0	32 (2.37)	208 (0.03)
Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (0)	70 (0.01)
Total	61	0	0	66	0	0	127 (9.40)	4023 (0.65)
Source: Author's calculations.								

Table 4 presents the sample distributions with respect to students' age, income, academic performance, preferred language, and schooling. Approximately 61% of the students belong to the age category 16-20, about 24% to the 21-25 age-group, and 14% to the above-25 years age-group. The lower two income groups (Rs 0-4000 & Rs 4001-8000) cover 70% of the sample population while the rest are in upper two income groups (Rs 8001-12000 & greater than Rs 12001). Regarding academic performance, the top two groups (marks obtained in the previous exam attended, in the range of 80-90% & greater than 90%) contain approximately 43%, while the rest fall in the bottom three groups (<60%, 61-70% and 71-80%). Approximately 77% of the students revealed that they prefer to write their exams in the English language, rather than in Hindi. Lastly, 53 % of the sample students did their schooling up till the 10th class from government schools. This proportion reflects the fact that the sample is dominated by non-regular students, who are generally from lower income strata, and obtain their education from government schools.

Table 4: Students' Characteristic	
Age	Number of Students in each strata
16-20	828

21-25	324
>25	198
Income	
0-4000	587
4001-8000	348
8001-12000	93
>12000	322
Academic Performance(Last Degree)	
< 60 %	174
61-70 %	403
71-80 %	302
81-90 %	286
>90 %	185
Preferred Language	
Hindi	308
English	1042

Schooling(10th)	
Government	710
Non-government	640
Source: Author's own calculation	

Table 5 sheds some light on the household level characteristics of the students in the sample. Approximately 80 % of the households fall in the lower three groups of income (< 2.5 lakhs, 2.5-5 lakhs and 5-7.5 lakhs), and rest are in upper two income (7.5-10 lakhs and >10 lakhs) categories. Regarding education of the father, 1.5% are illiterate, 40% have a graduate degree, 12% can boast of a post-graduate degree, while the rest have education up till the higher secondary level. On mother's education, 6.5% are illiterate, 24% are graduates, and 7% possess post-graduate degree. Majority of the mothers of the sample students (59%) have a higher secondary education.

Table 5: Households Characteristic	
Household income	Numbers in each strata
< 2.5 lakhs	378
2.5 – 5 lakhs	507
5 - 7.5 lakhs	191
7.5 – 10 lakhs	140
> 10 lakhs	134
Father's education	

Illiterate	21
Till Secondary	216
Higher secondary	370
Graduate	542
Post-graduate and above	163
Diploma and Professional degree	28
Mother's education	
Illiterate	88
Till Secondary	431
Higher secondary	359
Graduate	335
Post-graduate and above	98
Diploma and Professional degree	33
Source: Author's own calculation	

4. Piracy Statistics

Let us now consider some statistics related to piracy by the students. Of the total sampled students, 82% indicated their involvement in some form of movie piracy, 88% accepted their indulgence in audio piracy, and 94% in book piracy (Graph 1). However, software piracy rates

are lower, with only 37% indicating their involvement in some form of software piracy. The dominant form of piracy is unauthorised downloading and copying, whereas few still rely on purchasing pirated materials (see Graphs 2, 3, 4 and 5). In terms of piracy of books, the most dominant form is photocopying of entire books (Graph 5).

Approximately 42% of the respondents are using file sharing services at least once in a week, to download movies, music etc, followed by 18% and 13% who are using file sharing services once in a day and month respectively (Table 6). The respondents cited fear of malwares (Table 7) as the most important reason followed by disliking for virtual copies, fear of loss of privacy and no access to computers, for not using file sharing services. Approximately, 83% of the respondents showed their interest in using file sharing services in near future (Table 8) and 82% of the respondents agreed that online streaming and file sharing services have actually reduced their purchasing of original materials (Table 9).
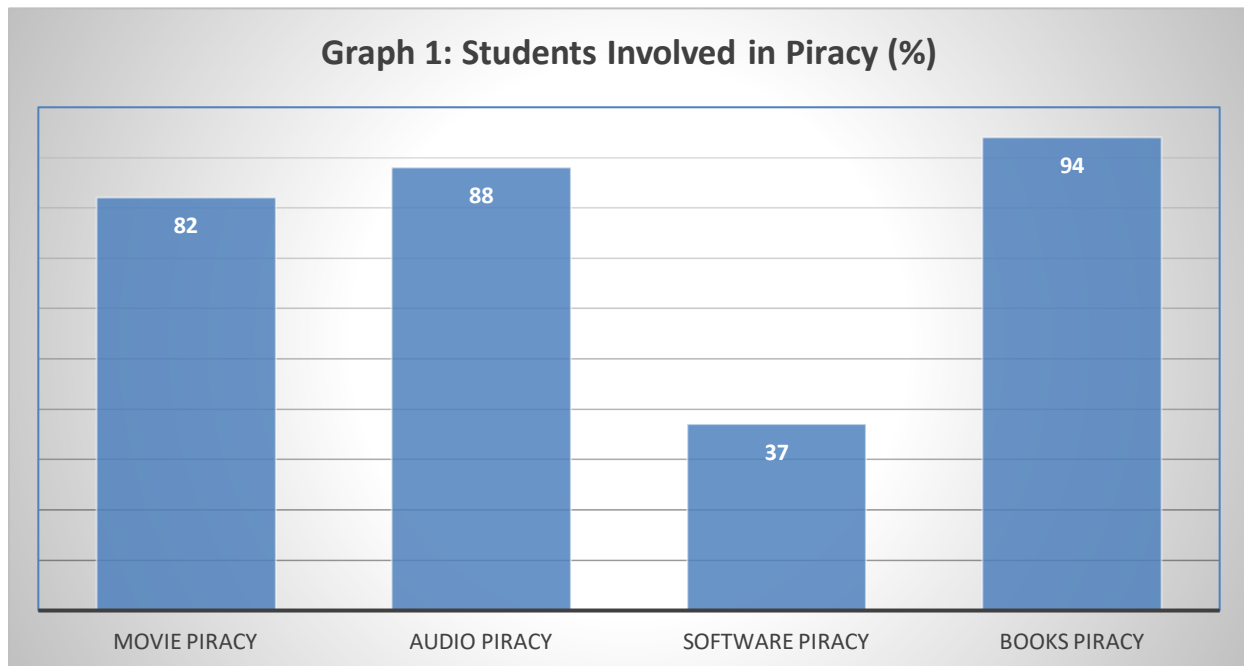
When asked about their views on peer piracy (Table 10), majority of them (69%) stated that they have no problem with their peers engaging in piracy, only 4% felt offended by it. This seems to suggest the general acceptance of piracy among the people. However when these respondents were warned of the consequences of piracy (Table 11), 74% agreed to put a pause to piracy and while 25% stated to continue doing so. This shows that in general, people are unaware of legal consequences of engaging in piracy. For those people who refused to stop doing piracy, majority (71%) attributed this to overpricing of original materials; followed by easy to find stuffs online, ready availability, saves time as there is no need to visit the store and no prosecution worries (Table 12). Finally, when these respondents are asked if they believe that the recent rise in affordable internet plans have aggravated piracy, 93% responded on favour (Table 13).
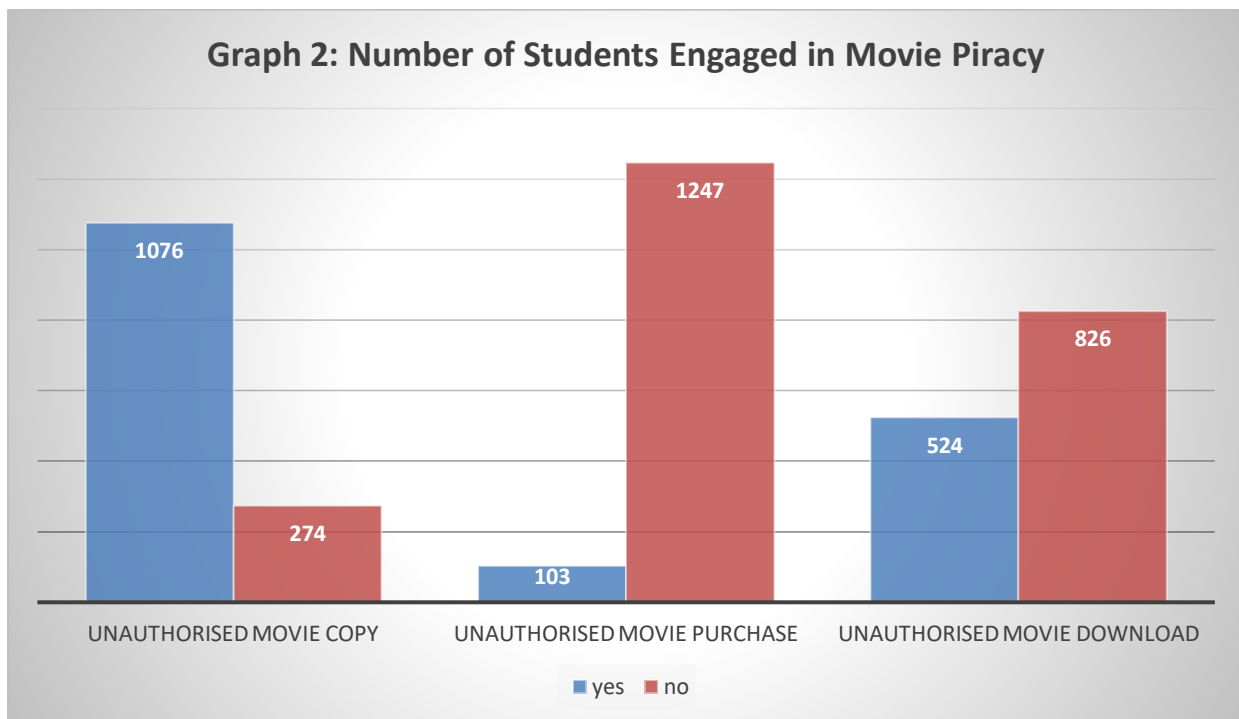
Conclusions

This paper unlocks many forms of piracy prevailing in the society i.e cinematographic piracy, music and sound recording piracy, software piracy and books piracy. This is based on a detailed multistage stratified sampling for carrying out the surveys of students who are currently enrolled in various faculties in the University of Delhi. The definition of piracy is broadened to include four aspects i.e. unauthorised downloading, unauthorised duplication, purchasing pirated materials and photocopying of books. The paper lists some of the important features governing piracy like the frequency of using file sharing services and how the purchasing of original materials is been affected by it; any intention of using it in near future, views on peer piracy, awareness of the legal consequences of indulging in piracy and reasons for still persisting with it, role of affordable internet plans in aggravating piracy and finally, the reasons for not indulging in piracy.

The most dominant form of piracy has come out to be downloading and copying (duplication) along with photocopying of books. Majority of the respondents cited fear of malwares as the most important reason followed by disliking for virtual copies, fear of loss of privacy and no access to computers, for not using file sharing services, despite showing their interest in using file sharing services in near future; majority agreed that online streaming and file sharing services have actually reduced their purchasing of original materials.
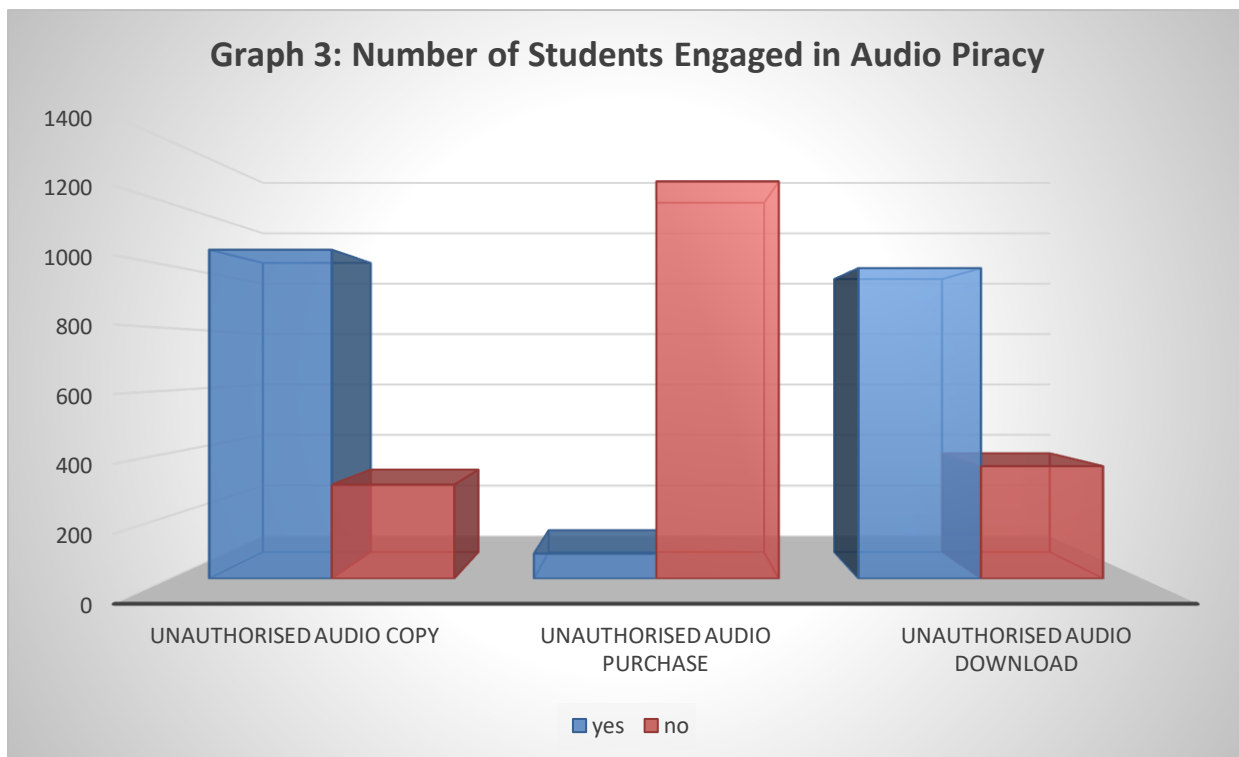
There is general acceptance of piracy among the people even though, people are unaware of legal consequences of engaging in piracy. People attributes this to overpricing of original materials; followed by easy to find stuffs online, ready availability, saves time as there is no need to visit the store and no prosecution worries. Finally, majority believed that recent rise in affordable internet plans have aggravated piracy.
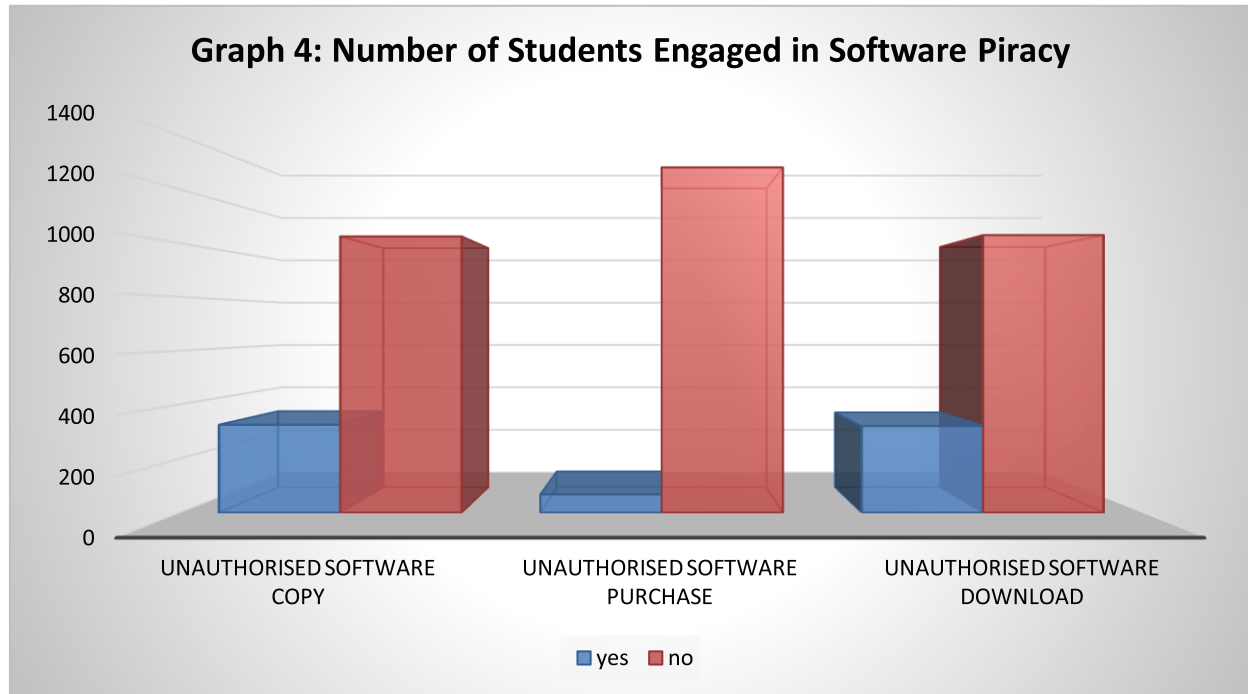
Graph 1: Students Involved in Piracy (%)

Category	Percentage
MOVIE PIRACY	82
AUDIO PIRACY	88
SOFTWARE PIRACY	37
BOOKS PIRACY	94

Graph 2: Number of Students Engaged in Movie Piracy

	yes	no
UNAUTHORISED MOVIE COPY	1076	274
UNAUTHORISED MOVIE PURCHASE	103	1247
UNAUTHORISED MOVIE DOWNLOAD	524	826

Graph 3: Number of Students Engaged in Audio Piracy

Categories: UNAUTHORISED AUDIO COPY, UNAUTHORISED AUDIO PURCHASE, UNAUTHORISED AUDIO DOWNLOAD (yes / no)

Graph 4: Number of Students Engaged in Software Piracy
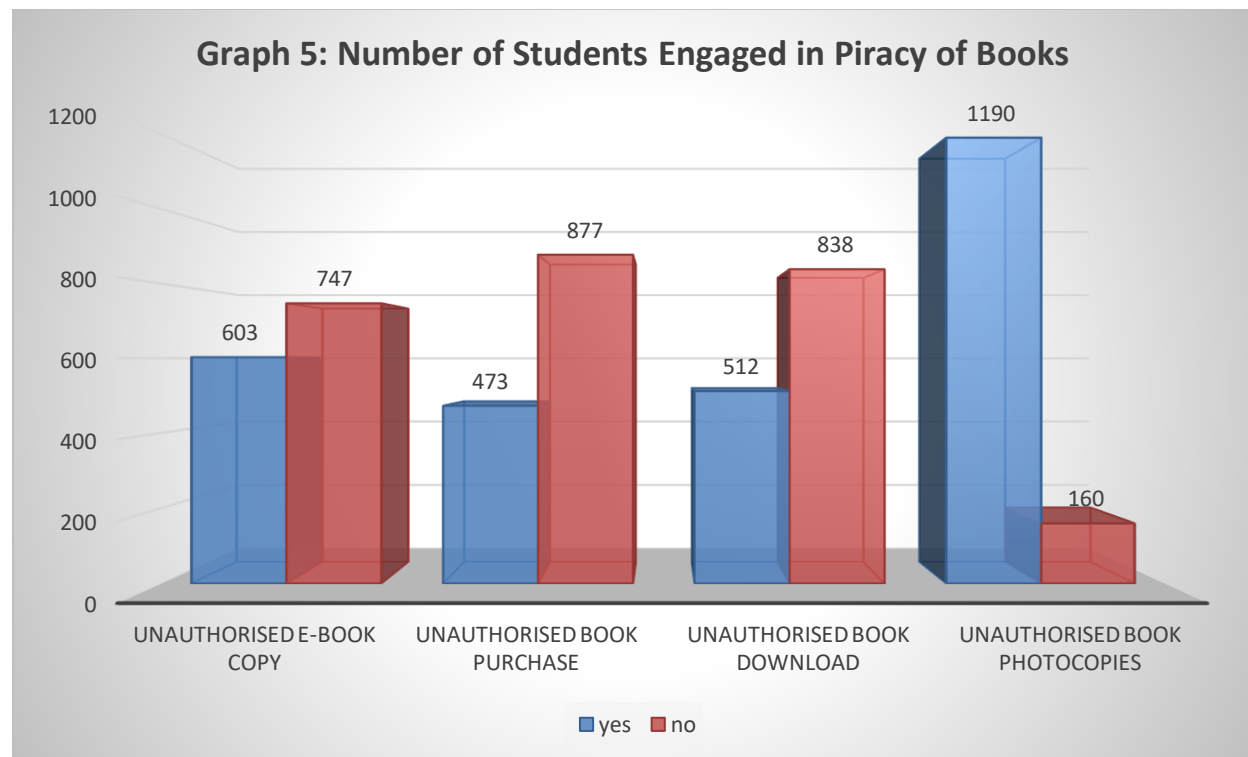

Graph 5: Number of Students Engaged in Piracy of Books

Table 6: Frequency of using File Sharing Services to download Movies, Music, Software and Books

Frequency	Numbers of Respondents
Once in a day	245
At least once in a week	566
At least once in month	171
At least once in a year	63
Not using such services	274

Table 7: Reasons for not using File Sharing Services to download Movies, Music, Software and Books for those who responded negatively in table 1

Reasons	Numbers of Respondents
No access to computer/laptops	46
Loss of Privacy	55
Fear of Malwares	96
Doesn't have the knowledge of doing it	38
Don't like soft copies	58
Others	20

Table 8: Are you interested in using file sharing services and free downloading and have the intention to use it in near future?

Likert Scale	Number of Respondents
Yes, definitely	223

Yes, probably	896
No, probably not	134
No, definitely not	70

Table 9: To what extent, would you say that online streaming or file-sharing services have affected your purchasing of original stuffs?

Response	Numbers of Respondents
I have stopped buying original stuffs	117
It has made me buy less original stuffs	992
It has not changed no. of original stuffs, I buy	177
It has made me buy more original stuffs	44

Table 10: What is your opinion about that large numbers of your fellow students around you who download pirated music/movies/software/books online and share it with other people?

Response	Numbers of Respondents
I accept	918
I am offended	50
No comments	360

Table 11: If I tell you that engaging in piracy is illegal and it can invite both fine and/or jail term, would you stop doing it?

Response	Numbers of Respondents

No	343
yes, I would stop immediately	987
No comments	20

Table 12: If answer to the above question is 'No', then what is the reason behind it?

Reasons	Numbers of Respondents
It save money as the original stuffs are overpriced	246
It is convenient as pirated stuffs are readily available	45
It saves my time with less visit to CDs/ books/electronic stores	41
It is a hobby for me to download	9
It is easy to find favourite music/movies/software/books by search online	66
I don't care about the law	16
I haven't seen anybody being prosecuted for using pirated stuffs, so why I should worry	41
Other reasons	15

Table 13: Would you support the view that recent rise in affordable internet plans have aggravated piracy?

Likert Scale	Numbers of Respondents
Definitely Yes	806
Probably Yes	447

Probably No	60
Definitely No	14

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