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**Perceived Influence of Copyright Act 2004 on the Provision of Information Services in
Selected Law Libraries in Universities in North Central, Nigeria.**

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ABSTRACT

This study investigated the influence of Copyright Act, 2004 on the provision of information resources in academic law libraries in North Central Nigeria. Three (3) objectives with corresponding research questions guided the study while hypothesis was formulated. Descriptive survey research design was adopted for the study. The study surveyed 303 respondents (comprising 13 staff (Law library staff) and 290 law students{500 level undergraduate law students). The sample was drawn across five(5) law libraries in universities 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. Findings of the study revealed that selected law libraries in universities in North Central Nigeria are aware of the provisions of the Copyright Act, 2004. Findings also revealed that the copyright Act 2004 has significant perceived influence on the provision of information services in selected academic law libraries in universities in North Central, Nigeria. However, findings indicated that, there is partial observance and enforcement of the provisions of the Act in the law libraries. This largely is as a result of some of the challenges identified during the course of the study. These challenges as indicated 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 specialization in the practice of intellectual property, globalization and technology, dynamic nature of intellectual property, poor judicial sympathy and difficulty in negotiating licensing agreement for online databases. The study finally, made recommendations based on the findings.

KEYWORDS: Copyright Act 2004, Information Services, Law Libraries, Universities, North Central, Nigeria.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

University libraries constitute an important part of university education and research. Historically, university libraries have been structurally influenced by the institutions they serve. Students' purposes for using the libraries at universities differ not only with respect to their faculties but also with respect to whether they are undergraduate or postgraduate students. Law libraries in Universities are the best developed type of academic libraries in Africa as they are better funded compared to other types of libraries. They provide the type of information services that could be found elsewhere in the world. The mission of the university library is to provide information services in support of teaching, research, and public services. Ekere (2006) shared this view by making an assertion that the main purpose of the university library is to support the objectives of the university which is to promote teaching, learning and research. Thus, the university library is meant to serve the undergraduates, postgraduates, lecturers and other members of the university community.

University libraries are at a pivotal point between public and school libraries, and national and specialized libraries. They are related to the former by the body of students for whom they provide general documentation and whom they introduce to research. They are close to the latter because of the specialized documentation they assemble for researchers and preserve for posterity (Pallier cited by Obim, 2017). Arkorful (2007), opined that University Libraries in Africa like their counterparts in developed world support the functions of their parent institutions by making available information for learning, teaching and research. University libraries are expected to be the informational hub of the campus and they should play an enhanced role in the fulfillment of the Universities' mission. (AAU, 2002).

The University library delivers a wide spectrum of services, by helping students with textbooks, parallel studies, reference books and periodicals; by providing a large number of bibliographic tools and up-to-date literature on every subject for students, lecturers and research scholars; as well as by maintaining an efficient reference and information service (Obim, 2017).

For those who wish to be trained as lawyers or for researchers who have interest in the study of law in tertiary institutions, law libraries in the institutions are key to achieving their desired objective. In University institutions in Nigeria, law libraries that are established within the institution to provide information resources and services to the law students are regarded as academic law libraries.

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 other 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.

Furthermore, Academic Law Libraries provide different kinds of services to its users using the resources provided. Academic law library services provision is any activity carried out by the law library to make knowledge available and disseminate it to users to satisfy their information needs. Kaur and Rani (2007) sees information services as services provided by the library which draws attention to information possessed in the library in expectations of a demand. Some of the services provided by the academic law libraries include: Current Awareness Services (CAS), Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) services, bibliographic services, reference services, reprographic services, circulation services, binding services, internet services, interlibrary loan (ILL) services and audiovisual services. In providing services by Academic Law Libraries, the relevant provisions of the Copyright Act must be borne in mind. One instance is where Academic Law Libraries in providing reprographic services should not allow the user to photocopy an entire work as this may be a violation of the right of the copyright owner.

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.

Another indices of an Academic Law Library is its ability to engage in cooperative arrangement with other information agencies to facilitate inter-library loan facilities for users of the library. However, awareness of relevant portions of the Copyright Act; its observance and compliance by heads of academic law libraries, users and stakeholders greatly influences how information resources and services are provided by way of inter-library facilities.

Another striking feature and function of an Academic Law Library especially as established in tertiary institutions is the provision of conducive study and work spaces in accessible locations and convenient hours for users. This function is a key requirement by the Council of Legal Education in Nigeria. This accounts for why the Council insist that every law faculty must establish an academic law library before it will be allowed to run an L.L.B programme.

Furthermore, Academic Law Libraries provide specialized information services, including reserved book and archival services as well as instruction in library research and information literacy, as needed by the users. These indices of an Academic Law Library are greatly influenced by Law. The principal legislation that influence the functions of an Academic Law Library is the Copyright Act, 2004.

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 services 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.

However, it has been established that there is no known empirical evidence as regards the effects of copyright Act, Laws of the federal republic of Nigeria 2014 on the provision of information services in law libraries in universities in North Central Nigeria. This created a lacuna in the literature that the present study is set to fill.

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

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Information services provision is one of the major activities provided by law libraries in universities in Nigeria. This is because law libraries cannot exist without information resources and services provision. Availability of resources in law libraries in universities enhances efficient service provision in all ramifications. Consequently, information services 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 perceived influence of Copyright Act 2004 on the provision of information services in selected law libraries in universities 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 and the extent of services that can be provided under the Copyright Act, 2004. The Act it may be observed has not evolved in line with current technological evolutions and developments in the field of information provision and services. 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 services selected law libraries in universities in North Central Nigeria? The study therefore seeks to ascertain answer to the above posed question.

Furthermore, the Copyright Act has with it some attendant restrictions that makes it difficult for law libraries in academic institutions in North Central Nigeria to provide the desired information services to law students for various academic and research activities. 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 materials in faculty of law libraries in universities in North central, Nigeria. 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.

1.3 Objectives of the study

The main purpose of this study is to investigate the perceived influence of Copyright Act, 2004 on the provision of information services in selected law libraries in universities in North Central Nigeria. This study specifically seeks to:

1. to determine the extent to which Copyright Act, 2004 is being observed/ enforced by heads of selected Law Libraries in universities in North Central Nigeria;
2. Determine the perceived influence of Copyright Act, 2004 on the provision of information services in selected law libraries in universities in North Central Nigeria.
3. Identify the challenges the Copyright Act impose on the provision of effective information services in selected law libraries in universities in North Central Nigeria.

1.4 Research Questions

The following research questions guided the study:

1. How can the extent to which the Copyright Act, 2004 is being observed/enforced by heads of Academic Law Libraries in North Central Nigeria be determined?
2. What is the perceived influence of Copyright Act 2004 on the provision of information services in selected law libraries in universities in North Central Nigeria?
3. To what extent can the challenges the Copyright Act impose on the provision of effective information services in selected law libraries in universities in North Central Nigeria be examined?
4. What are the solutions to the challenges identified in the provision of effective information Services as a result of the influence of Copyright Act on selected Law Libraries in universities in North Central Nigeria?

1.5 Hypothesis

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

Ho: There is no significant perceived influence of Copyright Act, 2004 on the provision of information services in selected law libraries in universities in North Central, Nigeria.

1.6 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 perceived influence of Copyright

Act 2004 on the provision of information services in selected law libraries in universities in the study area (North Central Nigeria).

2.1 Review of Related Literature

This segment proposes to contextualize the term information services in relation to the topic of this work. According to Idowu and Ademola (2007), the traditional services rendered by the library include, readers' services, reference services, reprographic services, current awareness services (CAS), selective dissemination of information (SDI). However, the advent of Information Communications Technology (ICT) has expanded the scope of these services and the tools of information delivery. Today we have e-library and virtual library which provide access to electronic books and journals, online references, web-resources, web-catalogues etc. This "Web-eccentricity" poses a lot of challenges to librarians and information scientists as well as the traditional library users. The challenges are both operational and strategic. This implies that while delivering services, the managers of law libraries will have to strive to meet the demands of users both online and offline irrespective of their strategic goals or plans. The attitudinal challenge is another dimension that needs to be addressed. The questions being asked are as follows: Are we e-ready in Nigeria? Are the youths which form about 40% (Ovia, 2008) of the population empowered to move into the information age? How about the future of library and librarianship in Nigeria? Where would library service be in the next 10 years? Despite the above, there are challenges associated with providing services to users of the Library be it an Academic Law Library or not. Some of these challenges include access control, personnel and workload, overlapping of coverage of same titles by providers, high cost of e-resources subscription, complexity of virtual library and funding.

Despite the above, Academic Law Libraries are faced on a daily bases with the need to take care of the queries of their users and this largely may lead to copyright issues. In contemporary times, Academic Law Libraries have extended their services to e-services thereby subscribing to legal databases such as Heonline, LexisNexis, Law Pavilion Legal Pedia Law companion and other law databases. These are often referred to as Virtual Law Libraries. Virtual Law Libraries also have their peculiar challenges such as lack of regular power supply and open access to legal information resources. (Tuyo, 2007)

Despite the daily growth of information, and the problems associated with it, the need for it keeps on growing. This is because information is regarded as a basic working material. The National Commission of Libraries and Information Science (NCLS) (2016), in the United

States of America once pointed out that, “Recorded knowledge is indispensable to individual advancement and to national growth”. But in ensuring access to information by way of service, care must be taken not to infringe on the rights of owners of these copyrighted materials.

Empirical studies have been conducted on copyright Act 2004 on the provision of information services in law libraries in universities 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 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.

Another study was conducted by Ekene, Agbo and Onyekweodiri (2016) to assess available resources and library services provided in two medical libraries in South-East Nigeria. The findings of the study showed that reference services, searching medical databases, current awareness services are rated by the respondents to be the most adequate of all the services listed. The study further recommended that staff of medical libraries be provided with the financial and material support they require in order to provide effective service to users of the library.

Harris and Oppenheim (2003) surveyed 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). This is related to the present study as it concerns provision of library services; though its emphasis is on visually impaired students. The purpose of the study was to explore the provision of library services for visually impaired students in the further education sector was investigated, and the effect the Special Educational Needs and Disability Act 2001 on this was explored. It was found that the Act had affected each library differently. Some libraries in UK and Wales were better equipped to implement the requirements of the Act due to the resources already in place, the positive attitudes of senior management encouraging advancements in this area and previous experience in assisting visually impaired students. Other libraries had more work to do and concerns surrounding training and funding were raised as possible problems that could prevent the successful implementation of the Act. Senior management need to put financial resources aside for physical alterations, equipment and training. Library managers need to evaluate services and conduct physical access audits. Library staff need to continue being helpful and liaise with other colleges and relevant organizations to establish methods of best practice, to make library services accessible to visually impaired students in order to comply with the legislation.

Furthermore, Uganneya, Ape and Ugbagir (2012) examined information services provision and user satisfaction in agricultural research libraries in Nigeria. The study revealed that reference and circulation services were highly provided by the agricultural research libraries in Nigeria. Majority of the users were satisfied with both the reference and circulation services provision by the agricultural research libraries. However, referral service and shelf management of books were rated dissatisfied. Irregular internet services, expensive, internet services, outdated material and staff unresponsiveness were some of the constraints to user satisfaction. The study recommended that there is need for librarian to design system that can facilitate and enhance referral services between the library and users. Adequate shelf management systems that would allow proper shelf arrangement of books should also be put in place

4.1 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 selected 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 University law librarians in the areas revealed 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 selected Universities within the study area that have 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 selected 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, questionnaire was 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 hypothesis of the study.

4.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 RESULTS

4.1.1 Determining the Extent to which Copyright Laws are being observed/enforced by Heads of selected Law Libraries in universities in North Central Nigeria.

Respondents' views on the extent to which copyright laws are being observed/enforced by Heads of selected Law Libraries in universities in North Central Nigeria are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Extent to which Copyright Laws are being observed/enforced by Heads of selected Law Libraries in North Central Nigeria

S/No	Copyright Laws	VHE	HE	LE	VLE	Total	Mean	Remarks
1	Right to temporary access and reproduce published articles and other short works	27 (8.9)	108 (35.6)	147 (48.5)	21 (6.9)	303 (100)	2.47	Low Extent
2	Right to privately access and reproduce a published work for teaching purposes	18 (5.9)	117 (38.6)	150 (49.5)	18 (5.9)	303 (100)	2.45	Low Extent
3	Right to access and reproduce published materials for learning	18 (5.9)	115 (38.0)	143 (47.2)	27 (8.9)	303 (100)	2.41	Low Extent
4	Right to access and reproduce published materials for research	18 (5.9)	123 (40.6)	141 (46.5)	21 (6.9)	303 (100)	2.46	Low Extent
5	Right to access and reproduce published works without authorization of the author or other copyright owners	20 (6.6)	118 (38.9)	147 (48.5)	18 (5.9)	303 (100)	2.46	Low Extent
6	Right to access and reproduce and adopt computer programmes	25 (8.3)	120 (39.6)	139 (45.9)	19 (6.3)	303 (100)	2.50	High Extent
7	Access and importation of copyrighted works for academic purposes	22 (7.3)	107 (35.3)	149 (49.2)	12 (4.0)	303 (100)	2.42	Less Extent
8	Right to access and display copyrighted works	15 (5.0)	120 (39.6)	156 (51.5)	12 (4.0)	303 (100)	2.46	Less Extent

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 1 above shows the mean scores for the items included in this case are 2.47 for the right to temporarily access and reproduce published work for teaching purposes, 2.41 for right to access and reproduce published materials for learning, and 2.46 for right to access and reproduce published materials for research. Right to access and reproduce published works without authorization of the author or other copyright owners, right to access and reproduce and adopt computer programmes, access and importation of copyrighted works for academic purposes and right to access and display copyrighted works have the mean scores of 2.46, 2.50, 2.42 and 2.46 respectively. Based on above it is implied that copyright laws are being observed/enforced by heads of academic law libraries in North Central Nigeria to a low extent except for the right to access and reproduce and adopt computer programmes whose extent of observance/enforced, on average, is high.

The extent to which copyright laws are observed/enforced by heads of selected law libraries in universities in North Central Nigeria, as indicated by the respective mean scores, are confirmed by the responses of respondents in frequencies and percentages. This is because majority of the respondents (48.5%, 49.5%, 47.2%, 46.5%, 48.5%, 45.9%, 49.2% and 51.5% respectively for all the items included in this case) indicated that copyright laws are being observed/enforced by heads of selected law libraries in universities in North Central Nigeria to a less extent.

4.1.2 Examining the perceived Influence of Copyright Act 2004 on the provision of Library Services in selected Law Libraries in Universities in North central, Nigeria.

Table 2 contains data on the responses of respondents on how the Copyright Act of 2004 has influenced the provision of information services in selected Law Libraries in universities in North Central Nigeria.

Table 2: Perceived Influence of Copyright Act 2004 on the provision of information Services in selected Law Libraries in Universities in North Central Nigeria.

S/No	Library Services	VHI	HI	LI	NI	Total	Mean	Remark
1	Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) (Creating Awareness to targeted users)	170 (56.1)	120 (39.6)	7 (2.3)	6 (2.0)	303 (100)	3.50	Highly Influenced
2	Current awareness services (CAS) (Informing Users of newly acquired information resources)	141 (46.5)	145 (47.9)	10 (3.3)	7 (2.3)	303 (100)	3.39	Influenced
3	Lending services (Loan of legal information resources to users)	10 (3.3)	12 (4.0)	130 (42.9)	151 (49.8)	303 (100)	1.61	Less Influenced
4	Resource sharing (Collaboration with other Law Libraries to provide users access to legal information resources)	150 (49.5)	125 (41.3)	12 (4.0)	16 (5.3)	303 (100)	3.35	Influenced
5	Reference services (Directing Users on where and how to access information resources speedily)	160 (52.8)	125 (41.3)	9 (3.0)	9 (3.0)	303 (100)	3.44	Influenced
6	Technical services (Processing acquired information resources for easy access)	20 (6.6)	10 (3.3)	135 (44.6)	138 (45.5)	303 (100)	1.71	Less Influenced
7	Document delivery services	5 (1.7)	7 (2.3)	144 (47.5)	147 (48.5)	303 (100)	1.57	Less Influenced
8	Indexing/abstracting services	10 (3.3)	12 (4.0)	130 (42.9)	151 (49.8)	303 (100)	1.61	Less Influenced
9	User education services	5 (1.7)	8 (2.6)	135 (44.6)	155 (51.2)	303 (100)	1.55	Less Influenced
10	Cataloguing services (taking the bibliographic details of information resources acquired by the Law Library)	6 (2.0)	7 (2.3)	130 (42.9)	160 (52.8)	303 (100)	1.53	Less Influenced
11	Acquisition services (process of making legal information resources available in Law Libraries either through purchase, gift or otherwise)	5 (1.7)	6 (2.0)	128 (42.2)	164 (54.1)	303 (100)	1.51	Less Influenced

Source: Field Survey, 2019

The mean scores contained in Table 2 indicate that the 2004 Copyright Act has highly influenced selective dissemination of information in selected Law Libraries in universities in North Central Nigeria (Mean = 3.50). The Table 2 also showed that current awareness services (informing users of newly acquired information resources), resource sharing, and reference services have been influenced by Copyright Act 2004 in the study area. This is based on the means scores of 3.39, 3.35 and 3.44 respectively. However, other services such as lending services, technical services, document delivery services, indexing/abstracting services, user education services, cataloguing services and acquisition services have been less influenced by the 2004 Copyright Act. This is based on the mean scores of 1.61, 1.71, 1.57, 1.61, 1.55, 1.53 and 1.51 respectively.

With respect to frequencies and percentages, majority of the responses indicated highly influenced selective dissemination of information (56.1%), resource sharing (49.5%) and reference services (52.8%). Current awareness services received majority responses on influenced (47.9%) while all the remaining library services received majority responses on never influenced. Specifically, lending services had 49.8% for never influenced, while technical services, document delivery services, indexing/abstracting services, user education services, cataloguing services and acquisition services had 45.5%, 48.5%, 49.8%, 51.2%, 52.8% and 54.1% of total responses respectively on the opinion that Copyright Act, 2004 never influenced the provision of these information services in selected Law Libraries in universities in North Central Nigeria.

4.1.3 Examining the scope of challenges imposed by the Copyright Act on the provision of information services in selected Law Libraries in universities in North Central Nigeria.

In order to identify the challenges imposed by the 2004 Copyright Act on the provision of information services in selected Law Libraries in universities 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 information service provision in selected Law Libraries in universities in North Central Nigeria.

S/N	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

Source: Field Survey, 2019.

The challenges imposed by the Copyright Act, 2004 on the provision of information services in selected Law Libraries in universities 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 services by law libraries in universities 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.

4.1.4 TEST OF HYPOTHESIS

The hypothesis was investigated in this study. The hypothesis dwelt on the perceived influence of Copyright Act 2004 on the provision of information services in selected law libraries in Universities 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 perceived influence of Copyright Act, 2004 on the provision of information Services in selected Law Libraries in universities in North Central Nigeria.

Results of the Chi-square Test for this hypothesis is presented in Table 4 below

Table 4: Chi-square Test Results on the Influence of Copyright Act, 2004 on the provision of information Services in Law Libraries in universities in North Central Nigeria.

	Chi-Square	Degrees of Freedom	Critical Value
Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) (Creating Awareness to targeted users)	2 69.739	3	
Current awareness services (CAS) (Informing Users of newly acquired information resources)	2 38.980	3	
Lending services (Loan of legal information resources to users)	2 24.327	3	
Resource sharing (Collaboration with other Law Libraries to provide users access to legal information resources)	2 05.581	3	
Reference services (Directing Users on where and how to access information resources speedily)	2 43.363	3	
Technical services (Processing acquired information resources for easy access)	1 95.601	3	
Document delivery services	2 56.987	3	
Indexing/abstracting services	2 4.327	3	
User education services	2 5 5.931	3	
Cataloguing services (Taking the bibliographic details of information resources acquired by the Law Library)	2 59.178	3	
Acquisition services (process of making legal information resources available in Law Libraries either through purchase, gift or otherwise)	2 69.158	3	
Total	2643.172	30	43.77

(Source: Researchers computations using SPSS)

In Table 4 above, the chi-square (x^2) statistic is 2643.172. The critical value of the chi-square statistic at 5% significance level is 43.77. Based on the fact that the chi-square statistic (2643.172) is greater than its critical value (43.77), the null hypothesis is rejected. This implies that the Copyright Act of 2004 has significant Perceived influence on the provision of information services in selected law libraries in universities in North Central Nigeria.

4.2 SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS

Flowing from above the findings are made thus:

1. That copyright laws are being observed/enforced by the heads of selected academic law libraries in universities in North Central, Nigeria to a less extent.
2. That Copyright Act, 2004 never influenced the provision of information services in selected Law Libraries in universities in North Central, Nigeria.
3. That there are challenges associated with the enforcement of the provisions of the Copyright Act, 2004 for effective information services in selected law libraries in universities in North central, Nigeria.
4. That the Copyright Act of 2004 has significant Perceived influence on the provision of information services in selected law libraries in universities in North Central, Nigeria.

4.3 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 determine whether the Copyright Act, 2004 is being observed/enforced by Heads of selected Law Libraries in universities in North Central Nigeria.

Following this objective, this study revealed that Copyright Act, 2004 is not completely observed/enforced by users and staff of selected Law Libraries in universities in North Central Nigeria. This is because users and heads of Law Libraries in universities lack the necessary legal framework and financial strength to stick to the Copyright Laws in North Central Nigeria. Poor funding and the corrupt nature of the educational system are some of the factors hindering the full observance and enforcement of Copyright Laws in selected Law Libraries in universities in North Central Nigeria.

This finding is in tandem with Nigerian Copyright Commission document, (2008), which largely surveyed copyright piracy in Nigeria. The result of the said study clearly showed that Nigerians are opposed to piracy however it still subsists because of corruption and desire of people to purchase cheap information resources in Nigeria. Thus study's finding also agrees with Samba and Oche (2017), Hoffman (2005) and Sambe, Abraham and Gomina (2016) who found that Universities comply with Copyright laws and ethical and professional standards in libraries to build a good image of the library profession. The scholars work found that users and staff of libraries generally abide by laid down ethical and professional behaviour and observe rules and regulations laid down for the operations of libraries. Be that as it may, the finding however failed to go in line with Ahmadu (2014) who found that information resources are being pirated in Nigeria. Other findings contrary to this finding include Nigerian Copyright Commission (2008), Odu and Bassey (2015) who found that people lack the knowledge of existence or understanding of the consequences of the violation of copyright laws.

Objective Two: Determine the perceived influence of Copyright Act, 2004 on the provision of information Services in selected law libraries in universities in North Central Nigeria.

This study also found out that the provision of information services in Law Libraries in universities in North Central Nigeria has been significantly influenced by the 2004 Copyright Act. This is because, just like the provision of information resources, university libraries in trying to comply with Copyright laws have been constrained in the provision of library services especially awareness creation to targeted users, informing users of newly acquired information resources, resource sharing and reference services. This largely agrees with the findings of Ekene, Agbo and Onyekweodiri (2016) whose work revealed that medical libraries within the area of study provide reference services, searching of medical database current awareness services. The finding in this study agreed with the above scholars findings, it is however significantly different in terms of the fact that the above services though provided in an academic law library are greatly influenced by the copyright Act, 2004. Additionally, Uganneya, Ape and Ugbagir (2012) and Lawal-Solarin (2012) all found that reference services and circulation services are provided to users of academic libraries. This is irrespective of the fact that whether they are physically challenged or not. This study agrees with the findings of the above scholars to the extent that the same services are equally provided in selected law libraries in universities in North Central Nigeria. the only significant difference is that, these services provided by academic law libraries within the area of study is influenced significantly by the Copyright Act, 2004.

Nonetheless, the finding in the above objective disagrees with that of Harris and Oppenheini (2003) who found that the law affected services rendered in each library within the area of study differently. The finding in the scholars study Showed different levels of compliance by the Libraries in the study area. The finding in relation to the above objective clearly indicates that Copyright Act, 2004 has highly influenced selective dissemination of information in selected law libraries in universities in North Central Nigeria and that current awareness services, resource sharing and reference services were also influenced on almost equal level in the area of study.

Nevertheless, it is significant to attempt to decipher the rationale for copyright not influencing the provision of certain services such as lending services, document delivery services, indexing/abstracting services, user education services cataloguing services and acquisition services. This could largely be as a result of the fact that most of these services are what may be referred to as behind the scene services which does not have a direct bearing on the usage of the information resources within the library.

Objective Three: To identify the challenges imposed by the Copyright Act on the provision of information services in selected law libraries in univerities 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 services in selected Law Libraries in universities in North Central, Nigeria.

In a nutshell, the challenges identified inhibits the provision of information services in selected law libraries in universities in North Central Nigeria and this leads to breach of the rights of owners of copyrightable information resources in law libraries in North Central Nigeria. These challenges equally affects negatively the services being provided by these libraries in universities in North Central Nigeria. On the whole, the work revealed that Copyright Act, 2004

has significant influence on the provision of information services in law libraries in universities in North Central Nigeria. This influence is both positive and negative as shown in the respective tables above. Nonetheless, Copyright Act, 2004 has been determined to be a veritable factor in the provision of library information services in law libraries in academic institutions in North Central, Nigeria.

5.1 CONCLUSION

Following the findings established in this study, it is pertinent to note that Copyright Act, 2004 has significantly influenced the provision of information services in selected law libraries in universities in North Central, Nigeria. The awareness of the existence of this law checkmates how law libraries in universities provide information services to users of the library. This study revealed that Copyright Act, 2004 is not completely observed/enforced by users and staff of Law Libraries in universities in North Central Nigeria. This is because users and heads of the Law Libraries lack the necessary legal framework and financial strength to stick to the Copyright Laws in North Central Nigeria. Moreso, The influence of Copyright Act, 2004 on the provision of information services in law libraries in universities 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.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS:

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

1. There is need to create awareness on behind the scene services conducted by staff in law libraries in universities in North Central Nigeria as this will help users and staff themselves to assess how Copyright Act, 2004 influence the services they render.
2. Law Librarians working in the universities faculty of 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 services in the law libraries in North Central Nigeria.
3. The right owners in various aspects of intellectual property industry should be properly organized with respect to the Copyright Act of 2004.

4. Law Libraries in universities 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.
5. 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 and services easier for both staff and users.
6. Improvement on the funding of Law Libraries in universities in North Central Nigeria. This will enable the law libraries purchase original rather than Pirated Legal Information Resources. All forms of corruption in the educational system should be eliminated to give room for the Copyright Act to thrive.

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