



INDIAN JOURNAL OF
LEGAL REVIEW

VOLUME 5 AND ISSUE 11 OF 2025

INSTITUTE OF LEGAL EDUCATION



INDIAN JOURNAL OF LEGAL REVIEW

APIS – 3920 – 0001 | ISSN – 2583-2344

(Open Access Journal)

Journal's Home Page – <https://ijlr.iledu.in/>

Journal's Editorial Page – <https://ijlr.iledu.in/editorial-board/>

Volume 5 and Issue 11 of 2025 (Access Full Issue on – <https://ijlr.iledu.in/volume-5-and-issue-11-of-2025/>)

Publisher

Prasanna S,

Chairman of Institute of Legal Education

No. 08, Arul Nagar, Seera Thoppu,

Maudhanda Kurichi, Srirangam,

Tiruchirappalli – 620102

Phone : +91 94896 71437 – info@iledu.in / Chairman@iledu.in



© Institute of Legal Education

Copyright Disclaimer: All rights are reserve with Institute of Legal Education. No part of the material published on this website (Articles or Research Papers including those published in this journal) may be reproduced, distributed, or transmitted in any form or by any means, including photocopying, recording, or other electronic or mechanical methods, without the prior written permission of the publisher. For more details refer <https://ijlr.iledu.in/terms-and-condition/>

A STUDY ON COPYRIGHT OWNERSHIP BY SMALL ENTITIES IN CHENNAI

AUTHOR – JEEVA. J, STUDENT AT SAVEETHA SCHOOL OF LAW, SAVEETHA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL AND TECHNICAL SCIENCES (SIMATS), SAVEETHA UNIVERSITY

BEST CITATION – JEEVA. J, A STUDY ON COPYRIGHT OWNERSHIP BY SMALL ENTITIES IN CHENNAI, *INDIAN JOURNAL OF LEGAL REVIEW (IJLR)*, 5 (11) OF 2025, PG. 355-379, APIS – 3920 – 0001 & ISSN – 2583-2344

ABSTRACT:

Copyright is generally owned by the creator of the work in the first instance. However, copyright ownership depends on a number of different things such as the type of work created or how the work was created, for example by an employee as part of their job. Determining who owns copyright in a work can be complex. Copyright ownership is separate from owning the physical object/work. Just because you physically own an item does not mean that you will own the copyright in the item. An author or creator may sell you their work, but they will retain ownership of copyright. Unless you made an agreement with the author/creator to transfer copyright, you will not own copyright. The creator will still have the right to reproduce, publish or communicate the work (as well as grant those rights to other people) that you own. If you do not own copyright in the work, you will not be allowed to use it without permission from the author or creator. The study deals with empirical research i.e., non-doctrinal study. It deals with both primary as well as secondary sources of data and various secondary sources like books, articles, research papers etc. were used as reference. The method of collecting is through a direct survey method by people's opinion and answers to the questionnaires. Convenient sampling method was used for the purpose of this study. There are a total of 200 samples collected with regard to this study. The independent variables are Age, Gender and Education qualification. The statistical tool used is SPSS.

KEYWORDS: Copyright, publication, registration, ownership, infringement, small entity.

INTRODUCTION:

The law grants to owners a set of specified rights: reproduction of works; distribution of copies; making of derivative works; and the public performance and display of works. Some artworks have "moral rights" regarding the name of the artist on the work, or preventing destruction of some works. Owners may also have rights to prevent anyone from circumventing technological protection systems that control access to the works. As a general rule, the initial owner of the copyright is the person who does the creative work. If you wrote the book or took the photograph, you are the copyright owner. The law may make you or your employer the copyright owner, but the law also allows the owner to transfer the copyright.

With a written and signed instrument, your employer can give you the copyright.

In the academic setting, we are frequently asked to transfer copyrights in our books and articles to publishers. The ability to transfer or retain our copyrights is an opportunity to be good stewards of our intellectual works. A copyright owner may grant rights to the public to use a protected work. That grant could be a simple statement on the work explaining the allowed uses, or it may be a selection of a Creative Commons license. Similarly, the movement to make works "open access" or "open source" is a choice by the owner of rights to make works available to the public. Under the Indian patent law, an applicant (Indian or foreign) may claim the status of a "Small Entity" if it meets certain specified

criteria. The “Small Entity” status can be claimed either for filing direct patent applications in India or for filing National Phase or Convention Applications in India. Since September 2019, it is possible to file a request for expedited examination where the status of the applicant is a “Small Entity”. Further, from 4th November, 2020, an 80% concession in the government fee has been provided to applicants who fall under the category of “Small Entity”. However, for claiming the “Small Entity” status, extensive documentation work is required to be submitted by the applicant.

Under the Indian Patents Rules, 2003, which was amended on 28th February, 2014, to include the definition of a small entity, an entity shall be considered as a “Small Entity” if it meets the following criteria: (i) in case of an enterprise engaged in the manufacture or production of goods, an enterprise where the investment in plant and machinery does not exceed the limit specified for a medium enterprise under section 7(1)(a) of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006; and (ii) in case of an enterprise engaged in providing or rendering of services, an enterprise where the investment in equipment is not more than the limit specified for medium enterprises under Section 7(1)(b) of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. It's sometimes confusing as to exactly who is the owner of a work's copyright protection. When just one author is involved, he or she can rightfully claim copyright. If the work was a collaborative effort between several authors, each author becomes a co-owner of the copyright.

Co-ownership means each author has the rights to the work--all owners would have to agree to sell their rights for someone to have exclusive ownership of the work. For this reason, it's a good idea to have an agreement drawn up beforehand as to who will own the copyright. The term of copyright in a co-authorship situation is 50 years after the last surviving author's death. Works on which you're able to obtain a copyright fall into eight categories:

literary works; musical works; dramatic works; pictorial, graphic and sculptural works; sound recordings; pantomimes and choreographic works; audiovisual works; and architectural works. These categories are interpreted very broadly. For example, software may be registered as a literary work; maps as pictorial, graphic and sculptural works; and a children's slide as an architectural work. **AIM: The aim of the study is to prove whether the copyright ownership is necessary for the small business, small entities**

OBJECTIVES:

- To study the Importance of Copyright Ownership by Small Businesses.
- To analyze the factors influencing Copyright Ownership.
- To suggest the benefits and create awareness about Copyright Ownership.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Mehta M C (1999) Using the use of history to advance transnational business exploration, this composition focuses on the pivotal debate over intellectual property rights (IPR) between the United States and China. Ironically, during the 19th century the United States wasn't a leading IPR advocate at its moment, but was a leading IPR violator.

Agarwal (2005) This composition develops a general frame to describe the changes in university IPR regulations in Europe and their goods on the patenting conditioning of universities and on knowledge transfer processes. Understanding the goods of changes in IPR regulations on academic patenting is a complex issue, and parallels with the US case can be deceiving.

Singh (2019) The purpose of this study was to develop, validate, and norm a measure of confines of interpersonal connections that are salient to nursing social support, reciprocity, and conflict. The selection of these generalities was guided by social exchange and equity propositions. In the first phase of the study, 44

repliers were canvassed to give narrative data from which to develop particulars so that particulars would be predicated in lived experience. Content validity of particulars was judged by a panel of 11 experts. The revised 39-item instrument was tested in consecutive way with an aggregate of 340 scholars, cases, and community residents for trustability and validity, including internal thickness trustability, test-pretest trustability, factor analysis, and three forms of validity assessment (proposition testing, varied groups, and multitrait-multimethod comparison).

Chakarvarty(2006) Proteins decoded by the fas and fas ligand (fasL) genes are involved in apoptotic cell death in lymphocytes. In this composition we review the recent explication of the part of the Fas-FasL relations in the conservation of forbearance to tone antigens and in the homeostatic regulation of lymphocyte clonal expansion, and bandy the mechanisms of autoimmunity in Fas- and FasL-deficient mutant mouse strains.

Saini(2013) The check focuses on the empirical literature regarding the use and operation of intellectual property rights (IPRs). It overviews policy changes regarding intellectual property (IP) protection in the US that led, according to some observers, to patent friendly period in the US. Also it looks at the IPRs use and strategies in the US, Canada, EU, Japan and Australia and at the protection of IP in specific assiduity groups. Also reviewed is the relationship between the use of IPRs and the size of establishment and its power (publicvs. transnational).

Pal Arjun(2018) Both China and India have been passing a literal take-off in the use of intellectual property rights (IPR). In terms of trademark operations filed with domestic IP services in 2009, the substantiation demonstrates that China now ranks 1st worldwide and India 5th, while for patent forms China ranks 3rd worldwide and India ranks 9th. This performance is remarkable as both China and India endured negligible demand for IPR protection as lately as two decades ago. The IPR

take up trends in these two countries are anatomized in detail, pressing the structure of patent and trademark demand since 1990.

Bandi(2017) The use of property- suchlike rights to induce inventions of colorful kinds is maybe the oldest institutional arrangement that's particular to invention as a social miracle. It's now customary to refer to these rights as intellectual property rights (IPRs), comprising old types of rights similar as patents for inventions, trade secrets, imprints, trademarks, and design rights, together with newer bones similar as breeding rights and database rights. The colorful IPRs generally have long legal and profitable histories, frequently with attendant difficulties. Nevertheless, despite their long history, until lately IPRs didn't enthrall a central place in debates over profitable policy, public competitiveness, or social welfare.

Panchori (2021) This composition responds to recent calls for organizational exploration to address larger, more encyclopedia ally applicable questions and to pay attention to history, by assaying the pivotal debate over intellectual property rights (IPR) between the United States and China. Despite the recent US position, the United States has not always been a leading IPR advocate. Rather, it was a leading IPR violator during the nineteenth century. An institution- grounded view of IPR history suggests that both the US shutdown to cover foreign IPR in the nineteenth century and the current Chinese lack of enthusiasm to meet US IPR demands represent rational choices.

Saravanan(2007) This book addresses several aspects of the law and economics of intellectual property rights (IPRs) that have been under-analyzed in the literature. It begins with a brief overview of patents, trade secrets, imprints, and trademarks, and the enforcement and licensing of IPRs, fastening on the remedies available for violation (injunctive, colorful forms of damages, and damages computation issues); the standard of care (strict liability versus an intent- or negligence- grounded standard); and the rules for determining

standing to sue and joinder of defendant for IPR violations.

Dhall(2020) This research improves upon empirical studies that examine the measurement of intellectual property rights (IPR) protection. Prior measures examine only one type of law or lack a component that addresses the actual enforcement of these laws. The measure presented here uses three types of IPR laws and enforcement components for them.

Misra(2005) The International Regulation of Intellectual Property. – The WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) will usher in a markedly stronger global system of defining and protecting intellectual property rights (IPRs). This paper first discusses the concept of intellectual property and the need for its protection and regulation. It presents evidence on the wide variations in IPRs across countries and discusses how TRIPS will affect these differences. Theoretical predictions about how this stronger system will influence global trade, investment, and technology innovation and diffusion are ambiguous, but limited empirical evidence suggests a modest positive effect overall. However, the distribution of costs and benefits will vary.

Saheb(2012) This paper investigates the part of intellectual property rights (IPRs) in the process of standardization in the telecommunications assiduity. We take the global system for mobile dispatches (GSM) case as a largely applicable illustration, being part of a high- tech assiduity in which norms play a large part. In the process of designing the GSM standard, a lot of attention has been given to IPRs, substantially to avoid a situation in which a single IPR holder could hinder or indeed completely block the development of the standard. nonetheless, the ultimate GSM standard contains a large quantum of so- called ' essential IPRs ', i.e., IPRs without which the perpetration of GSM products is insolvable.

Sivaramakrishnan(2011) This paper studies the relationship between intellectual property

rights (IPRs) and profitable growth for a sampling of countries for the period 1960 – 1990. The analysis focuses on goods of IPRs on growth using a quantitative indicator of IPRs. The paper finds that IPRs affect profitable growth laterally by stimulating the accumulation of factor inputs like R&D and physical capital. The positive goods of IPRs on factor accumulation, particularly of R&D capital, are present indeed when the analysis controls for a more general measure of property rights.

Ahuja(2018) Do stronger intellectual property rights (IPR) increase invention? Recent decades have seen a global metamorphosis in IPR norms, sustained by the proposition that stronger IPRs goad increased impulses to introduce. This study tests the impact of ever further rigorous IPR systems on invention through an indicator of profitable complexity of 94 countries from 1965 to 2005. Our results confirm that stronger intellectual property systems engender advanced situations of profitable complexity. nonetheless, only countries with an original above-average position of development and complexity enjoy this effect.

Niyati(2015) Interest in links between protection of intellectual property and growth has been revived by developments in new growth proposition and by the WTO's passages Agreement. The relationship between the strength of a country's intellectual property rights (IPRs) governance and rate of growth is nebulous from a theoretical viewpoint, reflecting the variety of channels through which technology can be acquired and their differing significance at different stages of development. We probe the impact of IPR protection on profitable growth in a panel of 79 countries using threshold retrogression analysis. We show that whilst the effect of IPR protection on growth depends upon the position of development, it's appreciatively and significantly related to growth for low- and high- income countries, but not for middle- income countries.

Ramesh(2010) The impact of patents and patent royalties are a major concern of norms setting associations. This study examines the patents filed in the standardization of UMTS, the third- generation mobile phone technology developed under backing of the European Telecommunications norms Institute(ETSI) and others, using a patent policy developed in response to issues faced in the earlier GSM(née Group Special Mobile) standardization. After differing firm strategies and policy effectiveness between the GSM and UMTS patents, the paper reviews the implicit impact of implicit changes to the ETSI IPR(intellectual property rights) policy.

Nomani(2000) We probe the relationship between intellectual property rights(IPR) and invention, for a panel of 48 countries between 1998 and 2011. previous empirical studies substantially concentrate on the strength of patent regulations largely ignoring the enforcement of similar laws in practice. We employ a new indicator that accounts for the enforcement related element of the patent system and the Ginarte and Park(1997) indicator of patent non-supervisory strength. We therefore include two pivotal rudiments of a public patent system, the de jure position relating to book law and IPR regulations, and the de facto position relating to IPR enforcement. We consider nonlinearities between IPR and invention, and we find that both nonlinearities and the enforcement aspect are significant in explaining the relationship between invention and IPR systems.

Reddy(2008) We study the impulses that governments have to cover intellectual property in a trading world. We consider a world of frugality with ongoing invention in two countries that differ in request size and in their capacity for invention. After describing the determination of public patent programs in a noncooperative governance of patent protection, we ask, " Why is intellectual property more defended in the North than in the South?" We also study transnational patent agreements by inferring the parcels of an effective global governance of

patent protection and asking whether adjustment of patent programs is necessary or sufficient for global effectiveness.

Sudha(2013) The Effect of Intellectual Property Rights on International Trade and Investment. – The wide debate regarding extended recognition of intellectual property rights across borders has not been matched by empirical disquisition regarding the effect of similar transnational recognition of intellectual property as exists in the status quo. In this paper, the goods of class in intellectual property covenants are delved into the environment of U.S. exports, foreign chapter deals, and overflows of royalties and license freights. Class in intellectual property covenants increases the overflows of payments and bills for intellectual property as long as domestic patent protection is sufficiently strong. U.S. parents export further to accessories in countries which don't cleave to similar covenants, but their impact on arms '– length exports and foreign investment is minimal.

Santhiya(2010) This paper investigates the role of intellectual property rights (IPRs) in shaping the GSM (global system for mobile dispatches) assiduity. This assiduity is an illustration of a high- tech assiduity in which norms play a large part. In the process of designing the GSM standard, a lot of attention has been given to IPRs, substantially to avoid a situation in which a single IPR holder could hinder or indeed completely block the development of the standard. nonetheless, the ultimate GSM standard contains a large quantum of so-called ' essential IPRs ', i.e. IPRs without which the perpetration of GSM products is insolvable.

METHODOLOGY:

The study deals with empirical research i.e., non-doctrinal study. It deals with both primary as well as secondary sources of data and various secondary sources like books, articles, research papers etc. were used as reference. The method of collecting is through a direct survey method by people's opinion and answers to the questionnaires. Convenient

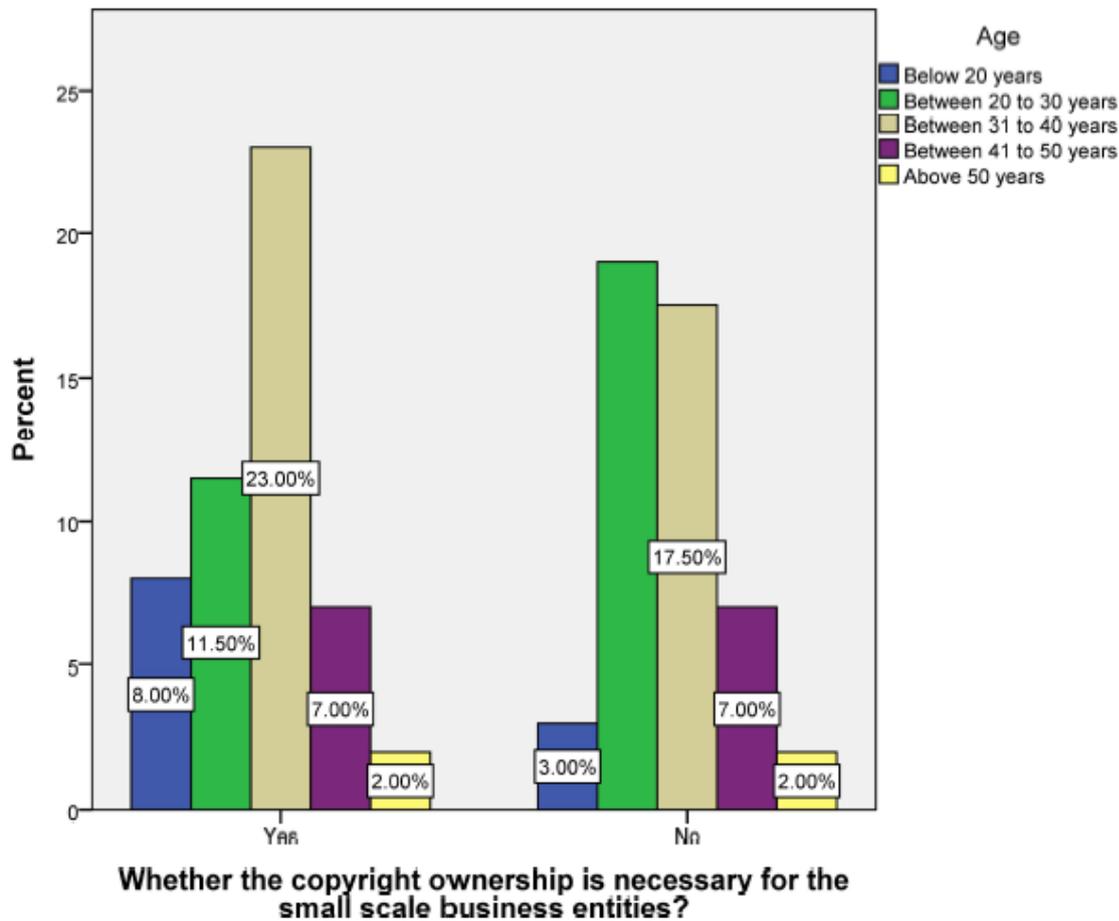
sampling method was used for the purpose of this study. There are a total of 200 samples collected with regard to this study. The Independent Variables which are included in the study are : Age, Gender, Educational qualification. The dependent variables used here in the study are : copyright ownership is necessary for the small scale business entities, reason for copyright ownership by small entities, use of copyright work without owner's

permission is Copyright Infringement. A copyright owner can sue for an injunction to prohibit further unauthorized use of copyright materials by the defendant, and to recover damages, an essential element of copyright for small scale business entities, most essential element of copyright for small scale business entities. The statistical tools used here are under SPSS and graphical charts include the simple charts and complex charts.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

FIGURE 1

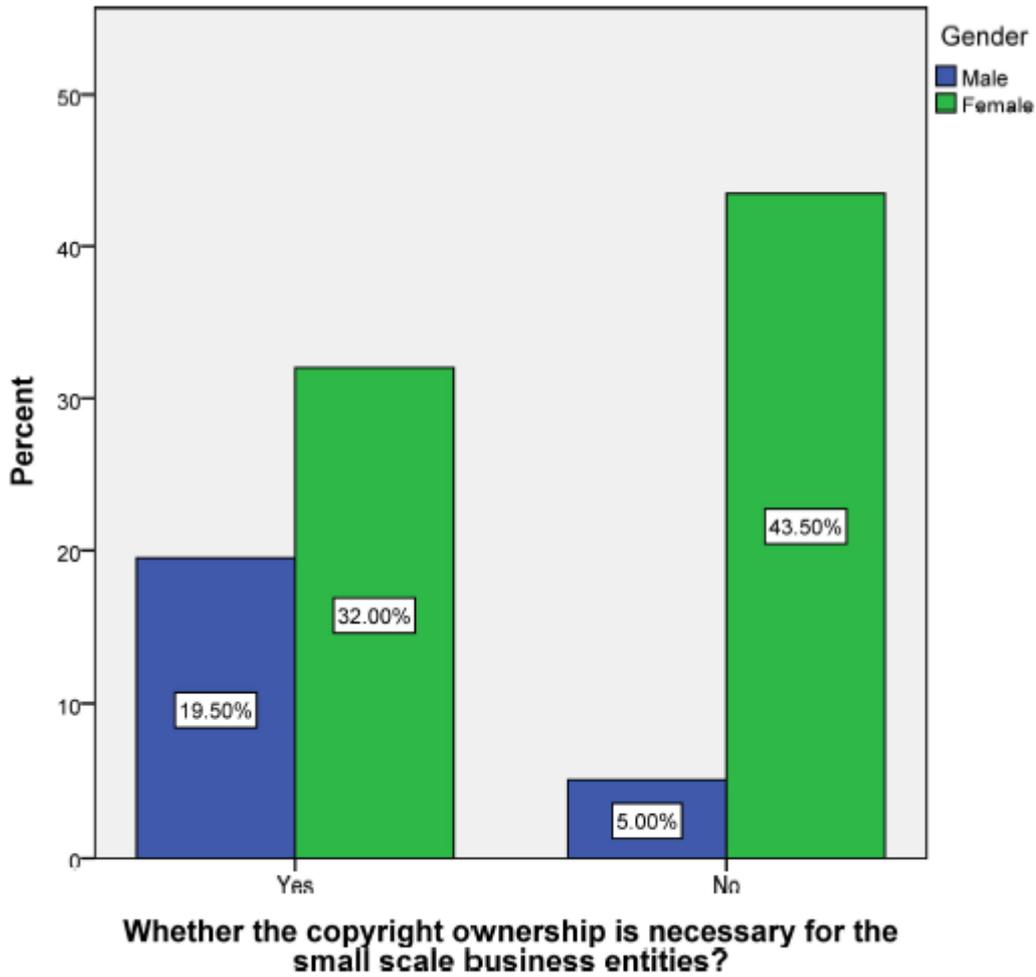
GGraph



LEGEND:

This graph (**fig.1**) shows that the copyright ownership is necessary for the small scale business or entities and the individual opinion on the basis of age.

FIGURE 2

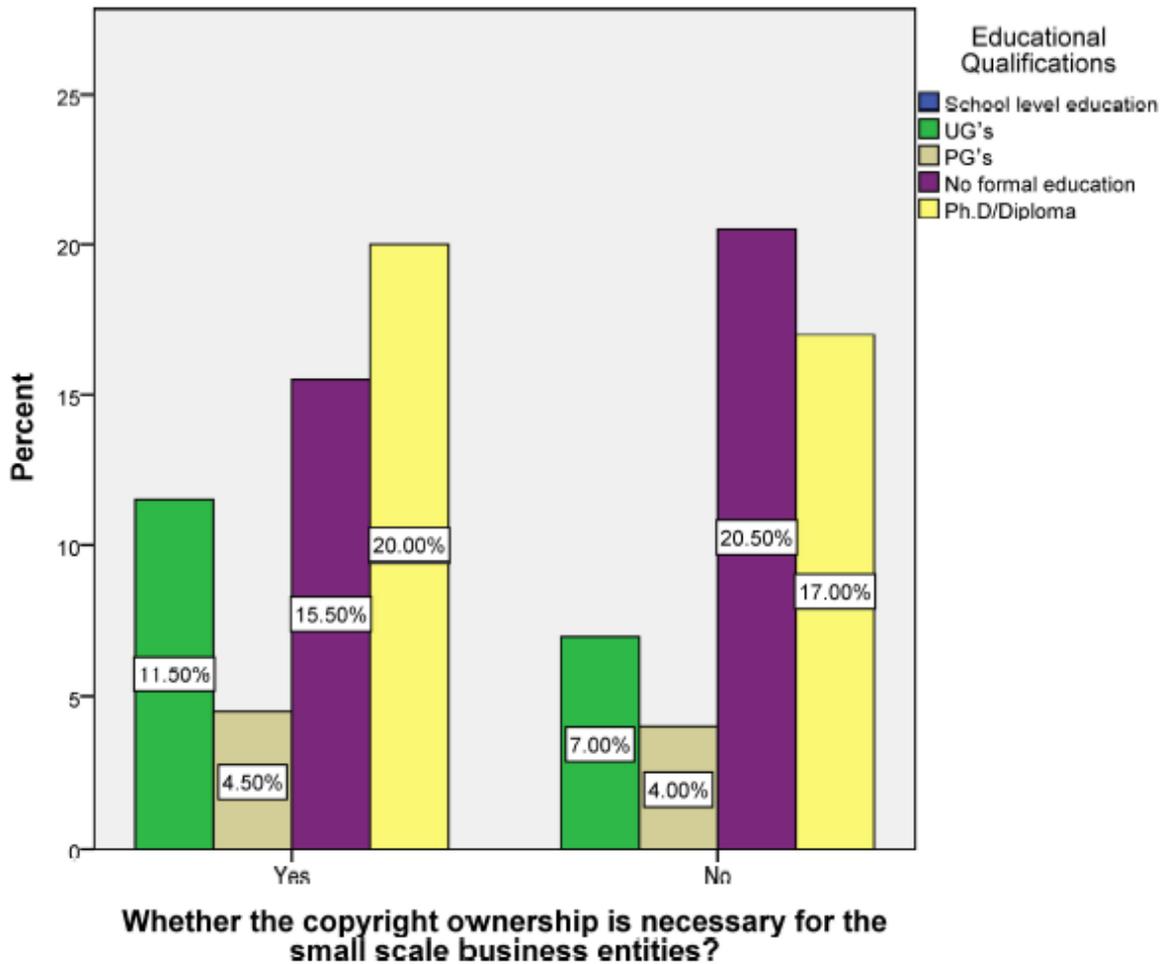


LEGEND:

This graph (**fig.2**) shows that the copyright ownership is necessary for the small scale business or entities and the individual opinion on the basis of gender.



FIGURE 3

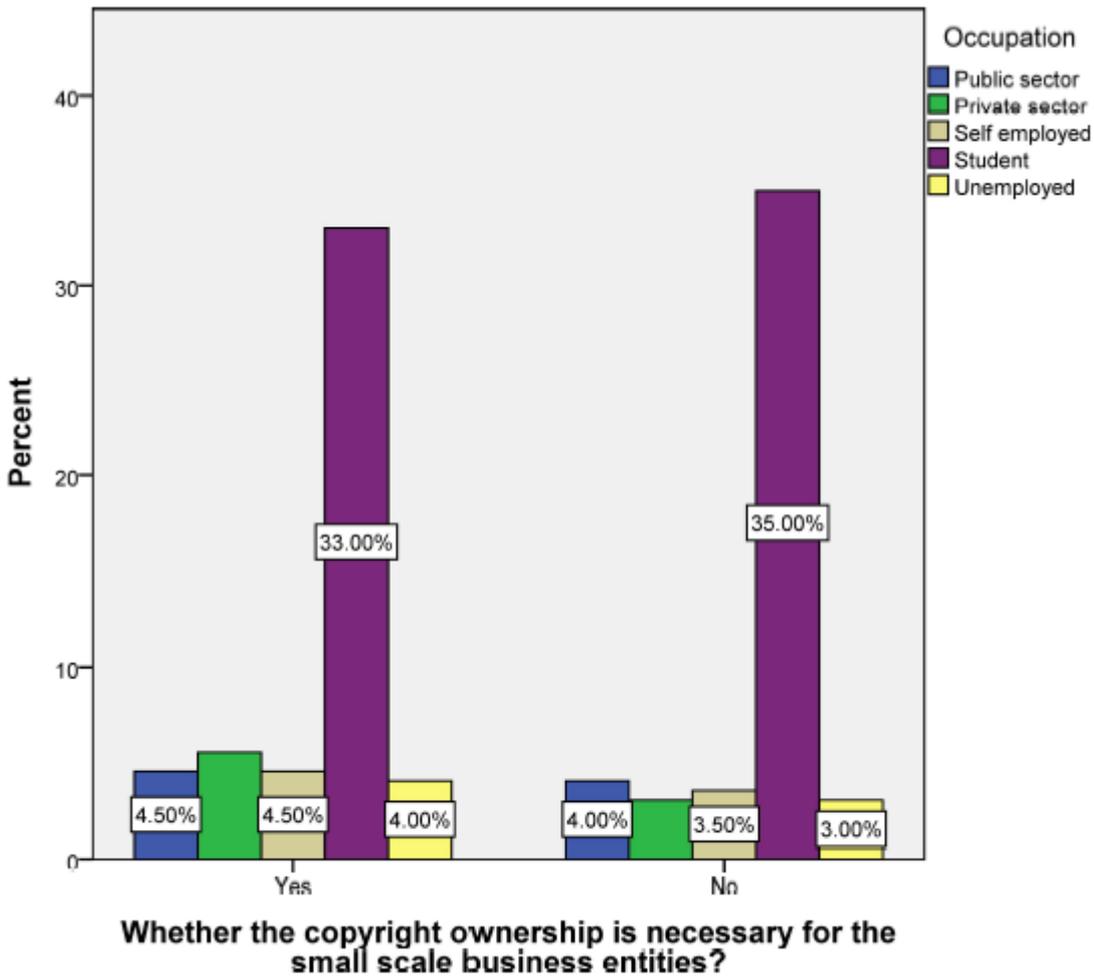


LEGEND:

This graph (**fig.3**) shows that the copyright ownership is necessary for the small scale business or entities and the individual opinion on the basis of educational qualifications.



FIGURE 4

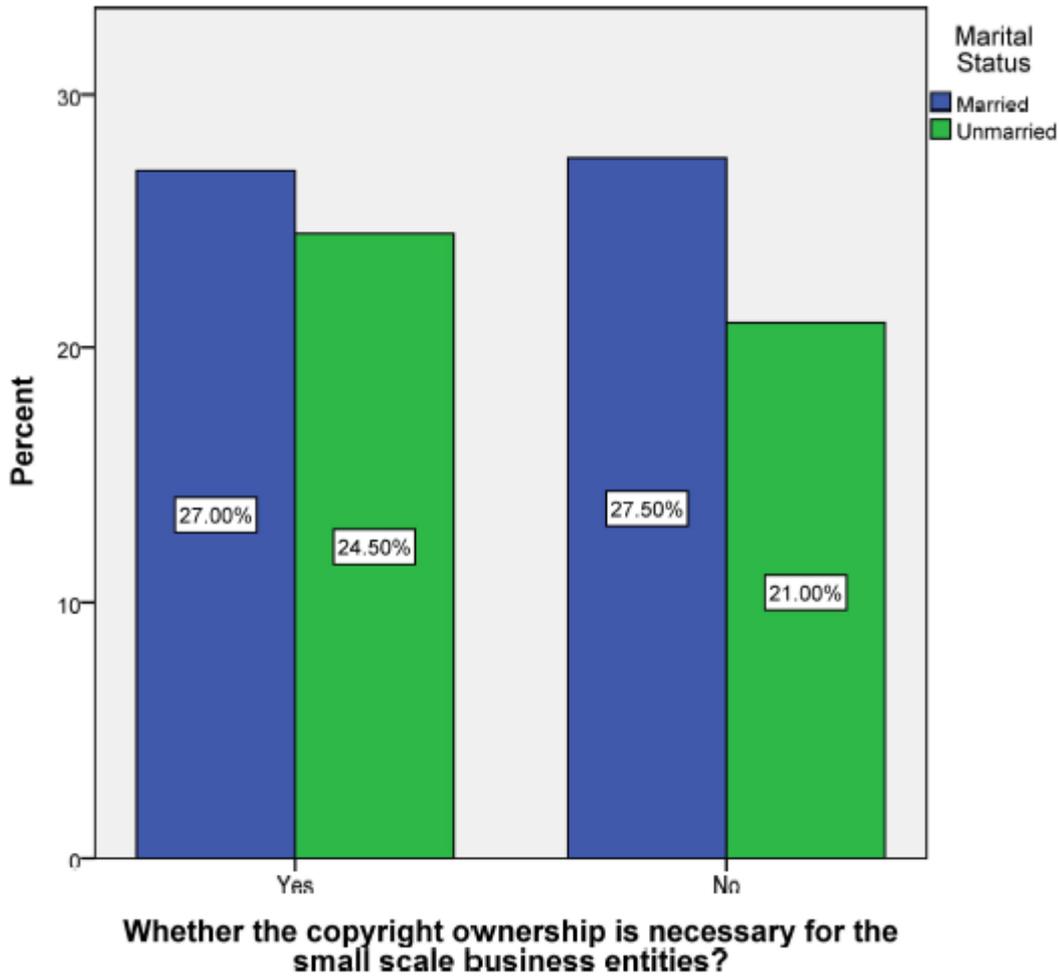


LEGEND:

This graph (**fig.4**) shows that the copyright ownership is necessary for the small scale business or entities and the individual opinion on the basis of occupation.



FIGURE 5

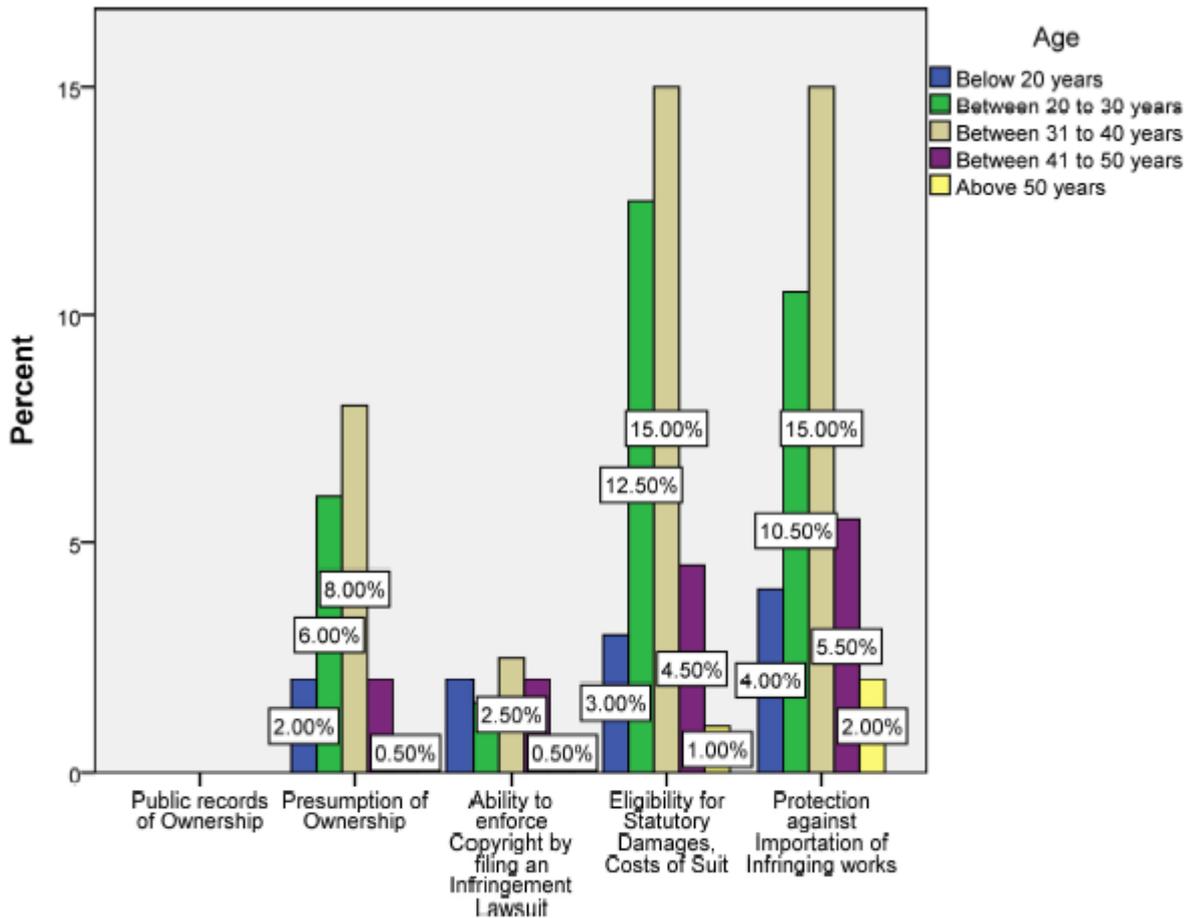


LEGEND:

This graph (fig.5) shows that the copyright ownership is necessary for the small scale business or entities and the individual opinion on the basis of marital status.



FIGURE 6



Which of the following is the most important reas...

LEGEND:

This graph (fig.6) shows the most important reason for copyright ownership by small entities and the individual opinion on the basis of age.

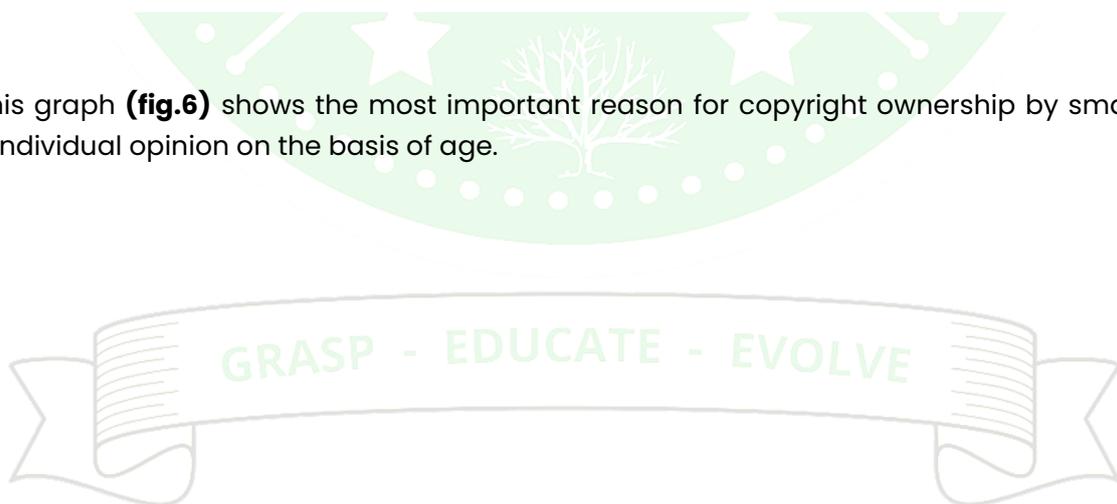
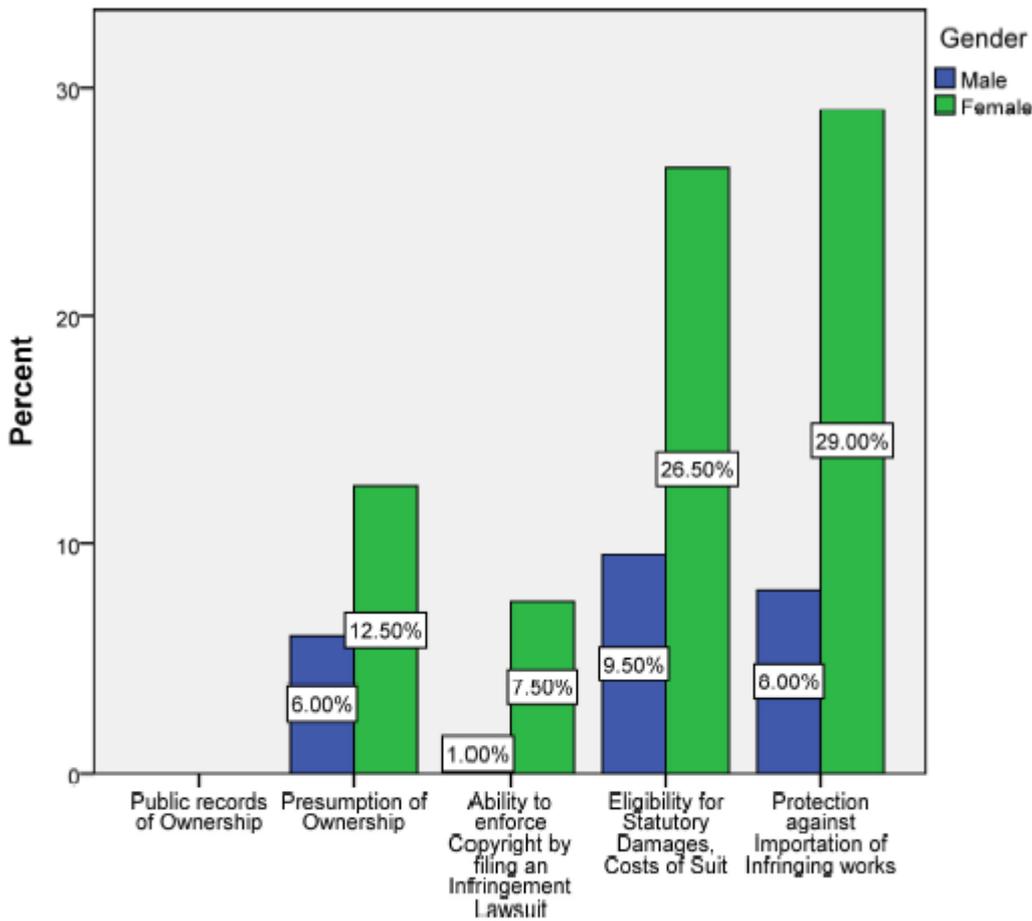


FIGURE 7



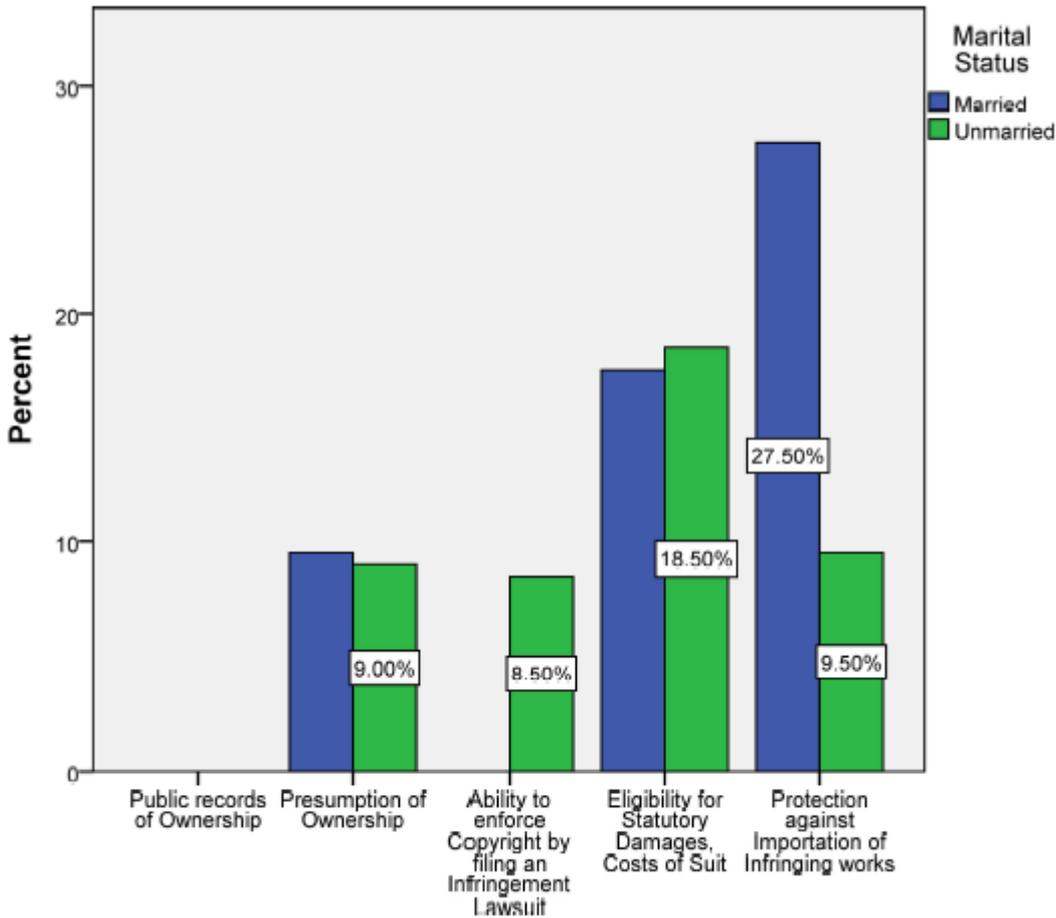
Which of the following is the most important reas...

LEGEND:

This graph (fig.7) shows the most important reason for copyright ownership by small entities and the individual opinion on the basis of gender.



FIGURE 8



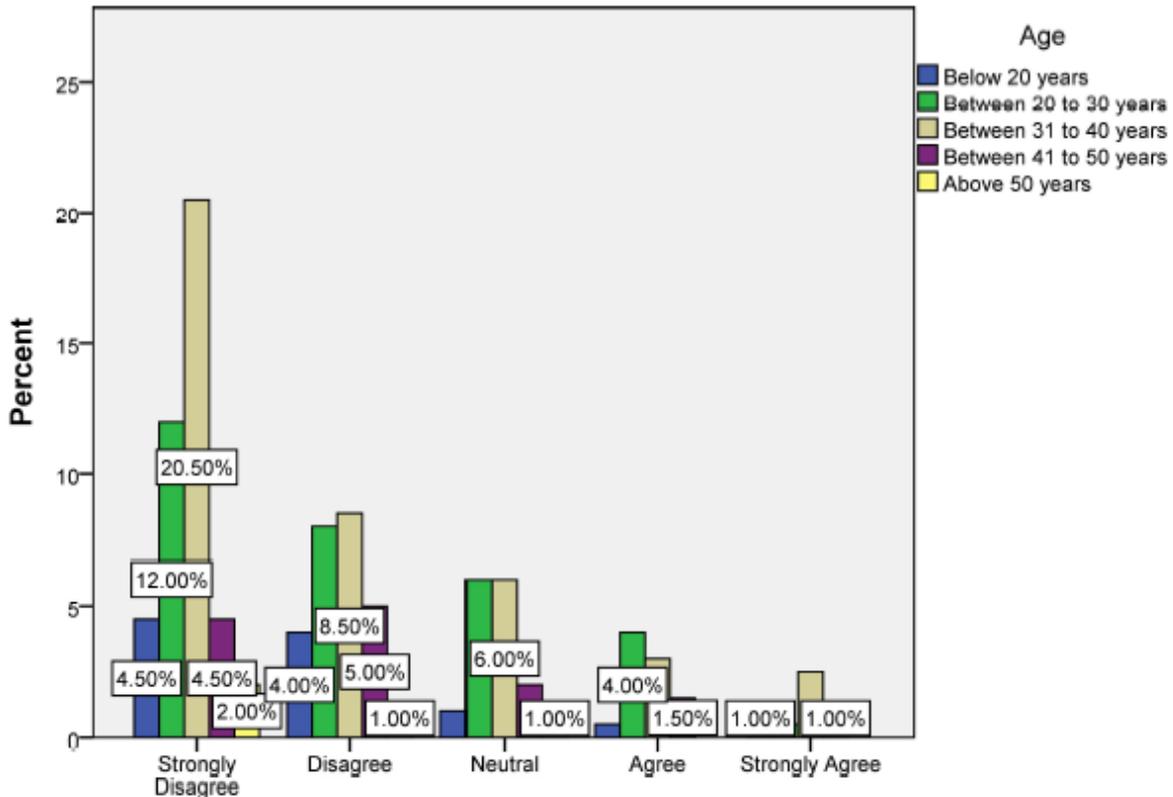
Which of the following is the most important reas...

LEGEND:

This graph (**fig.8**) shows the most important reason for copyright ownership by small entities and the individual opinion on the basis of marital status.



FIGURE 9



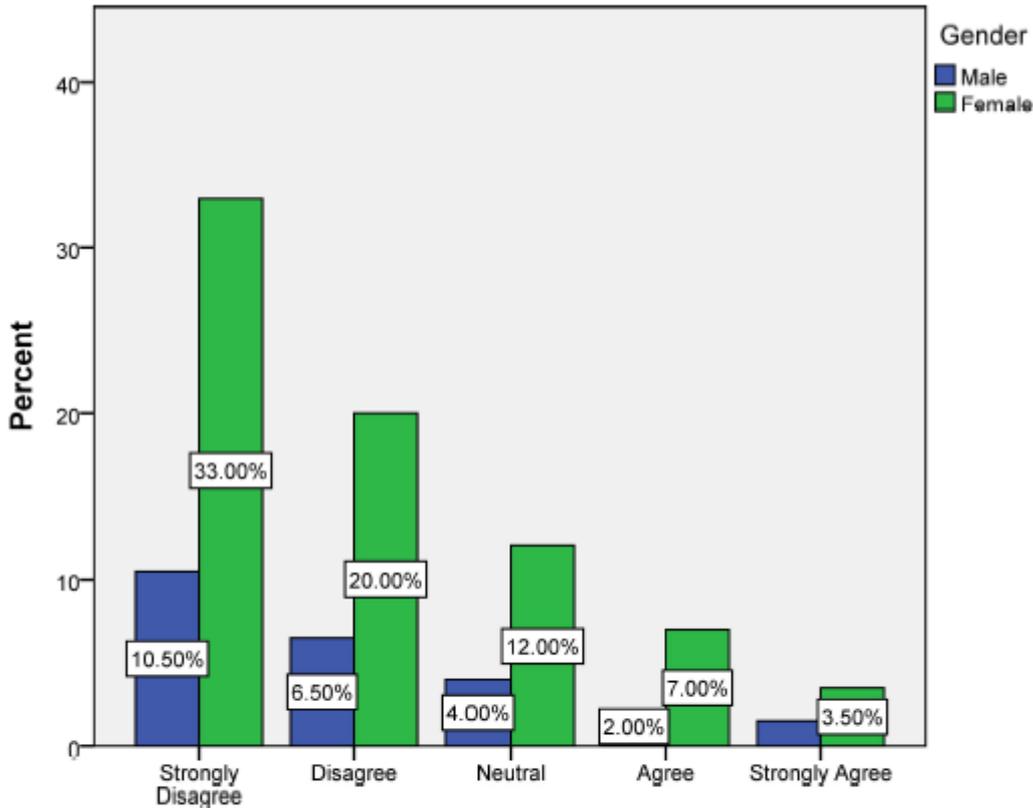
The use of copyright work without owner's permission is Copyright Infringement. A copyright owner can sue for an injunction to prohibit further unauthorised use of copyright materials by defendant, and to recover damages.

LEGEND:

This graph (fig.9) shows that the use of copyright work without owner's permission is Copyright Infringement where the copyright owner can sue for an injunction to prohibit further unauthorized use of copyright materials by the defendant, and to recover damages and the individual opinion on the basis of age.



FIGURE 10



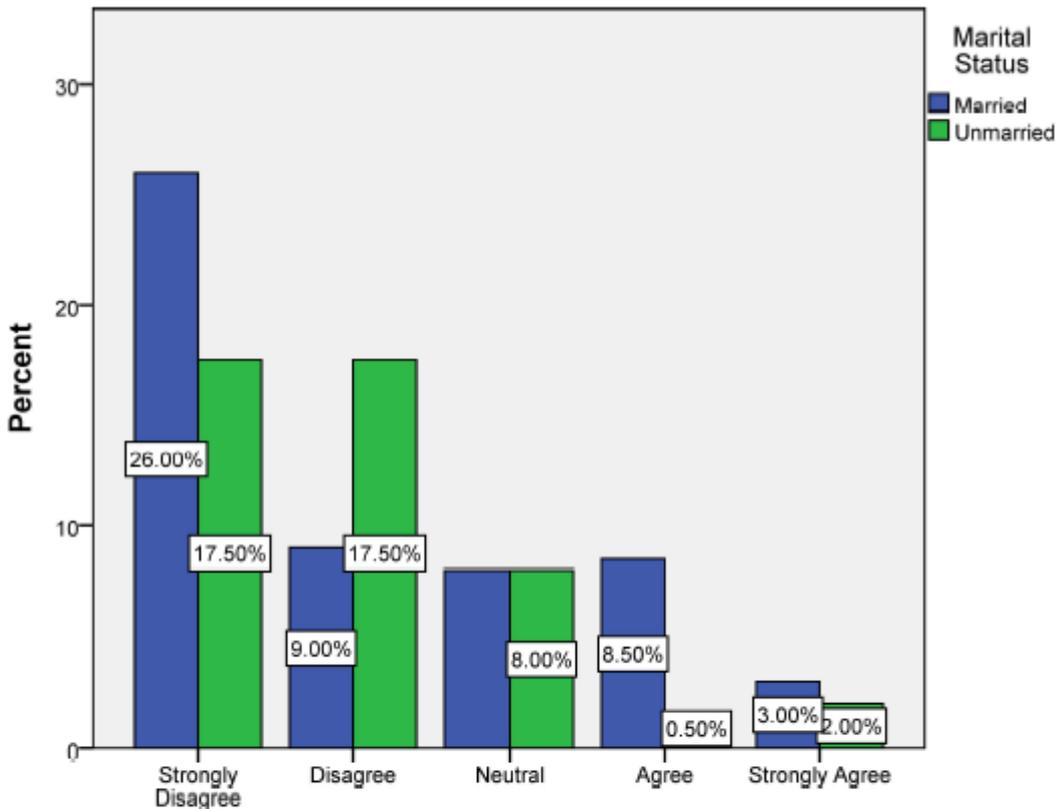
The use of copyright work without owner's permission is Copyright Infringement. A copyright owner can sue for an injunction to prohibit further unauthorised use of copyright materials by defendant, and to recover damages.

LEGEND:

This graph (fig.10) shows that the use of copyright work without owner's permission is Copyright Infringement where the copyright owner can sue for an injunction to prohibit further unauthorized use of copyright materials by the defendant, and to recover damages and the individual opinion on the basis of gender.



FIGURE 11



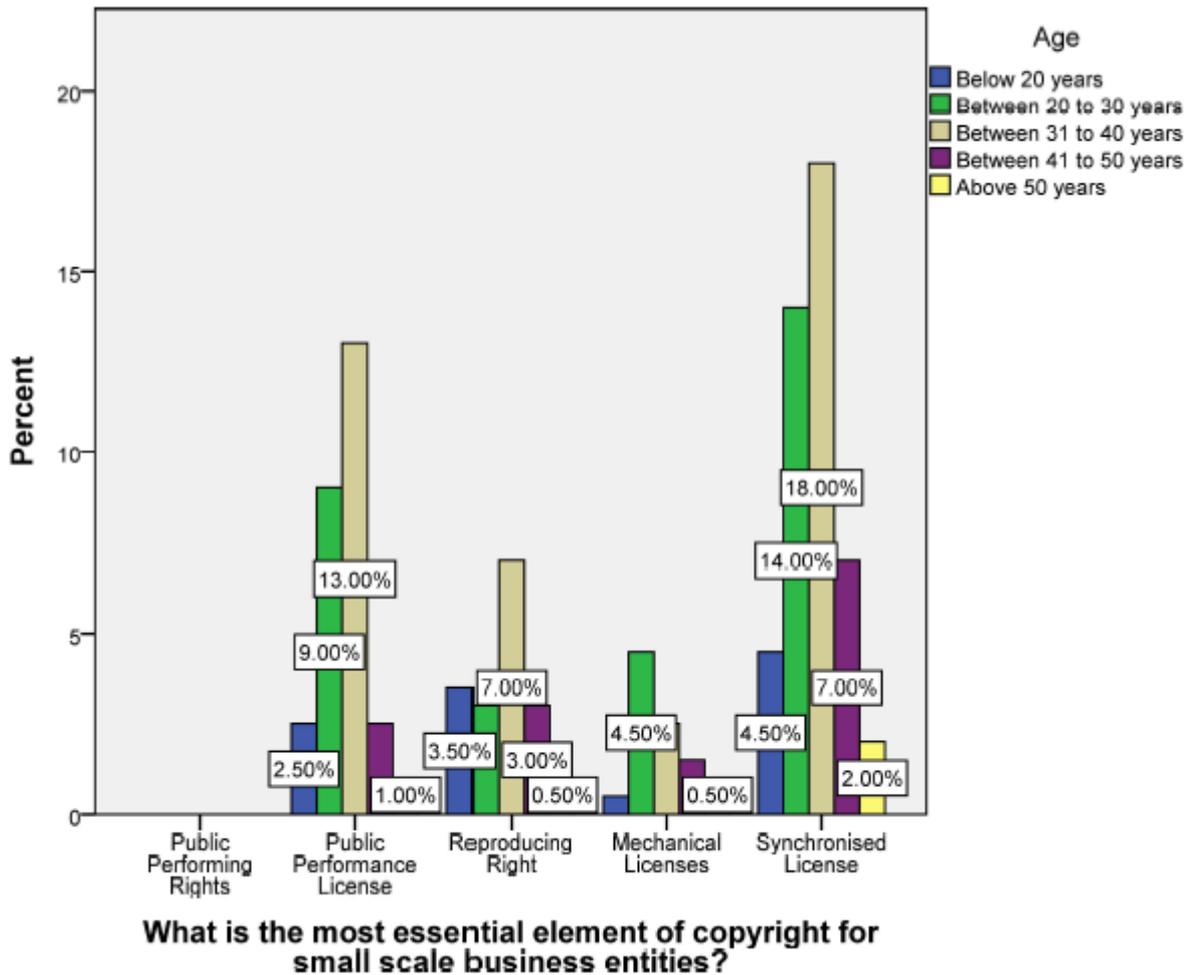
The use of copyright work without owner's permission is Copyright Infringement. A copyright owner can sue for an injunction to prohibit further unauthorised use of copyright materials by defendant, and to recover damages.

LEGEND:

This graph (fig.11) shows that the use of copyright work without owner's permission is Copyright Infringement where the copyright owner can sue for an injunction to prohibit further unauthorized use of copyright materials by the defendant, and to recover damages and the individual opinion on the basis of marital status.



FIGURE 12

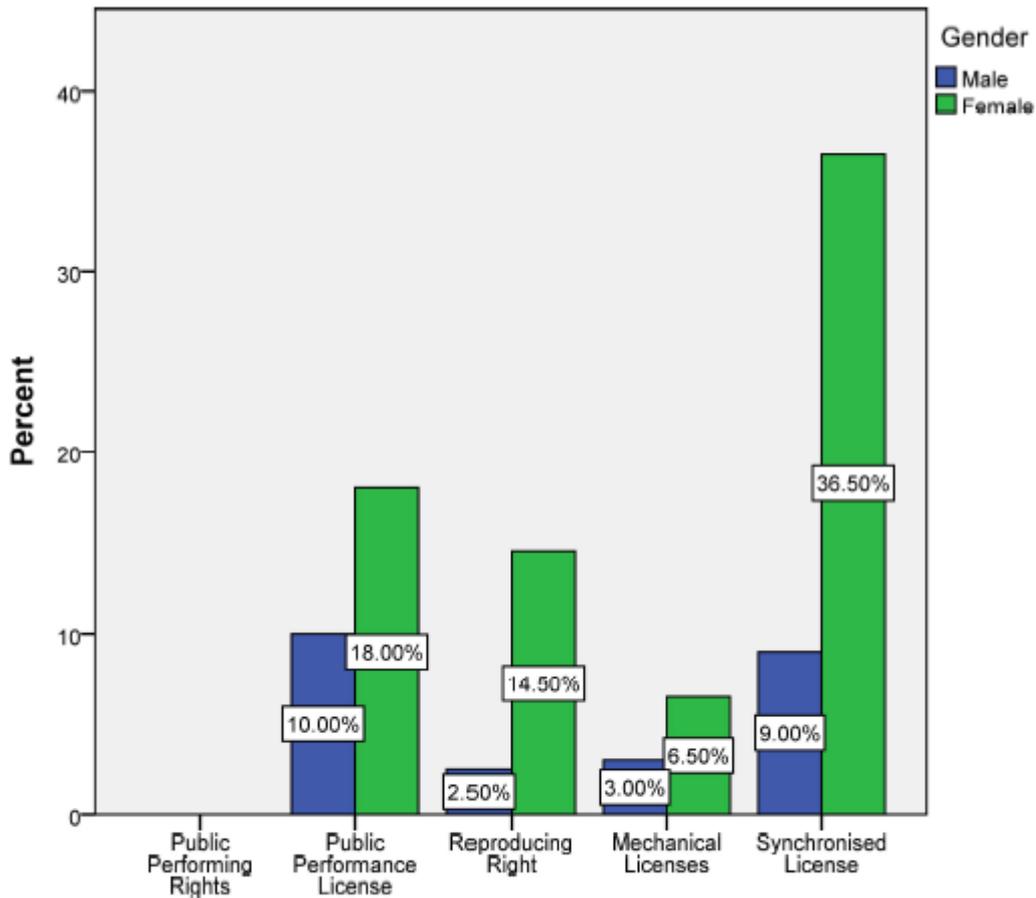


LEGEND:

This graph (fig.12) shows that the most essential element of copyright for small scale business entities and the individual opinion on the basis of age.



FIGURE 13



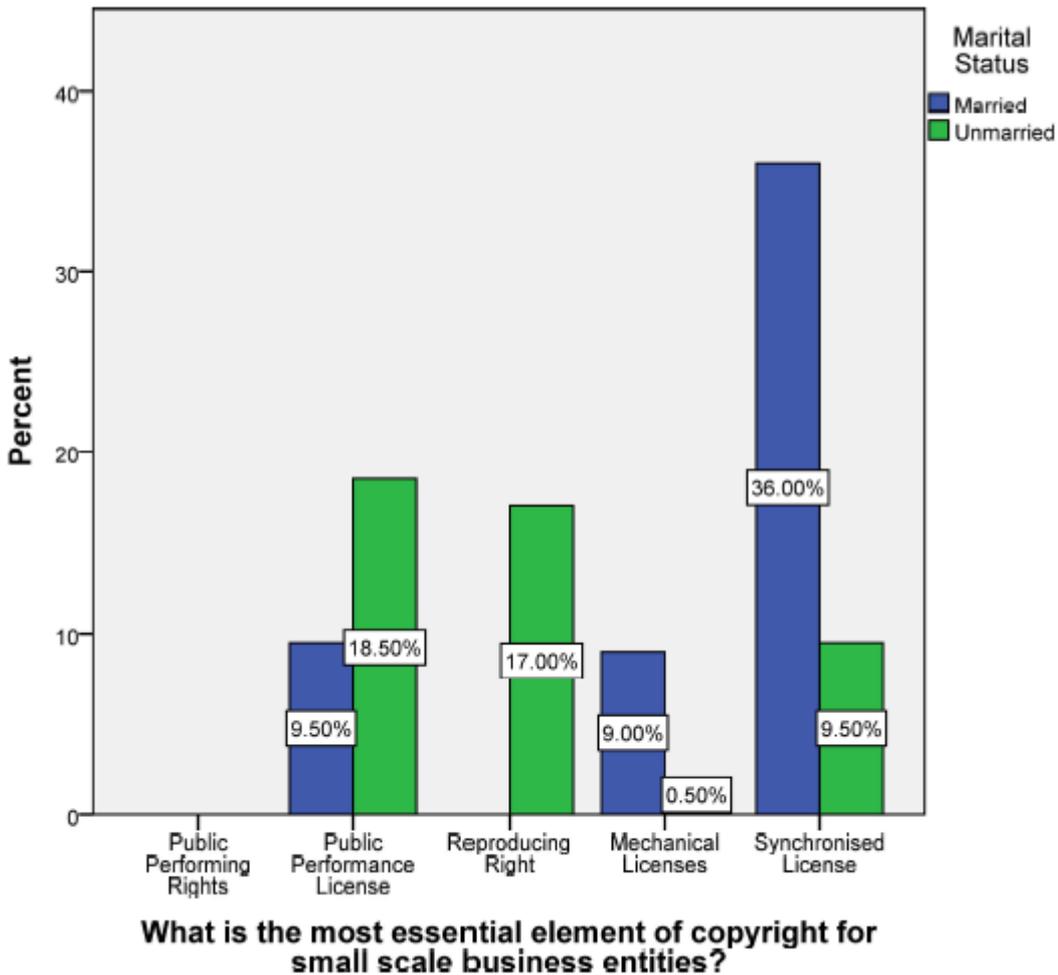
What is the most essential element of copyright for small scale business entities?

LEGEND:

This graph (**fig.13**) shows that the most essential element of copyright for small scale business entities and the individual opinion on the basis of gender.



FIGURE 14

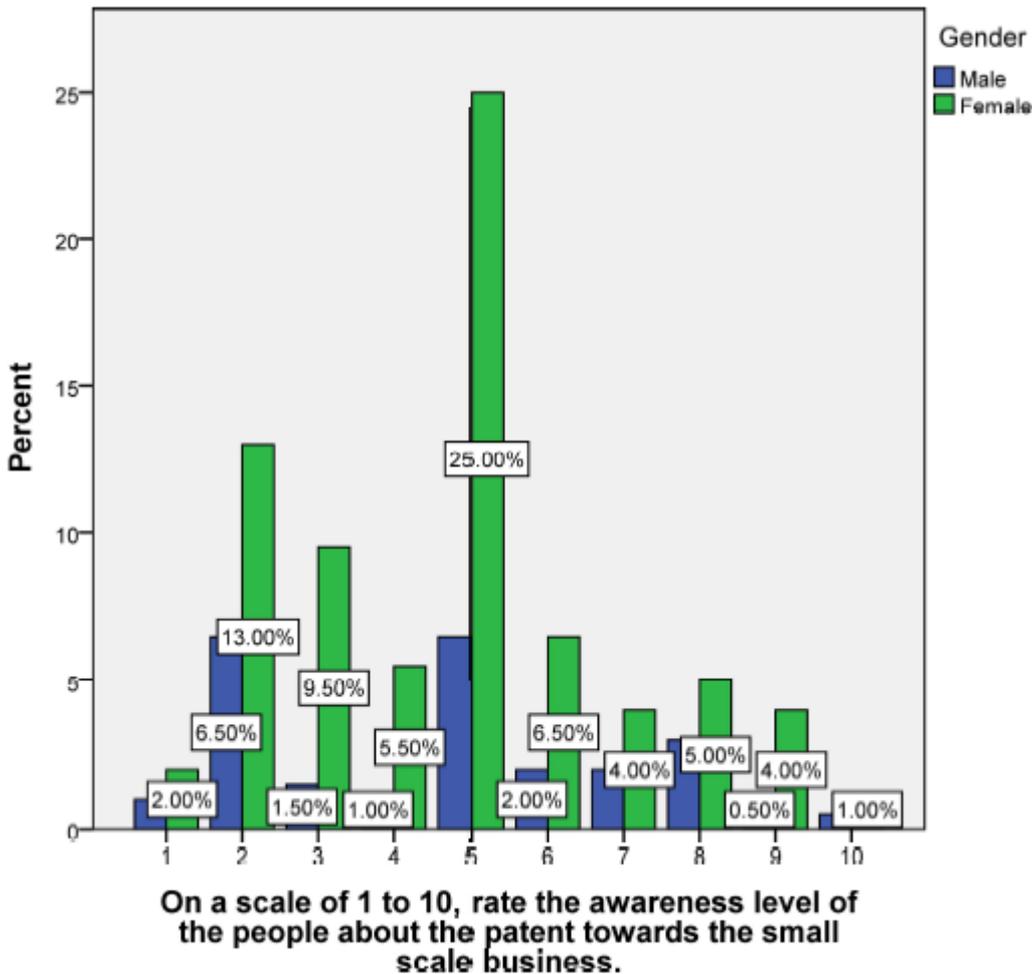


LEGEND:

This graph (**fig.14**) shows that the most essential element of copyright for small scale business entities and the individual opinion on the basis of marital status.



FIGURE 15



LEGEND:

This graph (fig.15) shows the awareness level of the people about the patent towards the small scale business and the individual opinion on the basis of gender.

RESULT:

In fig.1, the graph says that the people who are between the age of 31 to 40 have shown more responses towards the research question that copyright ownership is necessary for the small scale business or entities and most stated that yes the copyright ownership is necessary for the small scale business entities. In fig.2, the graph says that the people who are female have shown more responses towards the research question the copyright ownership is necessary for the small scale business or entities and most stated that yes the copyright ownership is necessary for the small scale business entities.

In fig.3, the graph says that the people who have finished or studying Ph.D/Diploma have shown more responses towards the research question the copyright ownership is necessary for the small scale business or entities and most stated that yes the copyright ownership is necessary for the small scale business entities. In fig.4, the graph says that the people who are students have shown more responses towards the research question that copyright ownership is necessary for the small scale business or entities and most stated that yes the copyright ownership is necessary for the small scale business entities. In fig.5, the graph says that

the people who are married have shown more responses towards the research question that copyright ownership is necessary for the small scale business or entities and most stated that yes the copyright ownership is necessary for the small scale business entities. In **fig.6**, the graph says that the people who are between the age of 31 to 40 have shown more responses towards the research question that the most important reason for copyright ownership by small entities or business and stated that the protection against the importation of infringement works is the most important reason for copyright ownership by small entities. In **fig.7**, the graph says that the people who are females have shown more responses towards the research question that the most important reason for copyright ownership by small entities or businesses and stated that the protection against the importation of infringement works is the most important reason for copyright ownership by small entities. In **fig.8**, the graph says that the people who are married have shown more responses towards the research question that the most important reason for copyright ownership by small entities or business and stated that the protection against the importation of infringement works is the most important reason for copyright ownership by small entities. In **fig.9**, the graph says that the people who are between the age of 31 to 40 years have shown more responses towards the research question the use of copyright work without owner's permission is Copyright Infringement where the copyright owner can sue for an injunction to prohibit further unauthorized use of copyright materials by defendant, and to recover damages and most strongly disagreed that the use of copyright work without owner's permission is Copyright Infringement where the copyright owner can sue for an injunction to prohibit further unauthorized use of copyright materials by defendant, and to recover damages. In **fig.10**, the graph says that the people who are female have shown more responses towards the research question the use of copyright work

without owner's permission is Copyright Infringement where the copyright owner can sue for an injunction to prohibit further unauthorized use of copyright materials by defendant, and to recover damages and most strongly disagreed that the use of copyright work without owner's permission is Copyright Infringement where the copyright owner can sue for an injunction to prohibit further unauthorized use of copyright materials by defendant, and to recover damages. In **fig.11**, the graph says that the people who are married have shown more responses towards the research question the use of copyright work without owner's permission is Copyright Infringement where the copyright owner can sue for an injunction to prohibit further unauthorized use of copyright materials by defendant, and to recover damages and most strongly disagreed that the use of copyright work without owner's permission is Copyright Infringement where the copyright owner can sue for an injunction to prohibit further unauthorized use of copyright materials by defendant, and to recover damages. In **fig.12**, the graph says that the people who are between the age of 31 to 40 years have shown more responses towards the research question that the most essential element of copyright for small scale business entities and most stated that the synchronized license is the most essential element of copyright for small scale business entities. In **fig.13**, the graph says that the people who are female have shown more responses towards the research question that the most essential element of copyright for small scale business entities and most stated that the synchronized license is the most essential element of copyright for small scale business entities. In **fig.14**, the graph says that the people who are married have shown more responses towards the research question that the most essential element of copyright for small scale business entities and most stated that the synchronized license is the most essential element of copyright for small scale business entities. In **fig.15**, the graph says that

the people who are female have shown more responses towards the research question that the awareness level of the people about the patent towards the small scale business and on an average of 5 the people are aware of the people about the patents towards the small scale businesses.

DISCUSSION:

In **Figure 1**, the data reveals that individuals aged between 31 to 40 exhibit a higher level of engagement with the research question concerning the necessity of copyright ownership for small-scale businesses. Most respondents in this age group strongly agree that copyright ownership is essential for small-scale business entities. This could be attributed to their experience and understanding of the benefits of copyright protection in safeguarding intellectual property for business purposes. **Figure 2** highlights that females have shown a greater interest in the topic of copyright ownership for small-scale businesses. The majority of female respondents assert that copyright ownership is indeed necessary for small-scale business entities. This gender-specific trend may be due to varying perspectives on entrepreneurship and intellectual property among different demographic groups. Moving to **Figure 3**, it becomes apparent that individuals with Ph.D. or Diploma qualifications are more inclined to emphasize the importance of copyright ownership for small-scale businesses. Most of these respondents agree that copyright ownership is necessary. This inclination might stem from their deeper knowledge of intellectual property rights and their implications for business development. **Figure 4** demonstrates that students are particularly engaged with the research question on copyright ownership for small-scale businesses. The majority of student respondents agree that copyright ownership is essential for such entities. This could be related to their exposure to academic discussions and coursework related to intellectual property, which makes them more aware of its significance. In **Figure 5**,

it is evident that married individuals exhibit a higher level of interest in the topic of copyright ownership for small-scale businesses. Most married respondents agree that copyright ownership is necessary for such businesses. This could be linked to their potential involvement in family-owned or partnership-based small-scale businesses, where copyright protection may have more relevance. **Figure 6** delves into the reasons behind copyright ownership for small entities. Respondents aged 31 to 40 are inclined to believe that protection against the importation of infringement works is the most crucial reason for copyright ownership by small entities. This may indicate their concern about international competition and the need to protect their intellectual property from unauthorized imports. **Figure 7**, which focuses on females, mirrors the trend observed in Figure 6. Female respondents also emphasize the importance of protecting against the importation of infringement works as the primary reason for copyright ownership by small entities. This alignment of views with Figure 6 suggests a consensus on this aspect among these demographic groups. **Figure 8**, centered on married individuals, reaffirms the belief that protection against the importation of infringement works is the most important reason for copyright ownership by small entities. This consensus across different demographic groups highlights the significance attached to safeguarding intellectual property from unauthorized imports. In **Figure 9**, respondents aged 31 to 40 strongly disagree that the use of copyright work without the owner's permission constitutes copyright infringement. This may indicate a potential misunderstanding of copyright laws among this age group or a belief in more permissive usage rights. **Figure 10**, which focuses on females, exhibits a similar trend to Figure 9. Female respondents also strongly disagree with the notion that using copyright work without the owner's permission constitutes infringement. This alignment of views underscores the need for education and awareness regarding

copyright laws. **Figure 11**, pertaining to married individuals, further emphasizes the disagreement with the idea of copyright infringement. Married respondents also strongly disagree with the concept that unauthorized use of copyright materials constitutes infringement. This trend suggests a broader need for public education on copyright laws and their implications. In **Figure 12**, individuals aged 31 to 40 assert that the synchronized license is the most essential element of copyright for small-scale business entities. This could indicate their recognition of the significance of synchronization rights in the context of multimedia and entertainment businesses. **Figure 13**, focusing on females, reveals a similar perspective. Female respondents also consider the synchronized license as the most essential element of copyright for small-scale businesses. This alignment highlights the importance of synchronization rights, particularly in industries where female respondents may have more significant representation. **Figure 14**, concerning married individuals, reinforces the belief that the synchronized license is the most crucial element of copyright for small-scale businesses. This consistency of views across demographic groups suggests a shared understanding of the significance of synchronization rights in various business contexts. Finally, in **Figure 15**, it is evident that females are more aware of patents' relevance to small-scale businesses, with an average rating of 5 indicating moderate awareness. This gender-specific awareness trend could be attributed to varying exposure and interest in intellectual property matters.

LIMITATIONS:

One the major limitations of the study in the sample frame. There is a major constraint in the sample frame as it is limited to a small area. Thus, it proves to be difficult to explore it to the large population. Another limitation is the sample size of 203 which cannot be used to assume the thinking of the entire population in a particular country, state, or city.

SUGGESTION:

This Study suggests that if a small entity owns a copyright then it can be able to exercise all the benefits that One can use, reuse and reproduce the copies and can sell the copies of the work that is copyrighted. One can deal in the imports or exports of whole or part of the work with copyright protection. One is liberated to create any derivative work from the copyrighted work. One can openly exhibit his work with copyright protection. One can sell or pass on the rights of the work to the other person with copyright protection. One can deal in transmitting or the display of work by radio or video with copyright protection. Registration and entitlement to copyright will display the validity of your copyright if it is registered within a period of five years of publication. This can help avert future challenges to your work related rights.

CONCLUSION:

Copyright protection creates a public record of the ownership by the copyright holder. Copyright protection enables the holder of the copyright to take legal action against infringers in a court. If the legal action is taken before or within a certain period from the date of publication, it enables adequate evidence in court relating to the validity of the copyright and the facts that are stated in the certificate of copyright. If registration is made within a short span of time of the person's work or at any time prior to the infringement of the copyrighted work, the copyright owner is permitted to claim statutory damages in a high court. Without the process registration, only an award related to actual damages and profits will be made available, and these can be quite complicated to prove in a court of law. Permits the copyright owner to record the registration with Indian Customs to help in protection against the importation of infringing copies into India. Copyright protection provides a very important motivation for the creation of several intellectual works. Devoid of copyright protection, it would be simple for others to take

advantage of these works without paying any royalties or remuneration to the title-holder of the work. Copyright, therefore, encourages enterprise and enables an encouraging climate to motivate economic activity. Copyright protection renders benefits in the form of economic rights which entitles the creators to exercise control over use of their literary and artistic material in various ways such as producing copies, performing in public, broadcasting, use on-line/on the internet, etc. and to avail an appropriate economic reward.

REFERENCES:

1. Mehta, M. C. "Growth of Intellectual Property copyright in India." *Acta Jurídica* (1999): 71.
2. Agarwal, V. K. "Intellectual Property laws in India: challenges for enforcement." *Bulletin of the National Institute of Ecology* 15 (2005): 227-238.
3. Singh, Shashi Bala. "Act and Policies for Intellectual Property in India." *Indian Journal of Human Relations* 53.1 (2019): 156-163.
4. Chakravarty, Bhaskar Kumar. "Intellectual Property: Indian Constitution and Judiciary." *Journal of the Indian Law Institute* 48.1 (2006): 99-105.
5. Saini, Shree Ram. "Intellectual Property Protection and Judicial Trends: A Critical Analysis." *Intellectual Property Ethics and Law*: 51.
6. Pal, Arjun. "The Evolution of India's Intellectual Property Copyright and the Role of the Judiciary." Available at SSRN 3492633 (2018).
7. Bandi, Madhusudan. "Forest Conservation, Tribals and a Decade of the Forest Rights Act in India." *Mainstream* (2017).
8. Panchori, Diya. "Intellectual Property Issues: An Analysis of Climate Goals in India." *Jus Corpus LJ* 2 (2021): 25.
9. SARAVANAN, VELAYUTHAM, and VELAYUTHAM SARAVANAN. "Intellectual Property History of Tamil Nadu State, Law and Decline of Forest and Tribals, 1950–2000 The earlier version of the article presented in absence at the panel on Intellectual Property History and Politics in South Asia sponsored by South Asia Council part of Association for Asian Studies (AAS) Conference, held at Chicago on 31 March–3 April 2005. My sincere thanks are to the Association for Asian Studies and South Asia Council for their kind encouragement. I thank Professors K. Sivaramakrishnan, Douglas E. Haynes" (2007).
10. Dhall, Amit. "Intellectual Property Protection Laws and Sustainable Development in India." *Conservation, Sustainability, and Intellectual Property Justice in India* (2020): 1.
11. Misra, Virendra, and S. D. Pandey. "Hazardous waste, impact on health and Intellectual Property for development of better waste management strategies in future in India." *Intellectual Property international* 31.3 (2005): 417-431.
12. Saheb, Syed Ussain, Sepuri Seshaiha, and Buddolla Viswanath. "Intellectual Property and their legal issues in India." *International Research Journal of Intellectual Property Sciences* 1.3 (2012): 44-51.
13. Sivaramakrishnan, Kalyankrishnan. "Intellectual Property, law, and democracy in India." *The Journal of Asian Studies* 70.4 (2011): 905-928.
14. Ahuja, Vibha. "Regulation of emerging gene technologies in India." *BMC proceedings*. Vol. 12. No. 8. BioMed Central, 2018.
15. Niyati, Mahajan. "Judicial activism for Intellectual Property protection in India." *International Research Journal of social sciences* 4.4 (2015): 7-14.

16. Ramesh, Jairam. "The two cultures revisited: the Intellectual Property-development debate in India." *Economic and Political Weekly* (2010): 13-16.
17. Nomani, Zafar Mahfooz. "The human right to Intellectual Property in India: legal precepts and judicial doctrines in critical perspective." *Asia Pac. J. Envtl. L.* 5 (2000): 113.
18. Reddy, K. N., and C. Sudhakar Reddy. "First red list of medicinal plants of Andhra Pradesh, India-conservation assessment and management planning." *Ethnobotanical leaflets* 2008.1 (2008): 12.
19. Sudha, M. Chaithanya, S. Ravichandran, and R. Sakthivadivel. "Water bodies protection index for assessing the sustainability status of lakes under the influence of urbanization: A case study of south Chennai, India." *Intellectual Property, development and sustainability* 15.5 (2013): 1157-1171.
20. Santhiya, G., C. Lakshumanan, and S. Muthukumar. "Mapping of landuse/landcover changes of Chennai coast and issues related to coastal Intellectual Property using remote sensing and GIS." *International Journal of Geomatics and geosciences* 1.3 (2010): 563.

GRASP - EDUCATE - EVOLVE