

Influence of Copyright Act 2004 on the Provision of Information Resources in Academic Law Libraries in North Central, Nigeria.

Raphael, Gabriel Okplogidi

Head of Law Library
Benue State University, Makurdi
Email: Okplogidi@gmail.com

Agada, Eric Ojibo

Head, College of Veterinary Library,
Federal University of Agriculture, Makurdi
Email: ericagada41@gmail.com

Tofi, Simon Ternenge

Librarian II
Benue State School of Nusing, Makurdi
Email: ternengetofi@gmail.com

Abstract - *This study examined the influence of Copyright Act, 2004 on the provision of information resources in academic law libraries in North Central Nigeria. Descriptive survey research design was adopted for the study. The study surveyed 303 respondents (comprising 13 staff and 290 {500-level} law students). The sample was drawn across five academic law libraries in North Central Nigeria. Questionnaire was used as instrument for data collection for the study. Descriptive statistical tools such as tables, frequencies and percentages were employed for data presentation and analysis, while chi-square statistic was used for the test of hypothesis at 0.05 level of significance.. The study found out that staff and students of academic law libraries in North Central Nigeria are aware of the relevant provisions of the Copyright Act, 2004 as it relates to provision of information resources in the law libraries. Findings of the study also revealed that academic law libraries in North Central Nigeria are aware of the provisions of the Copyright Act, 2004 and same influences the provision of information resources and services in those libraries. However, the study revealed that, there is partial observance and enforcement of the provisions of the Act. This largely is as a result of some of the challenges identified during the course of the study. These challenges as revealed by the study include: lack of proper organization of right owners in various aspects of intellectual property industry, lack of legal education on implication of intellectual property, lack of professional specialisation in the practice of intellectual property, globalisation and technology, dynamic nature of intellectual property, poor judicial sympathy and difficulty in negotiating licensing agreement for online databases. Finally, recommendations were made based on the findings of the study.*

Keywords: Copyright Act 2004, Information Resources, Academic Law Libraries.

Introduction

It is trite that the basic distinction between man and animals is our ability to reason hence man is a rational being. As a result of one's ability to reason, knowledge is developed. This

leads to the materialization of creative, innovative and inventive works. The Library serves as the store house of knowledge and plays an essential role in enhancing teaching and learning especially in tertiary institutions. For those who wish to be trained as lawyers or for researchers who have interest in the study of law in tertiary institutions, academic law libraries are key to achieving their desired objective.

Academic law libraries are libraries that are created and attached to faculties or schools of law in universities and law schools. Academic law libraries in faculties of law at Nigerian Universities are referred to as specialized libraries because they are established to service the needs of legal professionals. The libraries are established to support teaching, learning and research among law teachers or faculty members, students and other staff of the law faculty. Academic law library according to Omekwu (2007) serves staff and students of the law faculty. The author further explained that depending on the organizational structure of the larger university library, the academic law library may be a specialized branch of the university library. In a bid to achieving this, academic law libraries provide different kinds of legal information materials and services for the purposes of making them available to users of the library and members of the general public who are at the present or in the future interested in the study of law. The way and manner in which information resources in the Academic Law Libraries are acquired and utilized in Nigeria is governed and influenced by Law. Prominent among these laws is the Copyright Act, 2004. Observance of the law enables Academic Law Libraries to promote the interest of the authors while enhancing teaching, learning and research by stakeholders in the field of law.

It follows therefore that, Academic law library resources provision has to do with the acquisition or donation of holdings of an academic law library. The holdings are information carriers which contain information for users information needs. The holdings could be in print, non -print or electronic format. The American Bar Association (2015) for instance, insists that law school's libraries collections must include among its holdings all reported federal court decisions and reported decisions of the highest appellate court of each state, all current codes and session laws, and at least one current annotated code for each state, all current published treaties and international agreements of the United States; all published regulations (codified and uncodified) of the federal government and the codified regulations of the state in which the law school is located; those federal and state administrative decisions appropriate to the programmes of the law school; U.S congressional materials appropriate to the programs of the law school; significant secondary works necessary to support the programmes of the law school and those tools such as citatory and periodical indexes, necessary to identify primary and secondary legal information and update primary legal information. Nwezeh and Shabi (2011) further maintain that professional librarians have continued the struggle of collecting and organizing printed and other forms of recorded knowledge in order to satisfy both present and future users. The provision of these materials by the academic law libraries enables academic law libraries to better serve their users. The process of acquiring legal information resources either primary or secondary is greatly influenced by the Copyright Act, since heads of Academic Law Libraries are not allowed by law to willfully acquire pirated legal information resources.

Nevertheless, the above mentioned information materials include both the copyrighted and public domain materials. According to Gasaway (2003), library collections house both copyrighted and public domain materials and their missions are to make those works available to students and faculty members in support of teaching, learning, research and scholarship. Some of these copyrighted works are owned by faculty members, universities

and publishers, but academic libraries also create copyrighted works. According to Utor (2004) the provision of information especially in the legal profession has grown to both political and social responsibility for its users. It appears that this responsibility will continue to grow with increases in the production of information and the number of its users. It is therefore pertinent to note that in the provision of these information resources and services, there is need to examine how the rights of authors and other copyright owners are protected by both the managers of academic law libraries and the users of same, hence, copyright. Academic Law Libraries perform the functions of any Law Library. This basically provides the indices for its operations. Law libraries provide convenient access to legal information resources in diverse formats to support teaching, learning and research and promote growth in the field of law. It is also pertinent to note that Law libraries manage the information resources available to them to ensure long-term preservation and appropriate use with respect to copyright protection. This function is greatly influenced by law particularly the copyright Act.

Copyright is generally a form of legal protection provided by the laws of the state to authors of original works of scholarship such as literary, dramatic, musical, and artistic and other intellectual works. It grants the creator of an idea (creator of an original work) exclusive right to use and distribute its idea or work for a number of years. Reitz as cited by Shidi and Adeoti (2011) defined copy right as the exclusive rights granted by a government to an author, editor, compiler, playwright, publisher or distributor to publish, sell or distribute copies of literary, musical, dramatic, artistic or other works within certain limitations.(These limitations include fair use and granting license to applicants where due process is followed). These rights are usually only for a limited period of time. Copyright provides the holder with a suite of exclusive rights: the right to reproduce, to make derivative works, to distribute, to publicly perform and to display (Davis, 2013).

In contemporary times, students and scholars want to access quality information from their home, offices, coffee shops and other internet connected areas. Digitization and electronic communication makes this possible and academic libraries certainly feel the pressure to improve electronic holdings and service delivery. This forms part of the challenges imposed by the Copyright Act, 2004 since the law was not enacted bearing in mind the era of information explosion and how it influences the provision of information resources especially in Academic Law Libraries in Nigeria.

In Academic Law Libraries, users of the library comprise law students, law teachers, legal practitioners and other researchers who have interest in any law related principle or theory. The Law Librarian and other staff of Academic Law Libraries provide the need services and access to information resources needed by the above users. The staff of Academic Law Libraries and registered 500 level law students form the subject of this research.

This work therefore seeks to x-ray the influence of the extant law that is the Copyright Act which protects the rights of holders of a copyrighted work in relation to Academic Law Libraries responsibility of providing the desired legal information resources to enhance the teaching and learning of law in tertiary institutions in North Central Nigeria. This is justifiable in view of the fact that legal information resources are expensive to purchase and above all staff of the academic law libraries need to ensure that they obey the tenets of the law while discharging their duties to users of their libraries. They also have the responsibility of ensuring that the information resources and services they provide does not impact negatively on owners of copyrighted materials.

In other words, the Copyright Act may be said to have impacted negatively on the provision of resources in academic libraries as issues relating to piracy, plagiarism and defamatory information resources are prohibited under the law; hence the motivation for this study.

Statement of the Problem

Information resources provision is one of the major activities and services provided by academic law libraries. This is because academic law libraries cannot exist without information resources provision. Availability of resources in academic law libraries enhances efficient service provision in all ramifications. Consequently, information resources provision is guided or protected by law to enable authors and creators of ideas use and distribute their ideas or works for a number of years. Where the provisions of the law are adhered to strictly, the authors or creators of copyrighted works will benefit from it both economically and socially. They will be able to make profit for the publication of their work and also gain societal recognition as authors. This could also lead to development as more people will be encouraged to put in efforts in concretizing their ideas thereby bringing about societal transformation and development.

Nevertheless, it has been observed that no known empirical investigation is found on the influence of Copyright Act 2004 on the provision of information resources in academic law libraries in North Central Nigeria to the best of the researcher's knowledge. Available literature only shows generally the rights of authors, the liabilities of information providers in relation to usage of the information resources. In view of the above, it has become imperative to pose the question of: what is the influence of Copyright Act, 2004 on the provision of information resources in academic law libraries in North Central Nigeria? The study therefore seeks to ascertain answers to the above posed question.

Furthermore, the Copyright Act has with it some attendant restrictions that makes it difficult for academic law libraries in North Central Nigeria to provide the desired information resources. The Act seeks to prevent piracy and reproduction of published works without prior consent of the owners. However, law information resources are expensive and especially original copies. Hence, the prevention of piracy by the Act in itself creates a problem of scarcity of information resources in academic law library. This in turn affects the services provided in these libraries. It has become imperative therefore to investigate this phenomenon with the view to proffering solutions to this problem.

Objectives of the study

The main purpose of this study is to determine the influence of Copyright Act, 2004 on the provision of information resources in academic law libraries in North Central Nigeria. This study specifically seeks to:

1. Examine the relevant provisions of Copyright Act, 2004 regarding information resources provision in Academic Law Libraries in North Central Nigeria.
2. Determine the influence of Copyright Act, 2004 on the provision of information resources in academic law libraries in North Central Nigeria.
3. Identify the challenges the Copyright Act impose on the provision of information resources in academic law libraries in North Central Nigeria.

Research Questions

The following research questions guided the study:

1. What are the relevant provisions of Copyright Act, 2004 regarding information resources provision in Academic Law Libraries in North Central Nigeria?
2. What is the influence of Copyright Act 2004 on the provision of information resources in academic law libraries in North Central Nigeria?
3. To what extent can the challenges the Copyright Act impose on the provision of information resources in academic law libraries in North Central Nigeria be examined?

Hypothesis

The following null hypothesis was formulated and tested at 0.05 levels of significance:

H₀₁: There is no significant influence of Copyright Act, 2004 on resources provision in academic law libraries in North Central Nigeria.

Scope of the study

The study was limited to North Central Nigeria with focus on both Federal and State Universities that operate Academic Law Libraries in their respective tertiary institutions. Two Federal and three state Universities that is University of Ilorin and Federal University of Jos where there are faculties of Law and Benue, Kogi and Nasarawa State Universities were the focus of this work. Specifically, the study was limited to the influence of Copyright Act 2004 on the provision of library resources in academic law libraries in the area (North Central Nigeria).

Review of Related Literature

Empirical studies have been conducted on coyright Act 2004 on the provsion of information resources in academic law libraries both within and outside Nigeria.

In this regard, Ahmadu (2014) assess the contributions of the Nigerian copyright commission towards controlling book piracy in Nigeria. The findings showed that: high cost of original books, get- rich-quick syndromes, and scarcity of original books as reasons for the piracy in Nigeria. The findings also revealed that educational books, religious books, trade books, recreational books and reference books are the types of books being pirated. However, educational books are the most pirated books while recreational and reference books are least pirated books. It also discovered that publishers were not satisfied with the effectiveness of copyright enforcement comprises of; raids, arrest and prosecution in controlling the menace of book piracy. It also revealed that there was inadequate public enlightenment campaign through the channels of radio, television, print media, and internet among other means of public awareness creation. The study discovered that book piracy affects investment in publishing business; discourage creativity among Nigerians; increased unemployment in publishing sector; lowers profitability to publishing companies and revenue generation to government. Based on the findings of the study, it is concluded that the measures employed by the commission in the selected states did not meet the needs and aspirations of the publishers as such they were not satisfied with the effectiveness of the measures in controlling book piracy. The research recommends among others that public awareness campaign regarding the importance of copyright should be conducted regularly using all

possible means of mass media. Publishing companies should make books available to the people so as to prevent the pirates from using any opportunity resulted by lack of stock at the wake of high demand in the markets. Similarly, copyright enforcement such as raids should be strengthen and conducted regularly in order to expose pirates at their hotbeds.

Nigerian Copyright Commission (2008) surveyed copyright piracy in Nigeria. The purpose of the study was to restore the image of Nigeria as a country that upholds the ideals of creativity and abhors international crimes. Results showed that most Nigerians are opposed to copyright piracy. Also that copyright piracy is unjustifiable. High awareness of copyright law was further indicated by 72.24% of respondents who said they had knowledge of the existence of the copyright piracy law but this knowledge did not translate to compliance with the law due to lax enforcement. The widest public education medium was revealed to be the mass media as about 41% of the respondents got to know about copyright piracy through radio/television, 25% through newspapers/magazines and 14% through NCC campaigns. Results further revealed that pirated books were found to be differentiated based on the poor quality of production whereas most respondents have no idea of how to differentiate pirated software from the original. The stakeholders in the intellectual property business are seriously affected through loss of financial benefits in their creative benefits, poor financial returns on their investment in the original and loss of value for money put on a product that hardly serves the purpose and does not endure. It also affect the government in the area of loss of tax revenue, discouragement of investment of investment as creativity diminishes, bad image for the country and loss of cultural identity and values. Ineffectiveness of copyright law is a direct consequence of poor enforcement and weak regulatory framework and strategy from relevant agencies. Collaboration of NCC with stakeholders was found to be a mere as 42% indicated gap in community effort against piracy. Foreign sources of pirated products elicited by the study include Singapore, China, Malaysia, USA, India and UK.

Omoba and Omoba (2009) studied copyright: influence on the use of information resources in Nigeria. The study investigates the extent to which copyright law protects information products used in Nigeria and how it influences the use of information resources. Results showed that copyright law gives protection to authors/creators of information resources. This is essential for authors who are the main part of the development of a society, through education or entertainment. Information resources are available. Responses also revealed that most users of information resources have knowledge of copyright law and also agreed with the provisions of the law relating to copyrights under Nigerian law. Based on this, the works used were acknowledged or cited to give recognition to the creator or author. Findings also showed a significant relationship between copyright, product use and author's benefits.

Isiakpona (2012) examined the perception of Undergraduate Students of University of Ibadan and concluded that the level of awareness of copyright laws by undergraduate students is considerably high (about 85%) but the knowledge on the provisions of the copyright laws on the use of printed/literary materials is low among the undergraduate in the University of Ibadan The study also revealed that majority of undergraduate students infringe on copyright laws mostly through photocopying and the major reason for infringement of these laws by undergraduates is because of the high cost of purchasing.

It was also observed that majority of the undergraduate students infringe on copyright law as a result of the non-availability of printed learning resources and majority of the undergraduate students infringe on copyright laws as a result of the high cost of purchasing printed learning resources, this finding varies from the study carried out by Ogunrombi and

Bello (1999), which revealed that majority of undergraduate students infringe on copyright as a result of scarcity of these printed resources. He also showed that there is a negative correlation between the undergraduate students' awareness level of copyright laws and the level of adherence to the provisions of the copyright law for the use of printed/literary resources, meaning that the undergraduate students have a reasonable level of knowledge of the dictates of the copyright law but still go ahead to infringe on these laws the infringement of Copyright laws has a negative effect on the educational system in the country; the author of literary materials do not get motivation to produce more materials and this leads to a shortage of learning resources in the tertiary institution and hence it leads to a low academic performance by the students.

Aswath and Anjaneya (2016), studied copyright law and the academic libraries: a perspective. The purpose is to emphasize the significance of copyright laws in the academic environment. The origin of the copyright law dates back to 1662 or 1710 of Queen Anne who set a pattern for formal copyright statutes at the international level. In India, copyright regime came into practice with the Indian copyright act 1957, amended five times has richly influenced by British copyright act. But not many (even librarians) are aware of its existence and its enforcement, influence on library collection and library services. In India the legal position under the act is that only very specific activities are permitted as regards to libraries and library services and much needs to be done for copyright awareness. The study used general survey of literature and public opinion with regards to copyright issues. Findings: Not many were aware of the issues relating to copyright laws. It was therefore recommended that there should be massive awareness campaigns among the populace to educate people on issues relating to copyright.

Adetoro (2008) assessed acquisition and use of library resources at Tai Solarin College of Education (TASCED). The purpose of the study was to assess acquisition and use of library resources at Tai Solarin College of Education (TASCE) which has now been upgraded to Tai Solarin University of Education (TASUED). The study found that a low rate of acquisition during the period under study, while user visits, loans, and books and journals consulted increased steadily. The study recommends a prioritized and proactive acquisition policy for books and journals, improved user education, and current awareness service for students and staff.

Ugah (2008) studied availability and accessibility of information sources and the use of library services at Michael Okpara University of Agriculture. The purpose of the study was to determine t the author investigated the availability and accessibility of information sources and the use of library services in the university library, Michael University of Agriculture, Umudike, Abia State, Nigeria. The study revealed that information sources in the library are not readily available or easily accessible and concludes that the independent variables of availability and accessibility have influence on, and a significant relationship with, the use of library services.

Odu and Basse (2015) studied copyright legislation and the prevalence of book piracy in Calabar Metropolis in Nigeria. The respondents' level of awareness of copyright legislation and the consequences of copyright infringement is reasonably high. Though there were some vendors who had no idea of copyright legislation as well as those who knew about it but do not understand the consequences of copyright violation. The finding shows that 52.5 % of the respondents' are conversant with copyright issues and the consequences of copyright violations. Moreover, On the reasons why book piracy has continue to thrive, quick turn over,

affordability and a source of livelihood were identified as major reasons. The finding of the study further showed that 29% of pirated books found in Nigeria were imported from overseas. This implies that the books were either carried into the country through the ports whether sea or air. The study recommends that government should look inwards, purge its agencies in the fight against piracy and carry out advocacy campaign against piracy and its products. It is also advisable to subsidize stationeries, other printing materials and remove import duties on books to reduce the cost of books in the country. The multiplier effect of this policy will translate into low prices of books and making books more affordable thereby discouraging the activities of pirates.

Methodology

This study employed a survey research design. This study was conducted in North Central Nigeria. North Central Nigeria is one of the six (6) geopolitical zones in Nigeria namely; North West, North Central, North East, South West, South East and South-South. It consists of six states including the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja. Others include: Benue, Nasarawa, Plateau, Kogi, Niger and Kwara States. North Central Nigeria has both Federal and State universities that have established faculties of law with functional academic law libraries. The population of the study consist of a total of 53 library staff working in five academic law libraries in North Central Nigeria and 1,200 (registered 500 Level) law students; giving a total population of 1,253 registered users. Information derived from the academic law librarians in the areas reveal that there are eleven (11) library staff and 190 law students in Benue State University Law Library, Makurdi; twelve (12) library staff and 155 law students in Nasarawa State University Law Library, Keffi; twelve (12) library staff and 320 law students in Federal University of Jos Law Library; 9 library staff, and 185 law students in Kogi State University Law Library, Anyiegba and 9 library staff, 350 law students in University of Ilorin Law library, Ilorin. (**Source:**Information derived via emails from Law Librarians in the Universities within the study area that have academic law libraries).

The sample size for the study is determined using Taro Yamen's formula for sample size determination. Thus, the sample size for the study is 303 respondents, comprising of 13 staff (4.2%) and 290 (500 level law students, 95.8%). The questionnaire was distributed using stratified random sampling technique. The instrument for data collection was structured questionnaire. Cronbach Alpha method was used to determine internal consistency of item and a reliability coefficient was found to be 0.974. Data were collected by personal administration of the instrument to respondents in Academic Law Libraries in the Universities within the study area with permission obtained by the researcher from the Law Librarians in these Universities. The data collection was done with the aid of four research assistants. Thus, questionnaires were distributed to the respondents who were guided by research assistants, after which the questionnaires were retrieved from them immediately. The study made use of descriptive and inferential statistics to analyze the data collected. Descriptive tools include frequency counts, percentages and mean scores while the inferential tool used is chi-square. The descriptive tools were used for analyzing the data while chi-square was used to test the hypotheses of the study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Evaluating the Awareness of Respondents on the relevant provisions of Copyright Act 2004 regarding Information Resources and Services Provision.

To evaluate the relevant provision of copyright Act Law, 2004, respondents were requested to indicate their level of awareness. Respondents’ responses are presented in Table 1.

Table 1 Awareness of the relevant provisions of Copyright Act 2004 Regarding Information Resources and Services provision

| S/N | Rights under the Copyright Act | VHE | HE | LE | NE | Total | Mean | Remarks |
|-----|---|---------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|------|-------------|
| 1 | Right to access and privately reproduce published works for teaching purposes | 148 (48.8) | 108 (35.6) | 27 (8.9) | 20 (6.6) | 303 (100) | 3.27 | High Extent |
| 2 | Right to access reproduce published materials for learning | 40 (46.2) | 118 (38.9) | 20 (6.6) | 25 (8.3) | 303 (100) | 3.28 | High Extent |
| 3 | Right to access reproduce published materials for research | 140 (46.2) | 123 (40.6) | 22 (7.3) | 18 (5.9) | 303 (100) | 3.27 | High Extent |
| 4 | Right to access and reproduce published works without authorization of the author or other copyright owners | 163 (53.8) | 115 (38.0) | 13 (4.3) | 12 (4.0) | 303 (100) | 3.42 | High Extent |
| 5 | Right to access, reproduce and adopt computer programmes/ audio-virtual legal information resources by users (the blind and dump inclusive) | 155 (51.2) | 120 (39.6) | 18 (5.9) | 10 (3.3) | 303 (100) | 3.39 | High Extent |
| 6 | Access and Importation of copyrighted works for academic purposes | 154 (50.8) | 123 (40.6) | 15 (5.0) | 11 (3.6) | 303 (100) | 3.39 | High Extent |
| 7 | Right to Access and display copyrighted works | 155 (51.2) | 133 (43.9) | 10 (3.3) | 5 (1.7) | 303 (100) | 3.45 | High Extent |

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 1 shows that there are high extent of awareness regarding the right to access and privately reproduce published works for teaching purposes, right to access and reproduce published materials for learning, right to access and reproduce published materials for research, right to access and produce published works without authorization of the author or other copyright owners, right to reproduce and adopt computer programmes/audio-visual legal information resources by users, access and importation of copyrighted works for academic purpose, and right to access and display copyrighted works. This is based on the mean scores of the responses which are 3.27, 3.28, 3.27, 3.42, 3.39, 3.39 and 3.45 respectively which are approximately equal to 3.0. The frequencies and percentages indicate that majority of the respondents had very high extent of awareness regarding the relevant provisions of the copyright Act, 2004. This is based on the majority percentages of 48.8%, 46.2%, 46.2%, 53.8%, 51.2%, 50.8% and 51.2% across all the items on awareness respectively. These responses have shown that users of academic law libraries in North-Central Nigeria are aware of the relevant provisions of copyright Act, 2004 regarding the provision of information resource.

Determining how the Sections of the Copyright Act 2004 influence the provision of Legal Information’s resources.

The legal information resources considered in this study include constitutions, law journals, legal dictionaries, and laws of the Federation/states, statutes, parliamentary reports,

textbooks, magazines, abstracts, newspapers and internet resources. Responses of sampled staff and students of academic law libraries in North Central Nigeria on how Sections of the Copyright Act 2004 influence the provision of these information resources are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Influence the Sections of Copyright Act 2004 on the provision of Legal Information Resources in North Central Nigeria.

| S/No | Law Resources | VHI | HI | LI | NI | Total | Mean | Remark |
|------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|------|------------|
| 1 | Constitutions | 139 (45.9) | 130 (42.9) | 18 (5.9) | 16 (5.3) | 303 (100) | 3.29 | Influenced |
| 2 | Law journals | 155 (51.2) | 120 (39.6) | 16 (5.3) | 12 (4.0) | 303 (100) | 3.38 | Influenced |
| 3 | Legal dictionaries | 150 (49.5) | 125 (41.2) | 13 (4.3) | 15 (5.0) | 303 (100) | 3.35 | Influenced |
| 4 | Laws of the federation/states | 145 (47.9) | 135 (44.6) | 15 (5.0) | 8 (2.6) | 303 (100) | 3.38 | Influenced |
| 5 | Statutes | 160 (52.8) | 127 (41.9) | 11 (3.6) | 15 (5.0) | 303 (100) | 3.36 | Influenced |
| 6 | Parliamentary reports | 160 (52.8) | 108 (35.6) | 15 (5.0) | 20 (6.6) | 303 (100) | 3.35 | Influenced |
| 7 | Textbooks | 155 (51.2) | 122 (40.3) | 13 (4.3) | 13 (4.3) | 303 (100) | 3.38 | Influenced |
| 8 | Magazines | 150 (49.5) | 135 (44.6) | 10 (3.3) | 8 (2.6) | 303 (100) | 3.41 | Influenced |
| 9 | Abstracts | 145 (47.9) | 135 (44.6) | 12 (4.0) | 11 (3.6) | 303 (100) | 3.37 | Influenced |
| 10 | Newspapers | 140 (46.2) | 135 (44.6) | 15 (5.0) | 13 (4.3) | 303 (100) | 3.33 | Influenced |
| 11 | Internet Resources | 145 (47.9) | 125 (41.3) | 15 (5.0) | 18 (5.9) | 303 (100) | 3.31 | Influenced |

Source: Field Survey, 2019.

Grand Mean = 3.36

Key: VHI-Very High Influence

HI-High Influence

LI-Low Influence

NI-No Influence

The average scores with respect to the legal information resources presented in Table 2 are 3.29, 3.38, 3.35, 3.38, 3.36, 3.35, 3.38, 3.41 and 3.37 for constitutions, law journals, legal dictionaries, laws of the Federation/states, statutes, parliamentary reports, text books, magazines, abstracts, newspapers and internet resources respectively. Specific responses based on frequencies and percentages presented in Table 2 revealed that majority of the respondents indicated that Sections of Copyright Act 2004 have highly influenced the provision of legal information resources in academic law libraries in North Central Nigeria. The specific frequencies include 139(45.9%) for constitutions, 155(51.2%) for law journals, 150(49.5%) for legal dictionaries, 145(47.9%) for laws of the Federation/states, 150 (49.5%) for statutes, and 160(52.8%) for parliamentary reports. Textbooks, magazines, abstracts, newspapers and internet resources have 155(51.2%), 150(49.5%), 145(47.9%), 140(46.2%) and 145(47.9%) respectively.

Examining the scope of challenges imposed by the Copyright Act on the provision of Library resources in Academic Law Libraries in North Central Nigeria.

In order to identify the challenges imposed by the 2004 Copyright Act on the provision of library resources by Academic Law Libraries in the study area, data on the responses of respondents were collected and presented in Table 3.

Table 3: The scope of challenges imposed by the Copyright Act 2004 on the provision of Library Resources in Academic Law Libraries in North Central Nigeria

| S/No | Items | VHE | HE | LE | NE | Total | Mean | Remark |
|------|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|------|-------------|
| 1 | Lack of proper organization of right owners in various aspect of Intellectual Property industry | 150 (49.5) | 140 (46.2) | 6 (2.0) | 7 (2.3) | 303 (100) | 3.43 | High Extent |
| 2 | Lack of legal Education on implications of Intellectual Property | 146 (48.2) | 130 (42.9) | 15 (5.0) | 12 (4.0) | 303 (100) | 3.35 | High Extent |
| 3 | Lack of Professionalism/Specialization in the practice of Intellectual Property | 155 (51.2) | 135 (44.6) | 7 (2.3) | 6 (2.0) | 303 (100) | 3.45 | High Extent |
| 4 | Globalization and Technology | 7 (2.3) | 7 (2.3) | 151 (49.8) | 138 (45.5) | 303 (100) | 1.61 | Low Extent |
| 5 | Dynamic nature of Intellectual Property | 5 (1.7) | 8 (2.6) | 148 (48.8) | 142 (46.9) | 303 (100) | 1.59 | Low Extent |
| 6 | Poor Judicial Sympathy | 10 (3.3) | 5 (1.7) | 147 (48.5) | 141 (46.5) | 303 (100) | 1.62 | Low Extent |
| 7 | Difficulty in negotiating licensing agreement for online law databases | 157 (51.8) | 123 (40.6) | 12 (4.0) | 11 (3.6) | 303 (100) | 3.41 | High Extent |

The challenges imposed by the Copyright Act, 2004 on the provision of Library resources in Academic Law Libraries in North Central Nigeria include lack of proper organization of right owners in various aspects of intellectual property industry, lack of legal education on implications of intellectual property, lack of professionalism/specialisation in the practice of intellectual property, globalisation and technology, dynamic nature of intellectual property, poor judicial sympathy, difficulty in negotiating licensing agreement for online law databases. The means (3.43, 3.35, 3.45 and 3.41) presented in Table 3 showed that the above challenges identified were imposed by the Copyright Act, 2004 which serves as a clog in the provision of library resources by academic law libraries in North Central Nigeria. However, the challenges imposed on globalization and technology, dynamic nature of intellectual property, poor judicial sympathy has been less compared to the other challenges.

Respondents' responses with respect to frequencies and percentages indicate that lack of legal education received majority responses on very high extent (48.2%) same as lack of professionalism/specialisation in the practice of intellectual property and difficulty in negotiating licensing agreement for online law databases whose responses were 51.2% and 51.8% of the total respondents respectively. On the other hand, globalisation and technology, dynamic nature of intellectual property and poor judicial sympathy received majority responses on less extent with percentage scores of 49.8%, 48.8% and 48.5% of total respondents respectively.

Test of Hypothesis

The hypothesis was investigated in this study. The hypotheses dwelt on the influence of Copyright Act 2004 on information resources provision in academic law libraries in North

Central Nigeria. The hypothesis is tested using chi-square test. The decision to accept or reject the null hypothesis was guided by the calculated and critical values of the chi-square statistics. If the value of the chi-square statistic is greater than the critical value of 5% significance level, the null hypothesis is rejected, implying the acceptance of the alternative hypothesis.

Hypothesis: There is no significant influence of Copyright Act, 2004 on resources provision in Academic Law Libraries in North Central Nigeria. Results of the chi-square test regarding this hypothesis are presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Results of Chi-square Test on Influence of Copyright Act on Resources provision in academic law libraries in North Central Nigeria.

| | Chi-Square | Degrees of Freedom | Critical Value |
|--|------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Constitutions | 182.822 | 3 | |
| Law journals | 209.541 | 3 | |
| Legal dictionaries | 205.502 | 3 | |
| Laws of the federation/states | 218.967 | 3 | |
| Statutes | 211.185 | 3 | |
| Parliamentary reports | 197.185 | 3 | |
| Textbooks | 215.112 | 3 | |
| Magazines | 236.789 | 3 | |
| Abstracts | 218.650 | 3 | |
| Newspapers | 201.541 | 3 | |
| Internet Resources (Law databases and Audio-Virtual materials) | 188.076 | 3 | |
| Total | 2074.185 | 30 | |

Source: Researcher's computations using SPSS

Table 4 above showed that the chi-square statistic is 2074.185. The critical value of the chi-square statistic (X^2) at 5% level of significance is 43.77. Based on the fact that the chi-square statistic is greater than its critical value, the null hypothesis is rejected indicating the acceptance of the alternative hypothesis. This implies that the Copyright Act, 2004 has significant influence on the provision of information resources in academic law libraries in North Central Nigeria.

Summary of Major Findings

Flowing from above the findings are made thus:

1. That users of academic law libraries in North-Central Nigeria are aware of the relevant provisions of copyright Act, 2004 regarding the provision of information resource.
2. That Sections of Copyright Act 2004 have highly influenced the provision of legal information resources in academic law libraries in North Central Nigeria.
3. That there are challenges associated with the enforcement of the provisions of the Copyright Act, 2004.

4. That the Copyright Act, 2004 has significant influence on the provision of information resources in academic law libraries in North Central Nigeria.

Discussions of Findings

This section presents the findings of the study in line with the researched questions and hypothesis outlined earlier in the introductory chapter. This involves the comparison of the research findings with empirical and theoretical literature thus:

Objective One: To examine the relevant provisions of Copyright Act, 2004 in Academic Law Libraries in North Central Nigeria.

In line with this objective, the study found out that students and staff of Academic Law Libraries in North Central Nigeria are aware of the provisions of Copyright Act, 2004 in relation to the provision of information resources by academic law libraries. This is because the sampled staff and students were well educated on all the relevant provisions of the Copyright Act, 2004. This finding conforms to the assertion by Asein (2012) that the future of Copyright law in Nigeria depends, to a large extent, on raising the knowledge levels, of the Bar, the Bench and the academic circles. The authors argument as to raising the level of knowledge as a means of sustaining rights of owners of copyrightable information resources was emphasized by Babafemi (2007) where he posit that awareness by all and sundry of issues relating to copyright will obviously stem considerably not only the ever-rising trend of piracy, particularly in the book, music and film industries designers will be able to also reap fully the fruits of their inventions and creations.

The finding also agrees with Omosekejimi, Ojeme and Oghworo (2015) and Owolabi, Idowu and Aliu (2015) who found out that students are aware of the rules and regulations in university libraries. The rules and regulations referred to in these scholars work relates largely to the operations and workings of libraries generally.

Objective Two: To determine the influence of Copyright Act, 2004 on the provision of information resources in Academic Law Libraries in North Central Nigeria

In line with this objective, the study found that Copyright Act, 2004 has significant influence on the provision of information resources in Academic Law Libraries in North Central Nigeria. Though the Copyright Act, 2004 is not completely complied with, they determine the availability of information resources to an extent and have limited the provision of information resources in Academic Law Libraries in North Central Nigeria. This finding aligns with the findings of Omoba and Omoba (2009). This finding however differs from that of Omaba and Omaba above to the extent that this study extends not only to the influence of copyright Act on products but the services rendered in academic law libraries. Again, this study's finding is limited to academic law libraries in North Central Nigeria unlike Omaba and Omaba's work that investigated influence of Copyright law on protection of products or copyrightable materials in Lagos and Ibadan that is the western part of Nigeria.

Objective Three: To identify the challenges imposed by the Copyright Act on the provision of information resources in academic law libraries in North Central Nigeria.

The challenges identified by this study include lack of proper organization of right owners in various aspects of intellectual property industry, lack of legal education on implication of

intellectual property, lack of professional specialisation in the practice of intellectual property, globalisation and technology, dynamic nature of intellectual property, poor judicial sympathy and difficulty in negotiating licensing agreement for online databases. These challenges buttressed the assertion of Ugah (2016) that books in themselves are nothing; they have no meaning until they are made serviceable by demand. In other words, in the provision of information resources and services in this case books, though Copyright Act influences how this is done, it is all dependent on the demands of the users of these book before they may be regarded as valuable irrespective of regulations in the Copyright Act, 2004. All the above enumerated challenges were found to have negatively influenced the provision of information resources and library services in Academic Law Libraries in North Central Nigeria.

Conclusion

Following the findings established in this study, it is pertinent to note that Copyright Act, 2004 has influenced the provision of information resources in academic law libraries in North Central Nigeria. The awareness of the existence of this law checkmates how academic law libraries provide information resources to users of the library. The influence of Copyright Act, 2004 on the provision of library resources in academic law libraries in North Central Nigeria is not without some challenges. The challenges associated with the influence of the Act include, among others, lack of proper organization of right owners in various aspects of intellectual property industry, lack of legal education on implications of intellectual property, lack of professionalism/specialization in the practice of intellectual property and difficulty in negotiating licensing agreement for online law databases.

Recommendations:

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations are made:

1. Heads of Academic Law Libraries should endeavour to fully observe and comply with the provisions of the Copyright Act, 2004. This will go a long way in enhancing the provision of information resources in academic law libraries in North Central Nigeria.
2. The right owners in various aspects of intellectual property industry should be properly organized with respect to the Copyright Act of 2004.
3. Academic Law Libraries in North Central Nigeria should conduct legal education on implications of intellectual property. This will create more awareness on the relevant provisions of the Copyright Act, 2004.
4. The negotiation process that brings about subscription of online law databases should be done on equal footing and in compliance with the provisions of the Copyright Act, 2004. This will make the provision of online information resources easier for both staff and users.
5. Improve on the funding of Academic Law Libraries in North Central Nigeria. This will enable them purchase original rather than Pirated Legal Information Resources. All forms of corruption in the educational system by eliminated to give room for the Copyright Act to strive.

References

1. Adejoke, O. O. (2015). *Nigerian Law of Intellectual Property*. University of Lagos Press & Books. Pp.1-325

2. Adetoro, N (2008). Assessment of Acquisition and Use of Library Resources at Tai Solarin College of Education (TASCED). *Library Philosophy and Practice*. <http://www.webpages.uidaho.edu/~mbolin/lpp2008.htm>
3. Ahmadu, I. (2014). *Assessment of the contributions of the Nigerian Copyright Commission towards Controlling Book Piracy in Nigeria (MLS Thesis)*. Department of Library and Information Science, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria Nigeria. pp1-112
4. Akhigbe, B and Mokidi, P. (2009) *Libraries and Copyright Implications in Nigerian Universities*. The Information Technologist, . II, 2.pp1-14
5. Alina, Ng “Rights, Privileges, and Access to Information” Loyol University Chicago Law Journal, Fall, 2010, 42 Loy. U. Chi. L.J. 89. Available at www.lexisnexis.com pp1-13
6. Allen, W. R., (2010). *The International Webster's Comprehensive Dictionary of the English Language*. Typhoon Media Corporation. Pp1-1034
7. Asein, J. O. (2012). *Nigerian Copyright Law and Practice*. Books and Gavel Ltd., Abuja. www.booksandgavel.com pp1-219
8. Aswath, L. and Anjaneya, R.N.M Copyright Law and the Academic Libraries: A Perspective. *Trends in Information Management (TRIM)* 8 (2) pp1-14
9. Babafemi, F. O. (2007). *Intellectual Property: The Law and Practice of Copyrights, Trade Marks, Patents and Industrial Designs in Nigeria*. Justinian Books Limited. Pp1-317
10. Barbara, M. J. *Protecting Intellectual Freedom in Your Academic Library: Scenarios from the Front Lines*, (American Library Association, 2009) pp1-17
11. Bernard, R. (1976). *Reader in Law Librarianship*. EngleWood; Colarado Indian Head Inc. pp.1-213
12. Copyright Act, Cap 28, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004.
13. Davis, S (2013) *Law Libraries and Access to Information, American Association of Law Libraries Journal*, 102 (13). 1-91
14. Edoka, B. E. (2000). *Introduction to Library Science*. Palma Publishing and Links Company Limited, Onitsha pp1-131
15. Ekene, U., Agbo, A.D & Onyekweodiri, N. E (2016). Assessment of Available Resources and Library Services Provided in two Medical Libraries in South-East Nigeria. *International Journal of Library Science*, 5(1), 1-6. doi:10.5923/j.library.20160501.01 pp1-12
16. Faga, H. P. (2013) “Limits of Copyright Protection in Contemporary Nigeria: Re-Examining The Relevance of The Nigerian Copyright Act In Today’s Digital And Computer Age” [htt://www.ssrn.copriight-protection-in-contemporary-nigeria](http://www.ssrn.copriight-protection-in-contemporary-nigeria) pp1-16
17. Gasaway, L. N (2003). Copyright Ownership and the Impact on Academic Libraries. <http://www.ssrn.copright-ownership-and-the-impact-on-academic-libraries> pp1-17
18. Hacktt, T (2006). *EIFL Handbook on Copyright and Related Issues for Libraries (English)*. <http://www.eifl.net/resources/eifl-handbook-copyright-and-related-issues-libraries-english> pp1-124
19. Harris, C and Oppenheim, C (2003). The Provision of Library Services for Visually Impaired Students in UK Further Education Libraries in Response to the Special Educational Needs and Disability Act (SENDA). *Journal of Librarianship and Information Science* 35 (4). Retrieved from <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0961000603035004004> pp1-34
20. Hoffman, K (2005). Professional Ethics and Librarianship among Texas Library Association (TLA). Accessed on 18th January, 2017 at www.txla.org/sites/tla/files/groups/pie/docs/Ethics.pdf pp1-119

21. Idowu, S. and Ademola, O. (2007). Techniques for Effective Service Delivery for Users of Academic Libraries in Nigeria. *Journal of Education and Practice*, 2(3):1-221
22. Ikenwe, I. J, &Adegbilero-Iwari, I. (2014). Utilization and User Satisfaction of Public Library Services in South-West, Nigeria in the 21st Century: A Survey. *International Journal of Library Science*, 3 (1), 1-16. doi: 10.5923/j.library.20140301.01. pp1-16
23. Isaikpona, S. (2012). Perception of Undergraduate Students of University of Ibadan on Copyright and Access to Information. *Library Philosophy and Practice*. Retrieved from <http://unllib.unl.edu/LPP/pp1-18>
24. Kaufman, S. B. (2008). Automated Legislative Information Systems: A New Tool for Legal Research? *American Association of Law Libraries Journal*, 85. Pp1-56
25. Kaur, S. & Rani, B. (2007) *Information Services for Effective Information Dissemination in Academic Libraries*. Retrieved from <http://www.ssrn.information-services-for-effective-dissemination-in-academic-libraries>.
26. Kur J. J. (2015). *Intellectual Property Law and Entrepreneurship in Nigeria: Principles and Practice*. Aboki Publishers, Makurdi. Pp 1-225
27. Lawal-Solarin, E. O. (2012). A Survey of Library and Information Services to Physically-Challenged Students in Academic Libraries in Ogun State, Nigeria. *Library Philosophy and Practice*. Retrieved from <http://unllib.unl.edu/LPP/pp1-11>
28. Malomo, J.O. (1999). Essential Knowledge Base for Law Librarians in a Democratic Culture. *Being a paper presented at the Annual Conference and Annual meeting of the Nigerian Library Association in Port Harcourt, May 8th -14th*. Pp1-40
29. McCormick, S. (2014). Digital Millennium Copyright Act, and Access to Library Resources in Public Libraries in the US, *American Association of Law Libraries Journal*, 100. Pp1-14
30. Minow, M. & Lipinski, T. A. (2013) *The Librarian's Legal Companion for Licensing Information Resources and Services*, American Library Association, New-York. Pp1-317
31. Mngutyo, J. & Okplogidi, R.G. (2014) Groundwork on the Use of Library, Study Skills and Information Communication Technology (ICT). In David Aju & Usman Karim (eds.). *Copyrights and Its Implications*, Bookwork's Publishers, Makurdi. Pp 1-108
32. Murray, S.M. (1995). Problems in Information Transfer in the Age of the Computer. *Information Technology and Libraries*, Vol. 3. P16
33. Nchi, S. I. (2010) *Nigerian Law Dictionary*. Greenworld Publishing Company Limited, Keffi, Nasarawa State. Pp1-109
34. Nwabueze, U. J. and Shikyil, S. S. (2007). *Intellectual Property Law and Practice in Nigeria: An Introduction*. Mono Expressions Ltd. Jos, Plateau State. Pp1-354
35. Nwezeh, S and Shabi, J (2011) *Collection Development and Organization of Records Knowledge* Obade Publishing Firm, Yaba, Lagos. Pp1-231
36. Ocheme, P. (2000). *The Law and Practice of Copyrights in Nigeria*. Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited. Pp1- 203
37. Odu, J.O. & Basse, R.S. (2015). Copyright Legislation and the Prevalence of Book Piracy: A Case Study of Calabar Metropolis in Nigeria, *IJARR Vol.3, 6, 2015* Progressive Academic Publishing, available at www.idupublishings.org/ijarr-vol-3-no-6-2015. Pp1-19
38. Odunewu, A.O & Omagbemi, C.O. (2008). The University Library, Information Provision and Use by Policymakers in Olabisi Onabanjo University (OOU), Nigeria. *Library Philosophy and Practice*. <http://www.webpages.uidaho.edu/~mbolin/lpp2008.htm> Pp1-18

39. Ogunrombi, A and Bello, S. (1999) Copyright Infringements by Undergraduate Students in Nigerian Universities cited in Isaikpona, S. (2012) Perception of Undergraduate Students of University of Ibadan on Copyright and Access to Information *Library Philosophy and Practice*. Retrieved from <http://unllib.unl.edu/LPP/Pp1-18>
40. Okoroji, K.U. (2016). Mechanical Rights in Audio –Visual Information Resources in Public Libraries in Nigeria. *Journal of Education and Practice*, 7(32):1-13.
41. Olaitan, M.O. (1984). Minimum Holdings for Legal and Academic Libraries in Nigeria. *Being a Paper Presented at the seminar on Effective Law Library Services in Nigeria, at the Nigerian Institute of Advance Legal Studies, Lagos*. Pp1-12
42. Oluwakuyide, A. (1973). National Report: Nigeria- The Law Libraries of Nigeria: A Reflection. *International Journal of Law Libraries*. Pp1-19
43. Oluwasemilore, I. (2016). “Open Content Licensing and the Challenges of Copyright Protection” *Commercial and Industrial Law Review*, Vol. 2, published by the Department of Commercial and Industrial Law, Faculty of Law, University of Lagos. Pp1-13
44. Omekwu, C (2007) *Academic Law Libraries and Access to Information UNN*, Publishing House, Nsukka, Enugu. Pp1-12
45. Omoba, O. R. & Omoba, F.A. (2009). Copyright: Influence on the Use of Information Resources in Nigeria. *Library Philosophy and Practice*. Retrieved from <http://www.webpages.uidaho.edu/~mbolin/omoba.htm> Pp1-14
46. Omosekejimi, A. F., Ojeme, T. N. & Eghworo, O. R. (2015). Undergraduate Students’ Awareness and Compliance to Library Rules and Regulations in a Nigerian University. *Information and Knowledge Management Journal*, 5 (10):1-152
47. Oraegbunam, C. (2010). Copyright Rules and Access to Information in Nigerian Universities. *Information and Knowledge Management Journal*, 2 (3):1-12
48. Ovia, T.G. (2008). Population Explosion and Library Services in Nigeria, *Library Philosophy and Practice*. <http://www.webpages.uidaho.edu/~mbolin/lpp2008.htm> pp1-14
49. Owolabi, S.E, Idowu, O. A&Aliu, B.D .(2015). Awareness and Compliance to Library Rules and Regulations by Undergraduate Students in Two University Libraries in Southwest Nigeria. *International Journal of Library Science* 4(1): 1-6. doi:10.5923/j.library.20150401.01. Pp1-14
50. Oyesanya, T.O. (1984). An Address read at the Seminar Organised for Law Libraries and Teachers in Lagos, June. Pp1-17
51. Sambe, M.T & Oche, N. A (2017). Users’ Conformity with Ethics in University Libraries in Benue State. *A paper presented at the 1st International Conference and Home Coming organized by the Department of Library and Information Science, Faculty of Education, University of Nigeria, Nsukka on Global Best Practices in Library and Information Services in Contemporary Era held at Prince Alexandria Auditorium (PAA) from 25th-30th June*. Pp1-15
52. Sambe, M.T, Abraham, E. A. & Gomina, H.E (2016). Ethical and Professional Standards Compliance among Practicing Librarians in University Libraries in Benue State. *Nigerian Libraries Association Journal*,54. Pp.1-19
53. Shidi, N. & Adeoti, S. (2011). Copyright Implications for Academic Libraries in Nigeria. *Benue Journal of Library, Management and Information Science (BJLMIS)*, 4 (2): 1-19.
54. Tahir, M. & Farzana, M. (2008). Information Needs and Seeking Behavior of Arts and Humanities Teachers: A Survey of the University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

- Library Philosophy and Practice.*
<http://www.webpages.uidaho.edu/~mbolin/lpp2008.htm> Pp1-.10
55. Torremans P. & Holyoak J. (2005). *Intellectual Property Law* 4th Ed., Oxford University Press. Pp1- 105
56. Tuyo, O. (2007). The Library as a Factor in the Accreditation of Law Programmes in Nigerian Universities: The Contribution of Technical Services. *Being a paper presented at the National Workshop on Technical Services in Law Libraries organised by the Nigerian Institute of Legal Studies, at University of Lagos, Yaba 26th -28th June.* Pp1-37
57. Ugah, D.A (2008). Availability and Accessibility of Information Sources and the Use of Library Services at Michael Okpara University of Agriculture. *Library Philosophy and Practice.* <http://www.webpages.uidaho.edu/~mbolin/lpp2008.htm> pp1-17
58. Uganneya, S. & Agoh, J. (2012). *Librarianship for Higher Education Students.* Glory Ikani Printers. Pp 1-107
59. Uganneya, S., Ape, R. & Ugbagir, N. (2012). Information services provision and user satisfaction in agricultural research libraries in Nigeria. *International Journal of Library and Information Science* 3 (6), 88-93. Available online <http://www.academicjournals.org/IJLIS>. DOI: 10.5897/IJLIS11.051 ISSN 2141–2537. Pp1-15
60. Utor, J. K. (2004). *The Principles and Practice of Law and Legislative Libraries in Nigeria.* Lizzy-Kehinde Nigeria Enterprises, Surulere, Lagos. Pp.1- 11
61. Wasike, J. (2013). Social Media Ethical Issues: Role of a Librarian. *Library Hi Tech News*, 30 (1), 8-16, <https://doi.org/10.1108/074190513113209> Pp1-19
62. World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), (2017) *Legislations on Copyright*, <https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/legislation/profile/NG>. pp1-13

