**Software Piracy**

**Case study in AIUB**

Computer and Information Ethics (sec: A)

Abstract: Software piracy is the illegal copying, distribution, or use of software. Software piracy doesn’t require a hacker or skilled coder. Any normal person with a computer can become a software pirate if they don’t know about the software laws . Now a days software piracy is viewed as immediate copyright has been risen a developing criminal social issue in Bangladesh . Current piracy rate of Bangladesh is 92 percent. It's put Bangladesh in the top of Asia-Pacific and the second position of the world. In numerous past researches,software piracy is extensive among the students, inhibitory and intended to deter technique were not effective in fighting the piracy problem. Software piracy affects the IT development a lot since it is not fair for people to sell their products at such low prices since it indeed is expensive to create such complex software. Therefore, there is an incredible direness to recognize the elements that lead to software piracy. A sample survey had done from 'American International University Bangladesh' students. From the survey found out high price of software, low income, global internet access, perceptions are the elements which influence the intention to use pirated software in Bangladesh.

keywords: Software piracy, inhibitory, student, Aiub, Bangladesh.

1.Objectives

Software piracy is the illegal copy, diffusion or utilization of software. It is such a successful business that it has possess the eye of sorted out wrongdoing clusted in various nations. As indicated by the Business Software Alliance (BSA), about 36% of all software in current use is stolen. Software piracy causes huge lost income for distributors, which in turn results in higher prices for the consumer. The specific objectives of the study are:

1. Used unauthorized software.

II. Identify what people say about those software.

III. More ethical using software.

IV. Suggest proper way to reduce this crime.

2.Rationale

In the last few years, the world has being fast development in the technological field of progression. This development has brought forth numerous software organizations. As the software organizations have extended huge amount of the crime of software piracy.

In this circumstance it has started to change as a result of there is a progressive change is going on in the correspondence part. The most widely recognized sort of snatch software is working framework, Microsoft office and different kinds of instructive software. In any case ,this thing going to be a risk to our IT advertise where the neighborhood software engineers are exhibiting their ability in nearby and worldwide programming challenge like ACM Programming Competition which is proof it. But since of the snatch software, this developer doesn't find the opportunity to exhibit their ability.

3.. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The field level work was the key in this study. A pretested poll was created and utilized for the review. The study instrument was built with inquiries to perceive students aims and bearing toward piracy conduct. American International University Bangladesh was chosen for directing the review. Students choose the subjects of the study. Hence non-probability sampling method was used to obtain a convenience sample. During this time and resource issue, the sampling frame was not made possible. Since there is a limited number of people have proper knowledge about the software piracy to get expected outcome and real information of the state of software lifting, data were collected from graduate, undergraduate and post graduate students of this university. In selecting respondents students from all CS,COE, EEE, Law,BBA department were willing to participate in the study.For the survey, 120 students were in the sample. Among all participate of the study, male were 77 and female were 43. Out of 120 participate, 80 respondents were 24 years and above and 40 below 24 years. The sample included 31 percent CS students, 19 percent EEE students, 18percent LAW students, 22 percent BBA students.

4. LITERATURE RIVEW

A number of specialists have attempted to distinguish people's expectations and moral engagement toward piracy and factors that might impact their decision to be involved in such illegal activity. A study carried out by Lin et al. 1999 looked at the factors that may affect the piracy objective. They showed that that IS professional’s piracy acts are straightly affected by their attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived de-individuation. It is also argued that the attitude and subjective norms are affected by their ethical deliberation of piracy issues and organizational ethical climates (Lin et. al. 1999).

Tan (2002), in studying software piracy as an ethical decision make phenomenon, found that perceived consequences moral judgment have an impact on one’s decision to commit piracy. These findings are similar to Moore’s and Chang’s (2006) four-step model of morality, which proposes that interpreting software piracy is a moral problem in which one’s judgment of the consequences is what affects one’s decision to commit piracy. As a result, ethical guidelines that are specific to the context of persons who may face the decision to pirate software should be created and used for training individuals and enforcing actions against piracy (Moores & Chang, 2006; Tan, 2002).

The influence of various psychological variables was studied by some researchers (Lian& Yan 2005; Peace &Galletta (1996; Glass & Wood,1996). Liand and Yan (2005) identified what factors (e.g. demographic variables) influence software piracy behavior or how the factors influence a person’s behavior through the use of various models e.g. Peace and Galletta (1996) and Glass and Wood (1996). Peace and Galletta’s model (1996) is very comprehensive since it integrates a psychological, economic and criminal aspect software piracy through the integration of three theories: the planned behavior theory, the expected utility theory and the deterrence theory respectively.

Liang & Yan (2005) provides the most extensive review of software piracy among college students in the last 30 years suggesting the technical, legal and educational strategies that deal with college students’ software piracy. The study conducted by Ang Yang Ang and Bruce W N Loexplored some of the issues perceived by tertiary students and examined the relationship between attitude to software piracy and age, gender, computer ownership, study area of intentness, and history of software copying to attitude. Gopal & Sanders (1998) found that gender, age, ethical trend and ethical propensity were related to software piracy behavior.

Bandura’s Social Cognitive Theory (1984) argues that the SCT is cross culturally applicable because it has the ability to predict and explain human behavior in various contexts. It utilized in some software piracy studies (e.g. Kuo & Hsu, 2001). Kohlberg (1969) developed the theory of moral development, which consists of 3 level of moral development and each level contains 2 stages. The concept behind the moral development stages is that, an individual mature morally when they mature intellectually.

5. ANALYSIS :

Within the contradictor, 72 contradictor consider the issue of piracy is important and 48 did not think it is important at all. Regarding the perceptions of contradictor towards technology, all of the students reported that the price of paid software are costly. It is too costly that they can’t effort them from their pocket money. 30 percent of the students can’t afford a paid windows Operating System, and those people want it to be free. 40 percent students want a fair price between (500-1000) taka of Windows Operating System where the real market price of an OS is between (10000-12500) taka and the rest of the 20 percent students didn’t even know about the pricing of the Operating software. Among the respondents, 90 percent students use pirated software at daily basis, rest 10 percent do pay occasionally. Regarding this matter 40 percent of the students don’t want to pay because of their availability, 35 percent of the student reported that with their low pocket money they can’t effort and 25 percent students they don’t even care about this. Among all software people use clone version of OS, Games, Antivirus and Graphics software most. 60 percent of the students reported that they got that kinds of software from internet, 20 percent of them got from their friends computer and rest 12 percent from cd and 8 develop their own clone copy of particular software. The survey did not ask students to explain the reasons for their opinions, informal discussions with students and most of them suggest that if the software company can give their software at low price, they would love to buy directly from them.

6. CONCLUSION

Software piracy is reflecting as misconduct. It is progressive step by step in our nation. It mentions to the breakable version of lawbreaker situation of our country. The examination distinguished the factors - high cost of software, low pay, valorization acquaintance, disposition, and powerless law embodiment - that impact the expectation of understudies to utilize pilfered software. there are many people who doesn’t know about the software has got price value too, so how they will come up with it as well as It is a crime committed by educated people because piracy demands also advanced knowledge on Internet use. The. Software organizations must guarantee to secure their licensed innovation, diminish buyer's craving to privateer their software, and execute software insurance strategies to stop the individuals who need to take it. We can contrast software piracy and customary burglary since it additionally present day taking of other's licensed innovation without his assent. Some prompt advances ought to incorporate mindfulness rising about enemy of theft techniques and legitimate measures to guarantee licensed innovation. The business must instruct the general population about the licensed innovation laws. Without legitimate implementation, the laws can sit idle. Software organizations can find a way to do this, including making it simple to legitimately acquire the software, guaranteeing appropriate evaluating, and changing social mentalities. Further observational research is expected to recognize the issues and issues with respect to the utilization, causes and cures of software theft and cyber-crime in Bangladesh.

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