

Assessment of the practice of copyright infringement among university library personnel in South-West, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study assessed the practice of copyright law infringement among university library personnel in South-West, Nigeria. It explored aspects of library personnel's practices that constitute copyright infringement and the attitudes of library personnel towards copyright law in university libraries in South West, Nigeria. The study adopted the descriptive survey design. The population of study consisted of 117 library personnel in selected university libraries in South-West, Nigeria, while the total enumeration technique was adopted, hence there was no sample. Questionnaire was the instrument used for data collection. The data used to answer the research questions were percentages and mean. Findings revealed that sharing of library resources minimizes copyright violation; that library personnel should document violation of copyright law by its users, file complaints against copyright infringers, be involved in collecting societies, library services to users such as photocopying can result in loss of income to author; the provision of photocopying services violates copyright law and copyright compliance should be ensured by all category of users, engagement in cooperative acquisition violates copyright law; these aspects of library personnel's practices constitute copyright infringement in selected university libraries in South west, Nigeria. The study concluded that copyright law infringement among university library personnel is evident in the commonplace activities and routine practices they engage in and that the attitudes of library personnel towards copyright law in selected university libraries in South West, Nigeria encouraged copyright law infringement causing barrier to compliance and implementation of copyright law. The study recommends that library management should enlighten library personnel that violation of the copyright law in the library can lead to punishment or discharge from duty and that library personnel should develop a positive attitude by complying with the copyright law and protecting the law by guarding against the violation in the library by users.

Keywords: Assessment, Copyright law, Infringement, Library personnel, Nigeria

Introduction

University libraries like other types of libraries are made up of books and non-book materials which are collected, organized and housed in a building for consultation, reference, research, recreation and aesthetic enjoyment, with a trained personnel stationed to manage the resources. According to Korlety (2014), the information resources that make up university

collections are copyrighted works which its use is subject to the copyright act of the federal republic of Nigeria.

Copyright is an intangible, incorporeal right granted by statute to the author or originator of certain literary or artistic productions whereby he is invested, for a limited period, with the sole and exclusive privilege of multiplying copies of the same and publishing

and selling them. Verzosa (2008) described copyright as the right granted to an individual against reproduction of his intellectual creation or work. According to Story (2009), copyright is “a legal system which regulates the creation, ownership, control and use, by the public, of products resulting from certain specified creative activities that are directed by the human brain which includes the writing of books.” This invariably mean, copyright law across the world plays a common role of regulating the creation, ownership, protection and use of human intellectual expressions, such as books, journals and other information resource.

Granted that most information resources that make up university library collection are copyrighted works; the library personnel in the cause of their everyday activities come in contact with issues that bother on copyright law. These library personnel advertently or inadvertently carry out these commonplace activities in university libraries in compliance or non-compliance with the legislation governing copyright issues and which may result in violation of the law.

Copyright compliance entails obeying and conforming to the terms stipulated in the Copyright Act subject to the exceptions contained therein. Fernandez-Molina, Moraes, and Guimaraes (2016) observed that the activities of library personnel in university libraries can be carried out without infringing the Copyright Act if; the work is not copyrighted, the activity is carried out by the copyright holder or with his/her permission, or the activity may be included in one of the copyright exceptions and limitations. University libraries rely on copyrighted works through copyright exceptions and limitation (fair use) to make allowance for great flexibility in the course of providing services to their users. The issue, however, is what constitutes legal exceptions to copyright laws may be lucid and may not be completely understood by library personnel, thereby delimiting their state of awareness.

It is a truism that librarians in all sectors of an academic library wear many different hats and provide numerous services to patrons. The modern library plays a great role in overall development of individuals and nation as a

whole and has an important place in universities especially in the field of research. Hence, a qualified and trained librarian and adequate number of assistants are required to run and administer the library to be able to provide effective services to the users.

A library cannot function well without efficient and qualified personnel since the success of a library largely depends upon the persons who are responsible for the effective use of a good collection of materials in the hands of the users. The role of personnel in a library, for successful organisation and administration cannot be over-emphasized, just as the need for a library in academic institutions like universities cannot be over-emphasized. The need for library in a university is tantamount to the need of library personnel to man the library.

University libraries through its library personnel promote the acquisition of knowledge of their users through the provision of various information resources for the purposes of teaching, learning and research. The university library today has become a busy information centre where information is packaged in various formats to the advantage of the users unlike the traditional library system where a library is just a warehouse of books. The library, as of today, accommodates all categories and levels of users with the assurance of meeting their information needs using the varied information sources.

Consequently, Fernandez-Molina and others (2016) opined that academic librarians, who in their day to day activities come in contact with copyrighted materials, are expected to be aware of the copyright law which governs the activities that they are involved with. Hence, it is essential for academic librarians, faculty and students using and diffusing copyrighted works created by other authors to be familiar with all the legal implications relating to them as well as the rights that they themselves hold as to having elaborated teaching and learning materials for study and research. In order to ensure that everyone affected by copyright clearly understands its implications, library personnel especially in university libraries where staff and students, are users and creators of intellectual works, need to play a strategic role in educating its users about essential contents of the law

which is largely unknown or misunderstood. This is because library personnel being able to provide assistance and advice to users can also do same with respect to copyright issues, and thus this calls into question, whether library personnel in university libraries really know what they may and may not do with a given work? And under what conditions and circumstances? Do library personnel have the right attitude towards copyright law in university libraries that may uphold academic integrity of their profession?

Academic integrity encompasses a number of values including honesty, trust, respect, fairness, and responsibility and ideals that should be upheld by all educational stakeholders (International Center for Academic Integrity, 2011). Lambert, Hogan and Barton (2003) defined academic dishonesty as the fraudulent action or attempt by a writer or writers to use unauthorized or unacceptable means in any academic work” (Lambert et al., 2003).

Academic integrity involves ensuring that in research, teaching and learning, both staff and students act in an honest way. They need to acknowledge the intellectual contributions of others, be open and accountable for their actions, and exhibit fairness and transparency in all aspects of scholarly endeavour. The essence of academic integrity is to ensure public trust in the credibility of scholarship at all levels of education including the research process and its outcomes.

According to Bretag (2013), academic integrity breaches include a diverse range of unfair practices including plagiarism, cheating in exams or assignments, inappropriate collusion, theft of other students’ work, paying a third party for assignments, downloading whole or part of assignments from the internet, falsification of data, misrepresentation of records, or other actions that undermine the integrity of scholarship.

Plagiarism is defined as the use of others’ words, ideas, or creative work without appropriate acknowledgement, and does not necessarily imply intentional deceit (Bretag, 2013). Plagiarism is a serious breach of academic integrity in that it detracts from the value of original and honest scholarly work. Plagiarism is

one of the most vehemently derided breaches of academic integrity because it undermines the premise that scholarly work will make an original and honest contribution to an existing body of knowledge. The act of plagiarism undermines and affects the moral right of an author as conferred by The Copyright Act.

A person is said to have infringed the copyright of an owner if it does an act or makes an omission not as provided by the copyright law governing the jurisdiction in question and which act also cannot be justified under the provisions of fair use. The Legal framework for copyright in Nigeria is the Copyright Act, Cap 28, Laws of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 2004. The Copyright Act was promulgated in 1988 as the Copyright Decree (No. 47) of that year. It repealed the Copyright Decree (No 61) of 1970. With the revision of all existing federal legislation, the Decree was re-designated the Copyright Act and contained in Cap. 68, Laws of the Federation Republic of Nigeria, 1990. The Act was amended by the Copyright (Amendment) Decree (No. 98) of 1992 and further amended by the Copyright (Amendment) Decree (No. 42) of 1999. It became part of the codification of Nigerian Law done in 2004 and is presently referenced as Cap 28 Laws of the Federation Republic of Nigeria, 2004. Worthy of mention are other international legislations and treaties to which Nigeria is a signatory to, which contain provisions of what amounts copyright and copyright infringements. They include but not limited to these two; the Berne Convention and the World Intellectual Property Organisation agreements and treaties.

Statement of the problem

The literature on copyright law indicates that copyright law, unlike most regulatory laws, is always prone to violations and infringements because of lack of proper implementation of the law especially in developing countries like Nigeria. The reason for violation of the copyright law in the library setting may be attributed to the attitudes of library personnel who man the libraries. The predisposition and perception of library personnel to act positively or negatively towards compliance with the copyright law could be a predisposing factor to

why the law is not complied with. In the absence of favourable and positive attitudes toward compliance with copyright law, the law will be violated. More so, this issue of violation of copyright law can be evidenced in the way excessive duplication of copyrighted material is made by students, faculty and library staff without recourse to the law. Personal observation of the authors revealed that there are libraries that, on the average duplicate more than three copies of scarce materials for use while others who reproduce copyrighted materials for education purposes, fail to destroy same within the prescribed period. This will thus result in a situation where authors and owners of intellectual works are deprived from benefitting from their creativity. Thus, the creators of original works could be discouraged as they may not have the opportunity to enjoy their moral and economic rights as stipulated by the law. In addition, plagiarism, lack of academic integrity and other non-compliance activities could be on the rise. This could make intellectual development epileptic and invariably slow down national development. Ajegbomogun (2011) states that most of the university libraries in Nigeria do not have designated copyright librarians who are to provide guidance to student, staff and even faculty members on how to deal with copyright materials. This seems to have, according to previous studies, contributed to these negative attitudes towards the copyright law. The gaps causing these problems, therefore, need to be properly addressed, in order to ensure compliance with the copyright law; which is to serve as a check to minimise or eliminate unauthorised duplications and production of intellectual materials; and to ensure possible remuneration of authors and owners of original works. In order to achieve compliance with copyright law, there is need for library personnel in university libraries in Nigeria to develop a positive attitude towards its implementation. The attitudes of these library personnel towards the copyright law is important as it will determine, whether the library personnel will act favourably (compliance) or unfavourably (non-compliance/infringement) towards the law.

Objectives of the study

The study was generally intended to determine the practices of library personnel that constitute copyright law infringement in selected university libraries in South West, Nigeria. The Specific objectives were to:

1. find out aspects of library personnel's practices that constitutes copyright infringement in selected university libraries in South West, Nigeria and
2. determine the attitudes of library personnel towards copyright law in selected university libraries in South West, Nigeria.

Research questions

The following questions were answered in the study:

1. What aspects of library personnel's practices constitute copyright infringement in selected university libraries in South West, Nigeria?
2. What are the attitudes of library personnel towards copyright law in selected university libraries in South West, Nigeria?

Literature Review

Copyright according to Story (2009) is "a legal system which regulates the creation, ownership, control and use, by the public, of products resulting from certain specified creative activities that are directed by the human brain which includes the writing of books". This invariably mean, copyright law plays a common role of regulating the creation, ownership, protection and use of human intellectual expressions, such as books, journals and other information resources. Copyright entails the power an author has under the law to determine who and how his work is used. This means that the use of an authors work either in original form or any other form whatsoever is unlawful without the permission or authorization of the author. Section 1(1) of the Act made a list of works eligible for copyright protection which includes: literary works; musical works; artistic works; cinematograph films; sound recordings; and broadcasts. A person is said to have infringed the copyright of an owner if it does an act or makes an omission not as provided by the

copyright law governing the jurisdiction in question and which act also cannot be justified under the provisions of fair use. The Legal framework for copyright in Nigeria is the Copyright Act, Cap 28, Laws of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 2004. In Nigeria, the Copyright Act established a corporate body to be known as the Nigerian Copyright Commission with perpetual succession and a common seal and may sue and be sued in its corporate name. The Nigeria Copyright Council was established to see to the administration of Copyright. According to section 15 of the Act, when any person, without the license or authorization of the copyright owner, does or causes any other person to do any of the restricted or prohibited acts in relations to a copyright work, infringement of copyright is said to have occurred. Infringement in this context includes, piracy, plagiarism of text, reproduction, copying with the use of photocopying machines, duplication.

Sodipo (1990) in a copyright seminar titled "Infringement and remedies under the Nigerian copyright law" further outlined what constitutes infringement of copyright as follows:

1. Copyright is infringed by any person who without license or authorization of copyright does or causes another person to do an act, the doing of which is controlled by copyright. What this implies is that the person who does the act is liable and so is the person who causes another to do it. Thus if a library copies a work without the authorization of an author or does multiple copies of a work above the three copies limitation in the copyright Act for preservation in a public library has infringed copyright law. When it hires out these infringed copies to other libraries on inter-library loan, it has again infringed on copyright as well as the other library that receives these copies when these infringed copies are displayed for public use it is still a violation of author's right.
2. Those who exhibit an infringing copy of an article in public even though not for sale have infringed copyright.

3. Those who copy an infringing copy for sale, or hire or otherwise prejudicial to the owner of copyright in the work.
4. Anything outside the making of not more than three copies of a book (including pamphlets, sheet of music, map, chart or plan) by or under the direction of the person in charge of a public library for the use of the library of such a library book is not available for sale in Nigeria (Owushi, 2014).

Ajebomogun (2011) pointed out that one of the major ways of violating an author's right is through the means of indiscriminate photocopying of copyrighted resources. This entails making copies of materials that are on sale in the nation or making more copies than required, in cases where copies are allowed to be made. Another form of infringement which forms one of the basis of this research is, where a use is made, of a copyrighted work in an approved educational institution for the educational purposes of that institution, failure to have such work destroyed before the end of the prescribed period, or if there is no prescribed period, before the end of the period of twelve months after it was made. Infringement of copyright reaps an author or owner of a work of the benefits of enjoying the fruits of his or her labour, and Adoki (2002), rightly argues that it is criminal, fraudulent and cheating to do any acts or omission which will deprive an owner of copyrightable work the benefits of his labour. Noel and Breau (2005) suggested that works of others should not be used without their permission unless the use is within the statutory exceptions provided in the law or the use has been authorized by the copyright owner. In order to promote progress and national development, the terms of the Copyright Act needs to be strictly complied with, subject to the stipulated exceptions (faire use/dealing). Broadly speaking only the owner of a copyright in a work can reproduce, publish, perform, make a film or a record from a work or distribute it for commercial purpose. A plethora of literature have established that copyright protects two sets of rights; the economic right and the moral right

of an author (Okwilagwe, 2015; Korletey, 2014; Khan, 2002; Adoki, 2002; Kedstone, 1985).

1. Economic right has to do with the right of the author or owner of a copyright work to make gain and have financial benefits in respect of the work he has made. An author or originator of work can be the copyright owner or he can assign the right to another person, organisation or collecting societies to help manage and administer his or her copyright. This is because copyright as a branch of intellectual property is seen as a form of property – intangible and can be dealt with and disposed like every other form of property. It is however noteworthy to mention that it is only the economic aspect of an author's right that can be disposed with subject to the expiration of the term of the copyright.
2. Moral right of an author of a copyrighted work is inalienable and sacrosanct. This right ensures that an author is duly acknowledged whenever his work is been used by affixing his or her name in such a manner to show that he or she is the originator of the work who has expended intellectual prowess to create the work. This entails that, no matter where the economic right lies, the owner of a work still retains his moral right. The moral right continues to subsist even when the author or owner of the work is dead, however subject to the expiration of the copyright.

Guobadia (1989) noted that copyright comes under pressure in a largely illiterate society like Nigeria as the purveyor of pirated audio and video cassettes, the shopkeeper who sells pirated copies of popular textbooks and the student who makes a photocopy of an entire textbook for his use are all reacting in their own way to the situation. According to Odunowo (2002), the violation of copyright legislation can lead to loss of income, discourage creativity, retard industrial, economic and cultural growth, and deprive the government a huge amount of taxes especially in copyright related industries. To this end awareness becomes necessary.

Librarians' attitudes towards copyright are crucial and have a strong indication to copyright implementation in libraries. Everyone has an attitude. While some individuals' attitudes propel them along, helping them to deal with new challenges, overcome obstacles and accomplish their objectives, others have attitudes that are antithetical, slowing them down or stopping them in accepting the innovation and changes in their lives and workplaces. Attitude, according to Princeton University Wordnet (2015), is defined as a complex mental state involving beliefs and feelings and values and dispositions to act in certain way. It is as an enduring predisposition or readiness to react or behave in a particular manner to a given object or situation, idea, material or person. It is a generalized tendency to think or act in a certain way in respect of some object or situation, often accompanied by feeling. Attitudes are fundamental determinants of our perceptions of, and actions toward all aspects of our social environment. Similarly, Ramzan (2010) defined an attitude as "a learned predisposition to response in a consistently favourable or unfavourable manner with respect to a given object". Attitudes involve a complex organisation of evaluative beliefs, feelings and tendencies toward certain actions. Attitude affects our behaviour; how much we like or dislike something determines our behaviour towards that thing. Attitudes are simply expressions of how much we like or dislike various things. Attitudes represent our evaluations, preferences or rejections based on the information we receive.

Renowned library scholars and authors have defined knowledge, skills and attitude as a mental or emotional approach to something or someone (Griffiths & King, 1986). Attitude has been defined as an important concept that helps people to understand the social world. It helps us to define how we perceive and think about others, as well as how we behave towards them. People's attitudes over time are influenced by how they are exposed to the object directly (experience) or through receiving information about the object from peers and colleagues. In addition, Ajzen, 2001 stated that attitude is a relatively enduring organization of beliefs

around an object or situation predisposing one to respond in some preferential manner. Attitudes represent our covert feelings of favourability or unfavourability toward an object, person, issue or behaviour (Schwarz, 2007). Therefore, a with and cause other users of information resources to comply with the law. On other hand, if a library personnel have a negative attitude towards the law he may not comply and likely will not educate users on the need to comply with the law.

There are studies on how library personnel's attitudes whether positive or negative have affected marketing of library services (Chegwe&Anaehobi, 2015), application of information technology in library services (Ramzan, 2010), preservation and conservation of information resources (Akande, 2009) and other related attitudes surveys.

Methods

The research design adopted for this study was the descriptive survey. The population of the study comprised of all the 117 professional and paraprofessional library personnel in three selected federal university libraries in South-West, Nigeria: Kenneth Dike Library (KDL), University of Ibadan (62), Hezekiah Oluwasanmi Library (HOL), ObafemiAwolowo University Ile-Ife (31) and Federal University Library, Oye-Ekiti (FUOYE). The total enumeration technique was used to study the entire population, hence no sample was drawn. The data collection instrument used for the study was a structured questionnaire constructed based on a working document, the Copyright Act. The data collected were analysed with the use of percentages and mean.

Results

The results are presented according to the research questions.

Research question 1: What aspects of library personnel's practices constitute copyright infringement in selected university libraries in South West, Nigeria?

library personnel's attitude whether negative or positive will have a great influence with the way copyright law will be complied with. It can be noted that if a library personnel has a positive attitude towards the law, he or she will comply. The data in Table 1 represent aspects of library personnel's practices that constitute copyright infringement in selected university libraries.

Table 1 reveals that a majority of the respondents 99(96.1%) agreed that sharing of library resources minimizes copyright violation with (Mean=3.12), followed by 94(91.3%) respondents that agreed that the library should document violation of copyright law by its users with (Mean=3.21); 71(68.9%) respondents agreed that engagement in cooperative acquisition violates copyright law with (Mean=3.08) were the aspects library personnel's practices constitute copyright infringement in selected university libraries.

Research question 2: What are the attitudes of library personnel towards copyright law in selected university libraries in South West, Nigeria?

The data in Table 2 represent the attitudes of library personnel towards copyright law in selected university libraries.

Table 2 revealed the attitudes of library personnel towards copyright law in selected university libraries. A majority of the respondents 81(78.6%) agreed that I resort to photocopying of materials for lack of fund with (Mean=2.86), followed by 79(76.7%) respondents that agreed that I believe that strict compliance with the copyright law may cause library users not to have full access to all information materials required with (Mean=2.89), followed by 77(74.7%) respondents that agreed that I make users to have full access to copyrighted materials with no restriction with (Mean=2.67), followed by 75(72.8%) of the respondents that agreed my complying with copyright will put me in a dilemma of making information available to users and also ensuring that authors' rights are not infringed with (Mean=2.87), followed by 74(71.8%) respondents that agreed that i am

happy with the practice of allowing patrons to use copyrighted materials freely and unregulated in my library with (Mean=2.66), followed by 68(66.0%) respondents that agreed that I believe copyright law lacks force of deterrence with

(Mean=2.89), and followed by 66(64.1%) respondents that agreed that I do not join collecting societies with (Mean=2.51) were attitudes of library personnel towards copyright law in selected university libraries.

Table 1: Aspects of library personnel's practices that constitute copyright law infringement

S/N	Copyright law violation	SA	A	D	SD	Mean	S.D	Ranking
1	Engagement in cooperative acquisition violates copyright law	12(11.7%)	59(57.3%)	32(31.1%)	-	3.08	.763	7 th
2	The provision of photocopying services violates copyright law	33(32.0%)	50(48.5%)	20(19.4%)	-	2.81	.627	6 th
3	Library services to users such as photocopying can result in loss of income to author	19(18.4%)	65(63.1%)	13(12.6%)	6(5.8%)	3.13	.710	5 th
4	Libraries should be involved in collecting societies	28(27.2%)	60(58.3%)	14(13.6%)	1(1.0%)	2.94	.739	4 th
5	Sharing of library resources minimises copyright violation	26(25.2%)	73(70.9%)	4(3.9%)	-	3.12	.661	1 st
6	The library should document violation of copyright law by its users	29(28.2%)	65(63.1%)	8(7.8%)	1(1.0%)	3.21	.498	2 nd
7	The library should file complaints against copyright infringers	27(26.2%)	65(63.1%)	10(9.7%)	1(1.0%)	3.18	.606	3 rd
8	The library should ensure copyright compliance by all category of users	45(43.7%)	38(36.9%)	18(17.5%)	2(1.9%)	3.15	.617	6 th

Table 2 Attitudes of library personnel towards copyright law

S/N	Attitudes of Library Personnel	SA	A	D	SD	Mean	S.D	Ranking
9	I participate in photocopy of material for use by library patrons	12(11.7%)	51(49.5%)	33(32.0%)	7(6.8%)	3.22	.804	9 th
10	I am happy with the practice of allowing patrons to use copyrighted materials freely and unregulated in my library	29(28.2%)	45(43.7%)	25(24.3%)	4(3.9%)	2.66	.774	5 th
11	I rely on photocopying copyrighted materials for our users if there is inadequate funding	4(3.9%)	56(54.4%)	32(31.1%)	11(10.7%)	2.96	.827	10 th
12	I do not join collecting societies	27(26.2%)	39(37.9%)	33(32.0%)	4(3.9%)	2.51	.739	7 th
13	I resort to photocopying of materials for lack of fund	16(15.5%)	65(63.1%)	20(19.4%)	2(1.9%)	2.86	.852	1 st
14	I always share our library resources with other libraries	24(23.3%)	32(31.1%)	43(41.7%)	4(3.9%)	2.92	.652	12 th
15	My library does not need the services of a copyright librarian	11(10.7%)	39(37.9%)	40(38.8%)	13(12.6%)	2.74	.863	13 th
16	I do not need a copyright compliance policy to be guided and the users	17(16.5%)	40(38.8%)	41(39.8%)	5(4.9%)	2.47	.850	11 th
17	I reproduce more than three copies of scarce materials for use in the library	10(9.7%)	54(52.4%)	34(33.0%)	5(4.9%)	2.67	.809	8 th
18	I make users to have full access to copyrighted materials with no restriction	15(14.6%)	62(60.2%)	26(25.2%)	-	2.67	.719	3 rd
19	I believe that strict compliance with the copyright law may cause library users not to have full access to all information materials required	15(14.6%)	64(62.1%)	20(19.4%)	4(3.9%)	2.89	.625	2 nd
20	My complying with copyright will put me in a dilemma of making information available to users and also ensuring that authors' rights are not infringed	18(17.5%)	57(55.3%)	27(26.2%)	1(1.0%)	2.87	.696	4 th
21	I believe copyright law lacks force of deterrence	11(10.7%)	57(55.3%)	28(27.2%)	7(6.8%)	2.89	.685	6 th
22	The Nigerian copyright commission will not reprimand me	7(6.8%)	37(35.9%)	50(48.5%)	9(8.7%)	2.70	.752	14 th

for violating copyright law

Discussion

The aim of this study was to assess the practices of library personnel that constitute copyright law infringement in selected university libraries in South-West, Nigeria as well as determine the attitudes of library personnel towards copyright law. Findings revealed that sharing of library provision of photocopying services violates copyright law and the library should ensure copyright compliance by all category of users, engagement in cooperative acquisition violates copyright law where the aspects library personnel's practices constitute copyright infringement in selected university libraries. The findings agreed with the opinion of Story (2009), that copyright is "a legal system which regulates the creation, ownership, control and use, by the public, of products resulting from certain specified creative activities that are directed by the human brain which includes the writing of books." This invariably mean, copyright law across the world plays a common role of regulating the creation, ownership, protection and use of human intellectual expressions, such as books, journals and other information resources.

Furthermore, Findings on attitudes of library personnel towards copyright law revealed that the libraries personnel resort to photocopying of materials for lack of fund, strict compliance with the copyright law may cause library users not to have full access to all information materials required, users have full access to copyrighted materials with no restriction, complying with copyright will put libraries personnel in a dilemma of making information available to users and also ensuring that authors' rights are not infringed, copyrighted materials are freely used unregulated in a library, Copyright law lacks force of deterrence, and libraries personnel do not join collecting societies. These were attitudes of library personnel towards copyright law in selected university libraries in South-West, Nigeria. This finding corroborates the findings of Uwaifo (2007), that one of the major barriers in implementing and enhancing the use of IT in libraries is not technical but attitudinal.

resources minimizes copyright violation, the library should document violation of copyright law by its users, the library should file complaints against copyright infringers, libraries should be involved in collecting societies, library services to users such as photocopying can result in loss of income to author, the Whether the copyright law will be complied with or not depends on the attitude of library personnel.

Conclusion

The study concluded that copyright law infringement among university library personnel is evident in the commonplace activities and routine practices they engage in. They include non-sharing of library resources which increases copyright violation, non-documentation of copyright law violation by its library users, non-filing of complaints against copyright infringers, non-involvement of libraries in collecting societies, provision of library services to users such as photocopying which can result in loss of income to author. The study concludes that the provision of photocopying services violates copyright law and one of the major aspects of library personnel's practices that constitute copyright infringement in selected university libraries. Furthermore, the study concludes that the attitudes of library personnel towards copyright law in selected university libraries in South-West, Nigeria encouraged copyright law infringement causing barrier to compliance and implementation of copyright law.

The study therefore recommends that library management should enlighten the library personnel that violation of the copyright law in the library can lead to punishment or discharge from duty and that library personnel should develop a positive attitude by abiding with the copyright law and protecting the law by guiding against the violation in the library by users.

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