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LIBRARIANS' APPLICATION OF COPYRIGHT LAW IN DIGITIZATION PROCESSES OF LIBRARY RESOURCE IN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES: A STUDY OF NNAMDI AZIKIWE LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA, NSUKKA

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INTRODUCTION

Prior to the evolution of knowledge and creativity, mankind have sought means to protect his intellectual output in the same vein ensure access, usage and prosperity. This is evinced on the closed accessed as practiced by medieval libraries which are opened to users ceremoniously. Thus, the advancement into organized learning led to the establishment of institutions charged with the responsibility of collecting, organizing, disseminating and preserving those creativities and records. In these collecting institutions libraries coincides.

It has become an undisputable fact that universities and its libraries are institutions concerned with the creation, collection and dissemination of knowledge. To this effect, librarians are being charged with the responsibility to harness those resources. These responsibilities over the years have given rise to the following question:

- To what extent has copyright law been applied in the process of the university libraries and librarians discharging its responsibilities?

Suffice it to know that Ranganathan (1957) in his five laws of libraries stated that:

a. Books are for use;
b. Every reader its' book;
c. Every book its' reader;
d. Save the time of the reader; and
e. The library is a growing organism.

In cognizance of these laws, librarians have been tasked to involve in persistent acquisition of user driven and purpose oriented information resources as well as ensure the effective utilization of its available resources. In the words of Asogwa (2011), the library is experiencing a dwindling rate of funding of its budget in recent times as a result of the economic disintegration. That notwithstanding, Omekwu (2009) aptly observed the benefits associated with many digitized library resources which spreads across acquisition, organization, circulation, preservation and conservation. In the view of these qualities, Egberongbe (2016) posits that for librarians in Africa to keep afloat with these modern trends, they need to be prepared to embrace the new technology.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

Previous studies have pictured digitization of library resources, services and routines as a move for libraries to increase its relevance in this contemporary era of information communication technologies (ICTs) and have been observed to be numerously significant in budgetary and cost management. This is evinced by the rate of information explosion and its availability via internet, accessible irrespective of time and location.

With the recent developments in information communication technologies (ICTs), libraries and librarians have been charged with the responsibility of embracing and inculcating the use of these technologies to library process; thus, the need arising for the transfer of its existing resources to formats and/or mediums readable with the use of these technologies. With the little or no control over the exploitation of information resources in this medium, do libraries by embracing these trends in technology promote the objectives of copyright? In furtherance, Tushnt (2006) noted that the recent development in technology have been negatively perceived as a tool to enhance copyright infringement instead of the use to promote knowledge and creativity. To this defect, does copyright hinder the digitization of library resources?

The above questions forms the basis for this research work which seeks to elicit information on the application and challenges of copyright law to digitization of library in university libraries.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

In general, the study serves to elicit information on librarians' application of copyright laws to digitization processes in university libraries.
Specifically the objective of this study reads as follows:

i. To determine the level of aptness of librarians' knowledge of copyright law to digitization of library resources;
ii. To examine the processes involved in library digitization projects;
iii. To determine the extent of librarians' application of copyright law to digitization of library resources;
iv. To establish the challenges posed by copyright law to digitization of library resources;
v. To proffer measures to the challenges posed by copyright law to digitization processes.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

As formulated by the researcher, the study will be guided by the following research questions:

i. How informed are librarians on the provisions of copyright law?
ii. What are the processes involved in the digitization of library resources?
iii. In preparation for digitization, how do librarians take cognizance of the copyright law?
iv. How does copyright law inhibit digitization of library resources?
v. What possible cultural practices could be employed to digitization practices to preclude copyright infringement?

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Basically, like other researches the findings of this study is believed to accelerate the frontiers of knowledge. The findings of the study will make a vital contribution to the existing knowledge and understanding of copyright

application in digital library services. The finding of the study hopefully will be of immense benefits to librarians, libraries and officials of Nigerian Copyright Commission.

Through the findings of the study, the librarians' consciousness on the application of copyright to digitization projects is expected to be highly aroused. It will also help to alert librarians on the proper application of the law in the course of discharging their statutory duties.

To the Nigerian Copyright Commission, the findings will enhance its understanding of the library as a sole social institution dedicated to promoting research, teaching and learning; consequently help to formulate effective and definite policies which will inculcate library digitization practices as a fair use.

The study will be of benefits to researchers and even librarians who would like to conduct research on copyright and digitization related issues. Finally, the finding of the study will provide empirical evidence that could serve as a guide to researchers and librarians in the course of their studies and services.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Concepts of Copyright

On a conceptual analysis, various individuals, organizations, groups, professional bodies, institutions, societies, etc. have proposed definitions of copyright according to how it affects its operation. Halsbury (2006) sees copyright as "a property right which subsists in the following description of works:

1. Original literary works, dramatic, musical or artistic works;
2. Sound recordings, films, broadcast; and
3. The typographical arrangement of published editions".

It further states that copyright does not subsist in a work unless statutory requirements with respect to the qualification for copyright are met. The Nigerian copyright Act (1988) defines copyright as an exclusive right to do or decide to be done in relation to literary, dramatic and musical works, artistic works, sound recordings, cinematography, broadcasts and published editions. In agreement Adewopo (2012) asserts "copyright is a part of the body of laws known as intellectual property which protects the interests of creators by giving them rights over their creations". Black's Law Dictionary quoted In Asien (2012) defines copyright as "the right of literary property as recognized and sanctioned by positive law; as an intangible rights granted by Statute to the author or originator of certain literary or artistic production, whereby he is invested for a limited period, with the sole and exclusive privilege of multiplying copies of same and publishing and selling them". In his words, he postulates that it is "an exclusive right granted by law to the author of a work to disclose it as his own creation, to reproduce it and distribute or disseminate it to the public in a manner or any means, and also to authorize others to use the work in specified ways". Copyright is a legal device that provides the creator of a work of art or literature, or a work that conveys information or ideas, the right to control how the work is used; which is also intended to promote creativity and

originality among authors by ensuring that writers do not reproduce others' works without permission (Fishman, 2008).

In summary, it could be put that copyright is a legal protection granted by the relevant bodies to an innovator/originator of ideas to limit the unauthorized duplication of such intellectual output, while ensuring the author benefits from his creation; be it financial, social or moral rewards.

From the above definitions, it is worthwhile to mention that the following works are eligible in copyright protection:

- Literary works;
- Musical works;
- Artistic works
- Sound recordings;
- Dramatic/cinematographic works;
- Broadcast, etc.

For the purpose of this study, the aspect of copyright coverage which will be reviewed as it affects library digitization process is "Literary works". By virtue of the Copyright, Design and Patents Act (CDPACT) (1988), literary works means "any work, other than a dramatic or musical work which is written, spoken or sung". In a library vis-à-vis university libraries, literary works constitutes 78% of its assets..

Purpose of copyright Law

For every action man undertakes, it is believe that there exist a rationale behind such. Researchers have revealed that copyright exist for a purpose and such it is harmonized to ascertain. Responding to the purpose of copyright, Partners (2007) opined that copyright "seeks to balance creators' rights to ownership distribution, copying, exclusion and selling of creative works with the need for information access that supports and initiates innovation and creativity. In fellowship CDPACT (1988) provided that copyright majorly serve to balance the public interest in promoting the encouragement and dissemination of works of arts and intellect and obtaining a just reward for the creator. In the words of Owushi (2014) copyright serves to inhibit the unlawful reproduction and dissemination of individual works. To further buttress his stand, he quoted the provision of the Nigerian Copyright Act (1988) Section 2(3) "to produce, reproduce, perform or publish any translation of the work by the author".

Limits of copyright

This exclusive legal right granted to authors is not infinite as the second schedule of the Nigerian Copyright Act (1988) section 6(1) itemizes its exceptions. A few of these exceptions have been abbreviated to suit this research process:

- The doing of any of the act of reproduction and dissemination by way of "Fair dealing" for the purpose of research, private use, criticism or review or the reporting of current event.

- Reproduction and distribution of copies of a work situated in a place where it can be view by public.
- Made for the educational purposes by approved institutions.
- Reading or recitation in public or in a broadcast if accompanied by sufficient acknowledgement.
- Reproduction and distribution of a work already lawfully made accessible to public.

To this effect, we can reach a conjunction that copyright does not inhibit works for researches, educational purposes, and recreational readings if made in the confines of fair use.

The Concept of Digitization in Library and Information Science

In response to the challenges in this ICT era, it has become the primary objective of every library to involve in the digitization of its resources. The term digitization has earned a lot of research interest over the years. In the words of Baker (2007), digitization refers to "convert content from a tangible, analog form into a digital electronic representation of that content". In agreement Omotayo and Aboyade (2009), asserts that "digitization refers to all the steps involved in the process of making collections of historical and other materials available online". He further stated that digitization is not limited to libraries but also to other categories of information dissemination centers. Digitization addresses three main needs of libraries Tuna, Zogo and Demirelli, (2013) reiterates. These needs according to them are: preserving the document, making the document more accessible and ensuring reusability of the document. Digitization is an electronic process of converging information from a print format to a digital format (Chauhan, 2014). Igwe and Uzuegbu (2013) defined digitization as "the transformation of an object from analog to digital. They further noted that in the course of the ICT era several new technologies have emerged and are still emerging allowing the digitization of various formats of information materials such as artifacts documents photographs sound recordings etc. Quoting Akintunde and Anjo (2012) they defines digitization as the process of preserving liberalizing and internationalizing access to documents with the ultimate aim of improving their usability by converting them into digital form. Fabumi, Paris and Fabumi (2008) in their work see digitization as "the conversion of documents and art into digital images. Chukwu, et al (2018) while defining digitization as the creation of digital surrogates for an original copy or physical object, noted that academic institutions are leveraging the benefits of digitization to preserve their original publications while promoting surrogate copies.

Thus from the definitions portrayed by these authors it can be deduced that digitization is a planned and systematic process of transforming hardcopies of information resources to its electronic formats say softcopy. Planning is the brainchild of every successful project be it library related or otherwise. In planning for digitization projects it is pertinent to inculcate the Copyright law its provision and limitations to such process.

Notwithstanding the connecting definitions posed by different authors in their individual works, it is well-intentioned to mention that digitization precedes a digital library. In defining a digital library, Dadzie and Walt (2015) quoting Arms (2000) defines a digital library as "a managed collection of information with associated services where the information is stored in digital formats and accessible over a network. Chauhan further posits that "digital libraries are electronic libraries in which volumes of information resources are geographically distributed that users can access the contents of large and diverse repositories of electronic objects". Reitz (2004) defined digital

libraries as "library in which a significant proportion of the resources are available in machine-readable format as opposed to print or microform accessible by means of computers".

The process of digitization of library resources

For the attainment of a goal oriented objective, the digitization of library resources should follow a laid down process. Fabunmi, Paris and Febunni (2006) and Pandey and Misra (2014) in their works states the following as steps towards digitization of library resources:

Policy enactment: A policy is a guiding statement. The top management should enact a policy on the process. Such a policy will serve as a reference point and guide for implementing the process. The policy should contain the goals of the digitization project. Good goal setting is important for any new initiative. To make our materials more accessible on the web is not specific enough, There is a need to be specific, particularly on the categories of users that will access the collection, the type of material they may be interested in, how they will use it, how many people are envisaged to use it, the planned "procedure for its advertisement, and the benefit of the material to users and institutions, Contacting current and potential users is an excellent way of having clues to all these issues. One may consider sending out a survey to the project's intended audience in order to learn how they are currently using the material, and how they might use it differently if it was digitized. It may be helpful to contact other institutions that have digitized similar collections and learn from their successes and failures.

Policy approval*:* The policy should be approved by appropriate authorities before the digitization of library resources kicks off. For instance, a university library may need the approval of the university management and other funding agencies before any digitization project can be embarked upon.

Planning, budgeting and monitoring: It is most essential and desirable to set up a planning committee that will draw the plan and budget for the digitization exercise. Budgets for digitization of library resources should include the following:

- Salaries, wages and benefits (likely to be about 50% of the project cost);
- Staff training;
- Equipment and supplies;
- Services, contracts and legal fees;
- Overhead and indirect costs (including offices and workspace);
- Maintenance, licenses, and communications charges;
- Contingency (setting aside about 10% of the total project budget for unexpected expenses);

The purposes of the digitization process, the source of fund and the amount available for the project should also be taken into consideration. At the regional or national level, effective planning for digitization can bring together all types of libraries, museum, academic/professional societies, historical societies and archives to take advantage of the exercise.

Acquisition of appropriate technology: The plan drawn for the project will determine the appropriate technology to acquire. Technology here refers to all the equipment/hardware and software that are needed for the digitization process.

Administrative decision on the procedure to be adopted: Decision has to be made on the mode of operation, whether to just establish-links with existing digital libraries or to digitize in-house or to contract it out. There is a need to establish time limit for the digitization process.

Sensitization, psychological preparation and retraining of staff: In most places the staff will like to resist the digitization project. It is a common thing for people to resist change, just for the fear of the unknown. The library staff may fear that the success of the project may affect their jobs adversely. Those who are not computer literate may not be willing to adjust. It is the responsibility of the library management to educate them and allay their fear.

Legal/Copyright issues: Who owns it? Selection of archival materials for digitization should first be based on a clear understanding of copyright law and the rights of ownership (Tennant, 2000). Does physical ownership mean rights of reproduction? Physical ownership does not mean that an institution owns the rights to reproduce it. One of the most important selection criteria for digitization will be the copyright status of the original materials. Will it be possible to obtain permission to digitize? After digitization, will the institution be able to protect the digital assets by managing the rights to their use'? If the institution does not have the rights to digitize, or the means to manage the digital assets, then digital project should not embarked on.

Data selection: In digitization it is important to develop selection criteria. The process of selecting specific item to be digitized will employ standard library selection criteria such as value, significance to the overall collections, user demand and interest, availability and fragility of the original.

Content verifications: Having selected materials for digitization, the next thing to do is to verify or ascertain whether digital copies of such materials already exist. Duplication of efforts is not necessary. However, re-digitization is necessary if the electronic resources created were carried out using older technologies. In addition, if the copyright permission to digitize resources was not in the public domain (that is, if it was for internal use only) and if the material or the institution concerned wish to embark on a wider area network such as the Internet or World Wide Web, there is the need to re-digitize the materials. In the past it was thought that when scholarly production was transferred to an institution the legal rights to reproduce the material are automatically made. Today institutions can no longer count-on "the fact that legal rights are transferable. For this reason, institutions must be assured that project objectives are attained within the context of the Copyrights Act.

Metadata description: Metadata simply means information about information that describes digital objects and enables users to find, manage and use digital objects. It represents the total historic record of the digital object and the totality of information about the object. For developing countries, good metadata is a key component of developing digital archives that are usable and useful for long term. Metadata helps to identify the work, who that created it, migrated or reformatted it, and other descriptive information; it provides unique identifying information

about the organization's files, and databases that have detailed information about the digital contents; describes the technical environment in which the digital files were created, equipment, used, the software, operating systems and other things. The justification for digitization and provision of metadata is to enable it in future for without metadata there is no access and when there is no access, it would be difficult for users to learn from the past in terms of their successes and failure. These are the key issues which they should bear in mind whenever they are planning for digitization of their collections.

Copyright law and digitization of library resources

Copyright law unequivocally poses significant issues to the digitization of library resources. Therefore, the examination of copyright issues becomes a very important process on the digitization of library resources. While digitization seeks to convert the existing library resources into an electronic representation of the information contained on the library resource; copyright laws on the other hand seeks to prevent the duplication, reproduction and transformation of a copyrighted material without a documented consent of the copyright owner(s). It is well intentioned to note that the extent of challenges posed by copyright to the digitization of library is highly determined by the copyright laws of the geographical location in which the library is located (Tay, et al., 2017).

Dadzie and Watts (2015) in their studies on planning for digitization of university libraries in Ghana recognized the implications of copyright on digital display of information materials noting that the respondents indicated consciousness on the confines of the copyright policies as well as observed such in their services. The studies of Hudson and Kenyon (2007) in Australia investigated the extent to which copyright law impacted on the practice of digitization and the options available to libraries to carry out digitization activities without infringing copyright. The findings of their study revealed that copyright law affected the materials digitized and how they were made accessible. They pointed out that amendments made to the Australian Copyright Act 1968; particularly in the years 2000 and 2006 had permitted a broader scope of acts to be carried out in order to enhance online access to collection materials. The Office of the Register of Copyrights (2011) in the US addressed the relationship between the digital marketplace and the existing copyright framework. It examined how digitization implicated copyright owners' exclusive rights and noted that libraries must consider the potential for copyright infringement when they digitize copyright works or make their scans available for public access without permission. The study observed that there were specific statutory exceptions in the US copyright law, such as fair use and reproductions by libraries, which might offer a defence to a limited extent of library digitization projects.

METHODOLOGY

The descriptive survey was used for this study. The study was carried out in Donald E. U. Ekong Library which is located in the University of Port Harcourt, the capital city of Rivers State. The target population of this study was comprised of 13 academic librarians in the Automation Section and E-library section of the Donald E. U. Ekong Library. The instrument used for data collection was questionnaire. The researcher personally distributed 13 copies of the questionnaire to the respondents and retrieved within an interval of three hours. This is in order to have a quick return and also minimize loss of the completed questionnaire. The researcher used descriptive statistical tools

to analyse each item in the questionnaire for the purpose of answering the research questions. For the responses on a 4-point Likert type scale, a mid point-mean of 2.5 which is the criterion mean was accepted as a positive response.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Academic qualification of the respondents

S/N	Academic Qualification	Respondents	Percentage (%)
1.	PhD	5	29.41
2.	Master's Degree	7	41.78
3.	Bachelor's Degree	3	17.65
4.	HND/ND	2	11.75
	Total	**17**	**100**

Table 1. Percentage of responses on academic qualifications of respondents

The table above shows a 100% response rate. The result shows that Librarians with PhD and Master's degree constitutes the majority of the library staff strength at 5 (29.41%) and 7 (41.78%) respectively. The result further depicted the presence of bachelors' holders as well as staff with HND/ND at 3 (17.65%) and 2 (11.75%).

Years of experience of respondents

S/N	Years of Experience	Respondents	Percentage (%)
1.	1-3	2	11.75
2.	4-6	4	23.53
3.	7-9	3	17.65
4.	10-15	7	41.78
5.	16-35	1	5.88
	Total	**17**	**100**

Table 2. Percentages of responses on years of experience of respondents

From the results presented in table 2 above, a prevailing majority of the staff are experienced. 7 staff among the total respondents has been in service for 10-15 working years with a percentage of 41.78%. This is seconded by a group of staff within the range of 4-6 years of working experience with a percentage of 23.53%. Others included staff with years of working experience as 16-35, 7-9, and 1-3 with percentages at 5.88%, 17.65% and 11.75% respectively.

Table 3: Librarians' aptness on the provisions of copyright law to digitization of library resources

S/N	ITEM	Yes (%)	No (%)
1.	Are you involved in the digitization of your library resources	17 (100)	0 (0)
2.	Are you aware of the copyright laws	17 (100)	0 (0)
3.	Are you aware of its purpose, coverage and limits	17 (100)	0 (0)
4.	Do you observe the copyright laws in the course of digitizing their library resources	17 (100)	0 (0)

The table 3 above illustrates librarians' aptness on the provisions of copyright law to digitization of library resources. From the results, the cluster received an overall percentage response of 100% on the items covered by table 3.

The findings portrait that the librarians in Nnamdi Azikiwe library no doubt are involved in digitization processes of the available library resources. This is evidential as the first item which sought to find out if the librarians were involved in the digitization of their library resources received a total of 17(100%) responses. The findings further prove that the librarians were highly informed on the concept of copyright laws, it provisions, coverage and limits. The items which sought to find out if the librarians involved were are of the copyright laws as well as the item which sought to find out if the librarians were aware of the purpose, coverage and limits of copyright laws received a 17 (100%) total responses. Furthermore, the last item found out that the librarians observe the copyright laws in the course of digitization of the available library resources.

Table 4: The processes on the digitization of library resources

S/N	ITEM	SA	A	D	SD	$\overline{X}$	Decision	Rank
1.	Policy enactment and approval	5	12	0	0	3.29	Accepted	6th
2.	Planning, budgeting and formulation monitoring committee	11	6	0	0	3.65	Accepted	5th
3.	Acquisition of appropriate technology	15	2	0	0	3.88	Accepted	2nd
4.	Administrative decision on the procedure to be adopted on the project	4	9	1	3	2.82	Accepted	7th
5.	Sensitization, psychological preparation and retraining of staff	15	2	0	0	3.88	Accepted	2nd
6.	Examination of legal/Copyright issues	14	3	0	0	3.82	Accepted	4th
7.	Data selection, contention verification and metadata description	17	0	0	0	4.00	Accepted	1st

SA – Strongly Agree, A – Agree, D – Disagree, SD – Strongly Disagree

The table 4 above illustrates the individual responses on the various processes involved in the course of digitization of library resources. As depicted on the table, the top on the ranking is Data selection, contention verification and metadata description with a 4.00 mean score. Acquisition of appropriate technology as well as Sensitization, psychological preparation and retraining of staff seconds the ranking with a tie 3.88 mean scores. Examination of

legal/Copyright issues was also accepted as a process on the digitization of library resources with 3.82 mean score. The results further show that planning, budgeting and formulation monitoring committee with a 3.65 mean score; Policy enactment and approval with a 3.29 mean score; and administrative decision on the procedure to be adopted on the project with a 2.82 mean score were accepted as processes involved in the digitization of library resources.

The findings of the study on the various processes involved on the digitization of available library resources are line with those Fabunmi, Paris and Febunni (2006) and Pandey and Misra (2014) who had earlier identified the various steps necessary for a successful digitization projects.

Table 4: The application of copyright laws to digitization processes

S/N	ITEM	SA	A	D	SD	$\overline{X}$	Decision	Rank
1.	Seek for permission from the copyright owners	2	7	8	2	2.65	Accepted	3rd
2.	Conduct digitization processes within the limits of copyright laws	10	7	0	0	3.59	Accepted	2nd
3.	Digitize selected information materials whose copyrights are owned by the institution	17	0	0	0	4.00	Accepted	1st
4.	Ignore the copyright protection granted to the information resources being digitized	0	0	9	8	1.53	Rejected	4th

According to the results as presented on the table 4 above, the librarians digitized information materials whose copyrights are owned by the institution with a 4.00 mean score. The respondents also agreed to that they only carry out digitization processes within the limits of copyright laws with a 3.59 mean score. From the results, it is shown that the respondents does seek for permission from the copyright owners and do not ignore the copyright protection granted to the library resources with 2.65 and 1.53 mean scores respectively.

From the findings, it is significantly revealing that the librarians in the institution under study sufficiently aware and apply the provisions of the copyright laws in the course of carrying out the digitization of their information resources.

Table 5: The challenges posed by copyright to the digitization of library resources

S/N	ITEM	SA	A	D	SD	$\overline{X}$	Decision	Rank
1.	Intellectual property rights delimits reproduction of copyrighted works in any format which includes library digitization practices	9	8	0	0	3.53	Accepted	1st
2.	Inability to contact publishers/author for permission on library digitization services	10	5	2	0	3.47	Accepted	3rd
3.	Restriction posed by copyright laws on any form of commercialization of digitized materials	5	4	8	0	2.82	Accepted	5th
4.	High cost involved in the transfer of copyright from the publishers/authors to the library for digitization purposes	11	4	2	0	3.53	Accepted	1st
5.	The refusal of authors and publishers to grant libraries copyright permission for their various works	6	8	2	1	3.12	Accepted	4th

The results from the data presented on table 5 above reveals that the major challenge posed by copyright laws to digitization of library resources is that high cost involved in the transfer of copyright from the publishers/authors to the library for digitization purposes and intellectual property rights delimits reproduction of copyrighted works in any format which includes library digitization practices with a 3.53 tying mean score. The results further revealed inability to contact publishers/author for permission on library digitization services, The refusal of authors and publishers to grant libraries copyright permission for their various works and restriction posed by copyright laws on any form of commercialization of digitized materials as factors that contributed to the challenges posed by copyright laws to the digitization of library resources with 3.47, 3.12 and 2.82 representing mean scores respectively.

The findings revealed that the provisions of copyright laws intercepted with the digitization practices by librarians. The findings are in line with those of Eke (2011), Ezema and Ezema (2011), Otuelu and Ume (2015), and Musa and Shittu (2015) who in their work identified various degrees of challenges posed by copyright laws to digitization practices in libraries.

Table 6: Cultural practices that could be employed to digitization practices to preclude the challenges posed by copyright to the digitization of library resources

S/N	ITEM	SA	A	D	SD	$\overline{X}$	Decision	Rank
1.	Libraries should only digitize works within the confirms of fair dealings and on account of successful digitization projects should establish links to the publishers/authors for purchases	14	3	0	0	3.82	Accepted	2nd
2.	Provisions should be made for the digitization of works whose publishers/authors must have gone into extinction	16	1	0	0	3.94	Accepted	1st
3.	Copyright law should exclude digitization practices by libraries	9	4	4	0	3.29	Accepted	5th
4.	Government and philanthropic organizations subventions are necessary for cost reduction as well as boost the digitization of library resources	12	5	0	0	3.71	Accepted	4th
5.	Establishment of appropriate institution to monitor the activities of digitized library as regards to intellectual property rights	13	4	0	0	3.77	Accepted	3rd
6.	Copyright laws should be expunged	0	2	11	4	1.88	Rejected	6th

From the results on the responses on table 6 above, librarians should only digitize works within the confirms of fair dealings and on account of successful digitization projects should establish links to the publishers/authors for purchases has 3.82 mean score, on provisions should be made for the digitization of works whose publishers/authors must have gone into extinction the mean score is 3.94; while on that copyright law should exclude digitization practices by libraries the mean score is 3.29. On government and philanthropic organizations subventions are necessary for cost reduction as well as boost the digitization of library resources the mean score is 3.71, on the establishment of appropriate institution to monitor the activities of digitized library as regards to intellectual property rights the mean score is 3.77 and finally on the thought that copyright laws should be expunged the mean score is 1.88 which was rejected.

In response to the challenges presented on table 5, the findings on table 6 reveals a handful of cultural practices which could be used to combat the challenges present by copyright laws to library digitization projects. With exception to that the copyright laws should be expunged, the respondents see the items presented in table 6 as actionable inured in order to combat the challenges posed by copyright laws to digitization of library resources.

Conclusion

Digitization of library resources has been found to be a key developmental mechanism for the present day libraries especially in an academic environment. This development which emanated as a result of the trends in information and communication technologies has continued to revolutionize library services delivery. For libraries to co-exist with the rapid growing information technologies, it has indeed become pertinent for libraries especially in developing countries to add up to their efforts on the digitization of their local content for preservation and easy access. This study has reviewed the various approaches in which the librarians of Nnamdi Azikiwe library apply copyright policies in a bid to avert its infringement. From the findings of the study, it could be deduced that copyright laws pose significant threats to library digitization projects.

From the findings of the study, about 80% of the challenges to digitization of library resources are self-culminated. This no doubt is not unconnected with the significant dearth in the knowledge of the rudiments of copyright law; the success of digitization projects in different institutions and the subsequent legal proceedings/ruling on matters relating to the digitization of library resources. To ensure that the meticulous efforts put by librarians vis-à-vis digitization of library resources, it is pertinent that the stakeholders (the library, copyright owners and technological companies) reaches a consensus. The CDPACT (1988) provided that copyright majorly serve to balance the public interest in promoting the encouragement and dissemination of works of arts and intellect and obtaining a just reward for the creator. Furthermore, the limits of copyright laws as the second schedule of the Nigerian Copyright Act (1988) section 6(1) itemized its exceptions to include the doing of any of the act of reproduction and dissemination by way of "Fair dealing" for the purpose of research, private use, criticism or review or the reporting of current event; as well as reproduction and distribution made for the educational purposes by approved institutions.

Recommendation

To ensure clarity of points, the recommendations are itemized as follows:

1. Promotion of campaigns geared towards enlightening copyright owners on the importance of seamless information circulation.
2. Revision of the copyright law for the contextual inclusion of library digitization projects made within the limits already stipulated in the existing copyright laws as an exception.

3. Establishment of intra library digital networks to ensure a secured controlled circulation of digitized materials within the approved institutions and among approved users.

4. Staff capacity building for the purpose of promoting digital library services.

5. Partnership between libraries and digital technological companies in the course of the digitization projects for the purposes of effectiveness and cost reduction.

6. Establishment of digital library consortiums with active links to the copyright owners.

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