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Copyright laws and information technology usage as factors influencing information services delivery in university libraries in Edo State, Nigeria

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Abstract: The study examined copyright laws and information technology usage as factors influencing information services delivery in universities in Edo State. The research design employed was a descriptive survey. The population comprised 43 respondents. Considering the controllable size of the population, the total enumeration sampling technique was adopted. The instrument for data collection was a self-structured questionnaire, which was converted to a google online questionnaire form. It was administered to the respondents via the WhatsApp platforms. The data collected were analysed using descriptive statistics. The finding from the study revealed that copyright laws have a significant effect on information service delivery in these institutions. Similarly, it was also revealed that the use of information technology by library staff in information service delivery in universities libraries in Edo State is very high. The study also include recommendations and its limitations.

Introduction

Information service delivery is one of the cardinal objectives of university libraries. The library performs a significant role in ensuring the seamless transmission of information from its source to the recipient and in effectively facilitating the transfer of knowledge from information creator to information user. This responsibility qualifies the library as the engine room of knowledge in the parent in-

stitution. Ifijeh (2010), recognising the central role of libraries within the university ecosystem, noted that university libraries are different from other types of libraries because they cater to the distinctive academic needs of their patrons, including professors, lecturers, postgraduate and undergraduate students. According to Alabi and Sani (2021), the notion of information service delivery is fundamentally concerned with satisfying the information needs of users in a timely manner and in the right quantity. In this regards, information service delivery must be accurate, timely and relevant to the actual need of the user. This is because access to information is important to users in making critical personal decisions as it affects their cognitive, social and economic needs. Ogoh and Omekwu (2021) aptly capture the essence of information service delivery as that set of activities which entails the creation, storage and dissemination of knowledge, having the ability to enhance an individual's skills, productivity and performance. Libraries offer an array of information services, including current awareness services, literature searches, reference queries, material circulation, weeding, library user education, and access to information resources, among others. However, the quality and extent of information service delivery can be influenced by various factors, notably copyright laws and the utilisation of information technology.

According to Garner (2019), copyright law helps to protect the property right conferred upon authors or creators of intellectual works, in literary or musical form which is expressed in any medium. This right grants exclusive privileges to the holder, such as usage, adaptation, sale or performance. Thus, it safeguards against unauthorised usage without prior consent or legal justification. The prevailing narrative on the purpose of copyright law in Nigeria emphasises the financial rewards ideology, which seeks to secure financial incentives for creators, ultimately encouraging them to produce more works to enrich the society (Bielu, 2021). The primary legislation governing copyright in Nigeria is the Copyright Act of 2022. (hereinafter called "the Act"). The Act provides automatic protection to the rightsholder without any formal registration. Copyright infringement occurs when a person or entity, other than the owner, undertakes any exclusive action on the work without proper consent, authorisation or transfer of rights, either through assignment or testamentary disposition by the owner or as mandated by law. The consequences of copyright infringement vary, depending on its severity. Copyright infringement may attract either criminal or civil liability.

The Act makes allowances for exceptions, which helps to strike a balance between copyright protection and societal beneficial use. These exceptions ensure that copyrighted works remain accessible to members of the public without exposing them to liability. One of such exceptions is fair dealing. This exception, provides the user with a right to use a copyrighted work for: private study, criticism, review or for reporting of current events. Provided proper acknowledgement of the work and its author(s) is maintained. (Oyewunmi, 2019; Adetunji & Okuonghae, 2022). It should be noted that libraries are major purchasers of copyrighted

works and they make these works available to their users. The nature of their services makes them prone to copyright violation. Although, librarians typically seek to prevent copyright infringement of library materials. However, their primary responsibility lies in providing access to information materials rather than enforcing copyright law (Dominic, & Okwu, 2019).

Information Technology (IT) exerts a profound influence on the library ecosystem, with a multitude of information sources published in electronic formats. This has resulted in a paradigm shift from traditional print publications to digital formats, and has significantly transformed the management, processing and utilisation of information (Schmidt, 2007). These developments have empowered librarians to efficiently manage, process and disseminate information, enabling users to access multimedia resources from anywhere in the world. The incorporation of information technology has presented libraries with opportunities to enhance their services. However, the extent to which these opportunities are harnessed varies. Information technology helps to streamline the creation, storage and sharing of digital content. Consequently, this convenience has also raised concerns about copyright infringement, as copyrighted materials can be easily copied, shared and distributed without the explicit permission of the rightful owners. The widespread adoption of information technology among library users and staff has necessitated libraries to embrace IT-based service delivery to cater to the escalating demands of their users (Adenekan & Haliso, 2019). However, given the advances in the use of information technology in the different processes of knowledge management, it could be indicated that the level of information technology usage among library staff could influence information services delivery in libraries in Edo State since many of the services are tied to technology. This further reinforces the need to empirically investigate the relationship between copyright laws, information technology usage and information services delivery in libraries in Edo State. It is on this basis that this study is set out to examine copyright laws and information technology usage as factors influencing information services delivery in University libraries in Edo State.

Statement of Problem

The rapid integration of information technology in Nigeria has brought about an unparalleled surge in the accessibility and availability of information in diverse forms. This advancement has notably enhanced the channels through which individuals in academic settings can meet their information requirements for research, teaching and learning. Consequently, it has performed a crucial role in fostering personal and professional growth. Universities, as key players in the information ecosystem, heavily rely on information to facilitate both learning and research endeavours. Their aim is to impart knowledge that leads to individual self-reliance and to tackle the societal, economic and academic needs of the

larger community. Nonetheless, despite the substantial advantages of information technology, its availability and effectiveness are influenced by a range of factors, encompassing prevailing copyright laws and the adoption of IT. Misuse of copyright laws can result in punitive actions against the offenders. As a result, these laws tend to impose restrictions on how libraries can optimally employ information resources, be it in print or digital forms, to fulfil their responsibilities efficiently.

This study aimed to investigate the extent and degree to which copyright laws and the utilisation of information technology impact the delivery of information services in university libraries within Edo State.

Research Objective

The overall objective of this study is to examine copyright laws and information technology usage as factors influencing information services delivery in libraries in Edo State. Specifically, the study seeks to:
1. Determine the extent to which copyright laws affect information services delivery in university libraries in Edo State;
2. Ascertain the level of information technology usage of the librarians;
3. Identify the different information services delivered in the libraries
4. Find out the challenges facing information services delivery in the libraries.

Research Questions

The study was guided by the following research questions;
1. To what extent do copyright laws affect information services delivery in university libraries in Edo State?
2. What is the level of information technology usage of library staff in university libraries in Edo State?
3. What are the different information services delivered in university libraries in Edo State?
4. What are the challenges facing information services delivery in the libraries?

Review of Related Literature

Okuonghae and Obadare (2019) surveyed information services delivered by libraries in Nigeria. The study adopted the survey type of descriptive research design. The findings revealed that library and information services delivered in Nigeria include: internet access services, research support services, organising makerspace programmes, awareness and sensitisation campaign, readership campaign, computer and entrepreneurial training amongst others. Furthermore,

the study showed that the majority of the library and information services in Nigeria are rendered less often due to the problem of poor funding, epileptic power supply, lack of adequate support from the government, inadequate library infrastructure, poor users' perception of the library and poor reading culture among Nigerians.

In another study, Okuonghae and Modibbo (2021) surveyed library and information services for cultural and educational rebirth in Edo State. The survey type of the descriptive research design was employed. The population of the study comprised librarians from six academic libraries in Edo State. The total enumeration sampling technique was adopted to study the entire 58 librarians. The instrument for data collection was a self-structured questionnaire which was later converted to an online survey questionnaire using SurveyMonkey and it was administered to the respondents via WhatsApp. The data collected were analysed using descriptive statistics. The study revealed that several services such as Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI), research support services and provision of information resources are rendered in the library.

Several studies have been conducted on the influence of copyright law on the provision of information services by libraries. Omoba and Omoba (2009), in their study on the influence of copyright law on the use of information resources, noted that copyright law offers protection to copyright holders. By this legal provision, authors of intellectual works are provided with a conducive environment to promote educational and cultural advancement including the general socio-political development in the nation (Oyewunmi, 2019). Another revelation from the study of Omoba and Omoba (2009) is that a vast majority of information users have sufficient knowledge of copyright law. This view was corroborated by Onoyeyan Awe (2018) who examined the role of librarians in the protection of copyright in Nigeria. It was found that librarians are aware of the provisions of copyright law and take some measures to prevent its infringement. It was recommended, among others, that librarians should be more intentional in ensuring that copyright is not violated in the library by engaging all the available measures to ensure compliance. To ensure compliance, Nworie, Nworie and Nwaigbo (2019) recommended that librarian should document the violation of copyright laws by its users and file complaints against them for copyright infringement. This recommendation may, however, be difficult to practice, because it will discourage users from coming and making use of library materials. Secondly, it can be said that it conflicts with the ultimate goal of librarians which is to ensure access to information. Sambo, Alutu and Aworo (2016) acknowledged that indeed librarians are aware of copyright law. However, they equally noted that the awareness does not make any difference on how they deal with copyrighted materials, especially because they do not have any limit on the amount of photocopies that could be made from published materials.

Isiakpona (2012), in his study of the perception of some students from the University of Ibadan, reported a very high level of awareness of copyright laws by undergraduate students. This means that students in most higher institutions in Nigeria are not ignorant about the purport and essence of copyright law. However, he noted that the knowledge on the specific provisions of the Copyright Act is low. The study also revealed that high cost of copyrighted materials is another major reason for the infringement of copyright laws by the students. Thus, Oguntimehin and Enamudu (2022) opined that the provision of open access resources to users will make information freely accessible. The persistent infringement of copyrighted resources not only curtails the financial gains that authors rightfully deserve, but also hinders their incentive for further research and publication. This situation has the potential to impact negatively on the intellectual community and society as a whole (Oyewunmi in 2019).

According to Raphael, Agada and Tofi (2020), the strict enforcement of copyright law would inherently lead to authors and creators profiting from the use and dissemination of their work, thereby fostering national development and transformation. These scholars further contended that due to the constraints and limitations embedded in the Copyright Act, information professionals might encounter challenges in offering information services within academic libraries. Accordingly to Aswath and Reddy (2012), the concept of "fair use", which permits the copying of copyrighted materials for educational purposes, is one of such exceptions, and it aligns with a progressive approach to copyright. They suggest that, in order to ensure the continuous development of knowledge and advancements in science, creators and authors of copyrighted works should allow users access to the information and ideas within those materials for further research, thus contributing to the societal growth. Consequently, an inflexible copyright legislation could hinder scholarly research.

The recent strides in information technology have significantly facilitated the reproduction, duplication, sharing, or even unauthorised selling of works owned by copyright holders. Ikolo (2020), while acknowledging the role of information technology in the 21st century, averred that there are various information technology tools that presently and continuously provide support to different library services. Omosor (2014) examined the influence of technological advancements on the roles and experiences of librarians operating in academic libraries in Nigeria. The findings of the study reveal that not withstanding the perennial challenges such as insufficient staffing, inadequate training and the lack of proper equipment, the use of IT in academic libraries in Nigeria is the new normal as it has brought about efficiency in information and library service delivery.

Methodology

This study adopted a descriptive survey. The research design was chosen because it enabled the researchers to gather data from the librarians to investigate how copyright laws and information technology usage can influence the delivery of information services in the libraries. Thus, the population of this study comprised 43 librarians from the seven public and private universities' libraries in Edo State. The universities include Ambrose Ali University, Ekpoma; Benson Idahosa University, Benin City; Edo State University, Uzairue; Igbinedion University, Okada; Samuel Adegboyega University, Ogwa;University of Benin, Benin City and Wellspring University, Evbuobanosa. The researchers adopted the entire population as the sample size for the study using the total enumeration technique. This is because the population is of a manageable size, thus conforming to Nworgu's (2015) assertion that the entire population of a research study can be adopted if the population is of a manageable size. The instrument used for gathering data was a self-structured questionnaire. The question examined research objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4, respectively. Questions 1 and 2 were measured using a scale. "Agree" and "disagree" were used to measure questions 3 and 4. Question 3 focused on information services delivered in the libraries. Question 4 focused on the challenges facing information services delivery in the libraries. The structured questionnaire was then converted into a google form. The administration of the survey to the respondents was done through various WhatsApp platforms. This was to facilitate a seamless process of gathering and storage of the required data. A four-week window was given for completing the survey. The data were analysed using descriptive statistics. The benchmark for data analysis is 2.50.

Results and Discussion of Findings

This section presents the results from the data analysis.

Research Question 1: To what extent do copyright laws affect information services delivery in university libraries in Edo State?

Table 1: Extent of copyright law affecting information service delivery

Extent of copyright law affecting information service delivery in university libraries in Edo State	Very High	High	Low	Very Low	Mean ($\bar{x}$)
Copyright law limits the way I share information to library users	13	21	9	0	3.09
Copyright law limits the number of databases librarians can access to retrieve information to users	10	22	11	0	2.98

Extent of copyright law affecting information service delivery in university libraries in Edo State	Very High	High	Low	Very Low	Mean (x̄)
My library does not encourage the use of darkweb	13	17	12	1	2.98
Copyright law limits the way my library explores digital environment (e.g. how a library shares information over a network	13	20	8	2	3.02
Copyright law affects the number of copies and versions of copyrighted information material in the library	12	20	10	1	3.00
Aggregate Mean					3.01
Criterion Mean					**2.50**

The Table reveals that the copyright laws limit the way librarians share information to users ($\bar{x}$ =3.09), limits the number of databases librarians can access to retrieve information to users ($\bar{x}$ =2.98), as well as limit the way libraries explore digital environment (e.g. how a library shares information over a network) ($\bar{x}$ =3.02). The extent to which the institutional library encourages the use of darkweb ($\bar{x}$ =2.98) is high. Given the aggregate mean of 3.01 against the criterion mean of 2.50, it can be said that the extent in which copyright law affect information service delivery in these institutions is very high.

Research Question 2: How information technology usage by librarians from university libraries in Edo State affects information service delivery in Edo State libraries?

Table 2: The level of information technology usage in information service delivery

The level of information technology usage by librarians in university libraries in Edo State	Very High	High	Low	Very Low	Mean (x̄)
I share information materials to library users using a computer system	17	21	5	0	3.28
I store information resources on a computer server or system	19	23	1	0	3.42
I answer users' queries using a computer system	13	16	13	1	2.95
Library users are registered electronically	9	16	15	3	2.72

The level of information technology usage by librarians in university libraries in Edo State	Very High	High	Low	Very Low	Mean ($\bar{x}$)
Library cataloguing information are shared on the OPAC	13	22	8	0	3.12
Cataloguing processes in the library are done online	14	16	13	0	3.02
Circulation activities in the library are managed via the library's management system	11	16	13	3	2.81
Aggregate Mean					3.05
Criterion Mean					**2.50**

Data in Table 2 revealed the level of information technology usage by librarians in universities libraries. According to the table, librarians use a computer system to share information material to users ($\bar{x}$ = 3.28), information resources are stored in a computer system ($\bar{x}$ = 3.42), library cataloguing information are shared on OPAC($\bar{x}$ = 3.12), cataloguing processes in the library are done online ($\bar{x}$ = 3.02). The level of use of information technology by library users through electronic registration ($\bar{x}$ = 2.72) is high. Again, given the aggregate mean of 3.05 against the criterion mean of 2.50, it could be said that the level of use of information technology by librarian in universities libraries in Edo State is very high.

Research Question 3: What are the different information services delivered in university libraries in Edo State?

Table 3: Information services delivered in the libraries.

Information Services Delivered in the libraries	Agree		Disagree		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	
Reference services	36	84%	7	16%	43
Charging and discharging of library materials	32	74%	11	26%	43
Selective dissemination of information services	33	77%	10	23%	43
Reprographic services	23	54%	20	46%	43
Bindery services	19	44%	24	56%	43
User education/ library orientation	37	86%	6	14%	43
Digital library services	35	81%	8	19%	43
Research data management	31	72%	12	28%	43
Research support services	33	77%	10	23%	43

Table 3 presents information on the common library services delivered in these institutions. From the report, reference services (84%), users education/ library orientation (86%), digital library services (81%) and selective dissemination of information services (77%) are rated as agreed among the most common services provided by the institutions under study. However, the respondents disagreed that bindery services (56%) are the information service provided in the libraries. The inference in this report is that while bindery services may be undertaken by the libraries of these institutions, it is not among the most dominant services provided by the libraries.

Research Question 4: What are the challenges facing the delivery of information services in the libraries?

Table 4: The challenges facing information services delivery in the libraries.

Challenges facing information services delivery in the libraries	Agree		Disagree		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	
Inadequate power supply	32	74%	11	26%	43
Inadequate funding	37	86%	6	14%	43
Poor ICT skill among staff and users	28	65%	15	35%	43
Inadequate skilled man power	31	72%	12	28%	43
Non existence of training/career development programmes for library staff	28	65%	15	35%	43
Timing of library opening and closing time	1	2%	42	98%	43

As seen in Table 4, the challenges facing information service delivery include inadequate power supply (74%), inadequate funding (86%), poor ICT skill among staff and users (65%), inadequate skilled man power (72%). Similarly, (65%) reported that non existence of training/career development programmes for library staff is a challenge to information service delivery. In addition, (2%) of the respondents indicates that opening and closing times of a library are a challenge facing information delivery in the libraries. From the results in Table 4, it can be inferred that university libraries are faced with numerous challenges in their bid to provide information services to their clients. These challenges include: inadequate power supply, inadequate funding, poor ICT skills among staff and users, inadequate skilled manpower and the non existence of training/career development programmes for library staff.

Discussion

The study also showed that the level at which copyright laws affect information service delivery in these institutions is very high. This finding is in tandem with the view of Onoyeyan and Awe (2018) that librarians are not only aware of the provisions of the copyright laws but have a role to perform in protecting the copyright of the owners. In view of foregoing moral and legal responsibility, copyright law affects the way librarians share library's materials.

The study revealed that the rate at which librarians employ the use of information technology in the discharge of their duties in universities libraries in Edo State is very high. This position is due to the fact that most of these universities in Edo State have accepted IT as part of the tools required in information service delivery. This finding is supported by Omosor (2014) that not withstanding the perennial challenges, the use of IT in academic libraries in Nigeria is the new normal as it has brought about efficiency in information and library service delivery.

Furthermore, the outcome of this study revealed that reference services, users education/library orientation, digital library services and selective dissemination of information services are among the most common service provided in most university libraries in Edo State. Also, the study revealed that inadequate power supply, inadequate funding, poor ICT skills among staff and user, inadequate skilled manpower and non-existence of training/career development programmes for library staff are common challenges confronting information service delivery in these universities. This study is in agreement with the findings of Okuonghae and Modibbo (2021) that epileptic power supply, poor funding and poor understanding and use of emerging technology are common challenges to information service delivery by university libraries. The finding is also supported by a previous study conducted by Okuonghae and Obadare in (2019) that inadequate funding and unstable power supply are notorious challenges hindering libraries information service functions in Nigeria. These challenges make it difficult for universities in Edo State to deliver information services to their numerous users in Edo State, Nigeria.

Conclusion

The provision of information services stands as a fundamental pillar within university libraries. As such, this study successfully unveiled the intricate relationship between information service delivery and the provisions of the Copyright laws, alongside the utilisation of Information Technology by library staff to facilitate essential information provisions. Notably, the study also highlighted persistent challenges that undermine effective information service delivery, encompassing issues like a dearth of adequately skilled personnel and inconsistent power supply. These findings collectively shed light on the multifaceted landscape within which university libraries operate, pointing towards areas of improvement and po-

tential innovation for enhancing information accessibility and support in academic environments.

Recommendation

It is helpful to recommend the following, given the findings from the study:
1. The staff of these institution should endeavour to continually observe and uphold the dictates of the copyright laws, as doing so will ensure that the rights of authors are preserved. This will in turn enhance the quality and quantity of information resources in Edo State and beyond.
2. Library management should seek ways of addressing some of the perennial challenges facing libraries in information service delivery. For instance, management may focus on creating alternative sources of funds to help them meet their financial needs.

Limitation of the study

The study is not without its limitations. First, the study restricted itself to librarians. The study elicited limited responses from only 43 librarians. In addition, the study is limited in its use of a four-point scale. Furthermore, it should be noted that social desirability bias on the part of the respondents could have influenced the manner in which respondents reacted to items in Table 1 and Table 2.

Suggestions for further studies

In view of the limitation highlighted in this study, it is suggested that future research should consider other information professionals in Nigeria. Apart from librarians, other information professionals include archivists, records managers, knowledge managers, information analysts, data scientists, metadata specialists, information consultants and information system developers. Subsequent studies should consider employing a larger geographical area and population size. In addition, further studies should consider the use of a wider scale to offer respondents more flexibility and greater freedom to respond to the questions asked.

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Prawo autorskie i wykorzystanie technologii informatycznych jako czynniki wpływające na usługi dostarczania informacji na uniwersytetach w Edo State

Dr Tolulope Adenekan jest doświadczoną administratorką, która jest w pełni zaangażowana w administrację od 2002 roku. W 2008 r. zdobyła tytuł B.Sc. w administracji sekretariatu, w 2009 r. tytuł magistra administracji biznesowej specjalizującej się w zarządzaniu biurem i informacją, a w 2019 r. doktorat z zarządzania zasobami informacyjnymi w zakresie zarządzania informacją biznesową na Uniwersytecie Babcock, Ilishan, Remo, Nigeria. Następnie uzyskała tytuł magistra zarządzania zasobami informacyjnymi w dziedzinie bibliotekoznawstwa i informacji naukowej na Uniwersytecie Babcock. Dr Adenekan uczestniczyła w wielu instytutach szkoleniowych zarówno w Nigerii, jak i poza nią. Ma na koncie ponad czterdzieści dwie (42) publikacje zarówno w lokalnych, jak i międzynarodowych renomowanych czasopismach, a także rozdziały w edytowanych książkach. Jest członkinią National Institute of Office Administrators and Information Managers (NIOAIM), członkinią Nigerian Institute of Professional Secretaries, członkinią Nigerian Institute of Management, członkinią Institute of Personality Development and Customer Relationship Management, członkinią Academy of Management w Nowym Jorku, członkinią British Academy of Management w Londynie, członkinią stowarzyszoną Chartered Institute of

Personnel Management oraz członkinią Nigerian Library Association (Oyo State Chapter). Dr Adenekan pracuje obecnie jako starszy wykładowca w Departamencie Zarządzania Informacją na Lead City University. Jest dyrektorką generalną/ konsultantką zarządzającą Liprorich Consulting Ltd., firmy konsultingowej założonej, aby pomóc ludziom osiągnąć szczyt ich kariery. Jest założycielką i pionierską preszką National Institute of Office Administrators and Information Managers (NIOAIM). Obecnie jest prezeską Stowarzyszenia Absolwentów Uniwersytetu Babcock, Oyo i Osun State Chapter, skarbniczką Stowarzyszenia Absolwentów LCU.

Nosakhare Okuonghae obecnie pełni funkcję dyrektora Biblioteki Prawa na Glorious Vision University w Ogwa, Edo State, Nigeria. Posiada tytuł LL.B w dziedzinie prawa zdobyty na Uniwersytecie Beninu w Benin City i jest bliski ukończenia studiów magisterskich w dziedzinie bibliotekoznawstwa i informacji naukowej (MLIS) na Lead City University w Ibadanie. Nosakhare publikował z powodzeniem w czasopismach lokalnych i międzynarodowych. Pasjonuje się bibliotekarstwem prawniczym, nowymi technologiami, własnością intelektualną i umiejętnością korzystania z informacji. Nosakhare jest członkiem różnych grup zawodowych, w tym Nigerian Bar Association, Nigerian Library Association, British Project Management Professionals i Wikimedia User Group Nigeria.

Słowa kluczowe: Nigeria; prawa autorskie; technologia informacyjna; dostareczanie usług informacyjnych; stan Edo

Abstract: W badaniu zbadano prawa autorskie i wykorzystanie technologii informacyjnych jako czynników wpływających na świadczenie usług informacyjnych na uniwersytetach w stanie Edo. Zaprojektowane badanie wykorzystane w tym studium to projekt ankiety opisowej. Populacja badania obejmowała 43 respondentów. Biorąc pod uwagę możliwą do kontrolowania wielkość grupy, przyjęto technikę całkowitego losowania. Narzędziem do zbierania danych był samodzielnie ustrukturyzowany kwestionariusz, który został przekształcony w kwestionariusz online Google i został podany respondentom za pośrednictwem Whatsaap. Zebrane dane poddano analizie za pomocą statystyki opisowej. Wyniki badania ujawniły, że prawa autorskie mają znaczący wpływ na świadczenie usług informacyjnych w tych instytucjach. Podobnie ujawniono, że wykorzystanie technologii informacyjnych przez pracowników bibliotek w świadczeniu usług informacyjnych w bibliotekach uniwersyteckich w stanie Edo jest bardzo wysokie. Jednak badanie zwróciło uwagę na pewne szczególne wyzwania wpływające na świadczenie usług informacyjnych w tych instytucjach. Zawierają: niewystarczające zasilanie, niewystarczające finansowanie, słabe umiejętności w zakresie technologii informacyjno-komunikacyjnych (ICT) wśród użytkowników, niewystarczające zasoby wykwalifikowanej siły roboczej oraz brak programów szkoleń/rozwoju kariery dla pracowników bibliotek.

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Das Urheberrecht und die Nutzung von Informationstechnologien als Faktoren, die die Erbringung von Informationsdiensten in Universitätsbibliotheken im Bundesstaat Edo, Nigeria, beeinflussen

Dr. Tolulope Adenekan ist eine erfahrene Verwaltungsmitarbeiterin, die sich seit 2002 engagiert dieser Tätigkeit widmet. Im Jahr 2008 erlangte sie ihren Bachelorabschluss in Sekretariatsverwaltung an der Babcock Universität (Ilishan, Remo, Nigeria), gefolgt von einem Masterabschluss in Business Administration mit Schwerpunkt Büro- und Informationsmanagement im darauffolgenden Jahr. Im Jahr 2019 verteidigte sie erfolgreich ihre Doktorarbeit in Informationsressourcenmanagement mit Schwerpunkt auf Business Informationsmanagement an derselben Universität. Später erwarb sie einen Masterabschluss in Informationsressourcenmanagement im Bereich Bibliotheks- und Informationswissenschaft an der Babcock Universität. Dr. Adenekan besuchte zahlreiche Schulungsinstitute sowohl in Nigeria als auch im Ausland. Sie hat nicht mehr als zweiundvierzig (42) Veröffentlichungen in renommierten lokalen und internationalen Fachzeitschriften sowie Kapitel in herausgegebenen Büchern veröffentlicht. Sie ist unter anderem Stipendiatin der nationalen Institute: National Institute of Office Administrators and Information Managers (NIOAIM)

und Nigerian Institute of Professional Secretaries, Mitglied der Institute und Akademien: Nigerian Institute of Management, Institute of Personality Development and Customer Relationship Management, Academy of Management in New York, British Academy of Management in London, Chartered Institute of Personnel Management (als assoziiertes Mitglied) und Mitglied des Nigerianischen Bibliotheksverbands (Nigerian Library Association, Oyo State Chapter). Dr. Adenekan arbeitet derzeit als Seniordozentin am Institut für Informationsmanagement an der Lead City Universität. Sie ist auch die Geschäftsführerin/Geschäftsberaterin von Liprorich Consulting Ltd., einem Beratungsunternehmen im Bereich Information, das gegründet wurde, um Menschen bei der Erreichung ihrer Karriereziele zu unterstützen. Sie ist die Gründerin und erste Präsidentin des National Institute of Office Administrators and Information Managers (NIOAIM). Darüber hinaus ist sie die Vorsitzende des Alumni-Vereins der Babcock Universität für die Bundesstaaten Oyo und Osun (Babcock University Alumni Association, Oyo and Osun State Chapter), die Schatzmeisterin des Alumni-Vereins der Lead City Universität (Lead City University Alumni Association) und eine gläubige Christin.

Nosakhare Okuonghae bekleidet derzeit die Position des Leiters der Juristischen Bibliothek an der Glorious Vision Universität in Ogwa im Bundesstaat Edo, Nigeria. Er hat seinen Bachelorabschluss in Rechtswissenschaften an der Benin Universität (Benin City, Nigeria) erworben und absolviert derzeit ein Masterstudium in Bibliotheks- und Informationswissenschaft an der Lead City Universität in Ibadan. Nosakhare hat in lokalen und internationalen Zeitschriften veröffentlicht. Er ist ein leidenschaftlicher Befürworter für juristische Bibliothekswissenschaft, neue Technologien, geistiges Eigentum, Informationskompetenz usw. Nosakhare ist Mitglied verschiedener beruflicher Vereinigungen, darunter der Nigerianischen Anwaltskammer (Nigerian Bar Association), des Nigerianischen Bibliotheksverbands (Nigerian Library Association), der Britischen Fachleute zum Projektmanagement (British Project Management Professionals) und der Gruppe der Wikimedia-Nutzer Nigeria (Wikimedia User Group Nigeria).

Schlüsselworte: Nigeria; Urheberrechte; Informationstechnologie; Bereitstellung von Informationsdiensten; Bundesstaat Edo

Zusammenfassung: In der Studie wurden Urheberrechte und die Nutzung von Informationstechnologien als Einflussfaktoren auf die Erbringung von Informationsdienstleistungen an Universitäten im Bundesstaat Edo untersucht. Die angewandte Forschungsmethode in dieser Studie war eine deskriptive Umfrage. Die Befragtengruppe umfasste 43 Teilnehmer. Angesichts der kontrollierbaren Gruppengröße wurde die Methode des vollständigen Zufalls ausgewählt. Das Instrument zur Datensammlung war ein strukturierter Fragebogen, der in einen Online-Fragebogen auf Google umgewandelt und den Befragten über WhatsApp zur Verfügung gestellt wurde. Die gesammelten Daten wurden mittels deskriptiver Statistik analysiert. Die Ergebnisse der Studie zeigten, dass Urheberrechte einen signifikanten Einfluss auf die Erbringung von Informationsdienstleistungen in diesen Einrichtungen haben. Ebenso wurde festgestellt, dass die Nutzung von Informationstech-

nologien durch Bibliotheksmitarbeiter bei der Erbringung von Informationsdienstleistungen in den Universitätsbibliotheken im Bundesstaat Edo sehr hoch ist. Die Studie hat jedoch bestimmte spezielle Herausforderungen identifiziert, die sich auf die Erbringung von Informationsdienstleistungen in diesen Einrichtungen auswirken. Dazu gehören unzureichende Stromversorgung, unzureichende Finanzierung, geringe Kenntnisse in Informations- und Kommunikationstechnologien (ICT) bei den Nutzern, unzureichende qualifizierte Arbeitskräfte und ein Mangel an Schulungs- und Karriereentwicklungsprogrammen für Bibliotheksmitarbeiter.