

Awareness of Copyright and its Policies among the PG Teaching Faculty: A Study

Rajendra Babu H.

Department of Studies and Research in Library and Information Science
Tumkur University, Tumakuru-03, Karnataka, India
E-Mail: hrajendra.babu@gmail.com

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Abstract - Copyright is a form of intellectual property protection granted under Copyright Act to the creators of original works of authorship. Libraries are the backbone of any organization or an institution. Alongside, libraries are also the torch bearers, in the creating awareness of the IPR aspects to its user community. A study on finding the awareness levels in the area of intellectual property rights in general and copyright in specific is the need of the hour in the universities, as they grooming the next generation of workers happens in there. Here is a study aimed at to see how the faculties in the university are aware of copyright and its implications. There are a total of 62 respondents participated in the survey. The data has been analyses and interpreted accordingly and presented in the form of tables and figures suitably. The study has dwells in detail about Awareness on copyright, Purpose of using the copyrighted material, Awareness on copyright policies and on type of the copyrighted material, Knowledge on copyright, Awareness on Indian copyright act 1957, Views on copyright protection for their work, Safeguarding the interest of copyright owners and Understanding on the IP concepts among the teaching community. The study focuses on Awareness on copyright, use of copyright, to access the user level of knowledge on copyright and awareness on implications of copyright violation for self-learning, research as well as teaching among the faculty members of Post-Graduation Departments of Tumkur University, Tumakuru.

Keywords: Intellectual Property Rights, Copyright, Copyright Policies, Copyleft, Reprints, Galley Proof

I. INTRODUCTION

Copyright is a form of intellectual property protection granted under country's Copyright Act to the creators of original works of authorship such as literary works, dramatic, musical and artistic works, cinematographic films and sound recordings, computer programs, tables and compilations which may be expressed in words, codes, schemes or in any other understandable or communicable form including a machine readable form (Indian Copyright Act, 1957).

Not too long ago, librarians left primary responsibility for compliance with copyright law and fair use of copyrighted material to interlibrary loan. The days are gone; in the digital environment copyright becomes an issue of fundamental significance throughout the library activities. New interpretations of current copyright law, its perceived inadequacies, and its imminent revision are profoundly influencing the overall library operations and its services.

Copyright becomes a consideration at every point in the process of selecting, acquiring, using, delivering, sharing, storing, and preserving information (Johnson and Macewan, 1997).

Modern society is characterized by land, labor, and capital alone anymore. It is also characterized by information and knowledge, which are increasingly playing a critical role in economic, cultural, and socio-political development of any individual in specific as well as a country in general (Britz, 2004; Carlaw, Oxley, & Walker, 2006). An intellectual property, is one that can be owned, exchanged, and traded like any other commodity. In Europe, commodification can be traced back to the 15th century AD, when the first patent was issued in Venice (Prager, 1944). The need for protection of property rights became pronounced during the industrial revolution.

A. Major Copyright Acts in the World

According to the Statute of Anne (short title Copyright Act 1709 8 Anne c.19); Copyright is an Act for the encouragement of learning, by vesting the copies of printed books in the authors or purchasers of such copies, during the times therein mentioned. It was enacted in Britain in 1709 and entered into force on 10 April 1710. Following are the major copyright acts worldwide.

1. Berne Convention
2. International Copyright Act
3. Universal Copyright Convention
4. European Copyright
5. US Copyright Act
6. Fair use & Fair dealing
7. US Digital Millennium Copyright Act
8. Indian Copyright Act
9. Japan Copyright Act
10. World Intellectual Property Organization Copyright Treaty

B. Need for the Study

Libraries are the backbone of any institution or an organization. Libraries are the treasure houses of information in the form of documents such as Books, Journals, Reports, Patents, monographs and so on originated

as an idea in the minds of creator. These creators are provided with the rights of that original idea. Hence, libraries not only protect the documents for the best use and for the posterity, they are also termed as the protector of the rights of the creator while serving the user community. Libraries are the heart of any educational institution in furthering the information and knowledge from generation to generation alongside protecting the rights of the creator. In this direction, it forms a basis for an in-depth study in the areas of copyright and other intellectual property rights in the institutions of higher learning. These institutions are the agents in grooming of the next generation of workers for the society. Adding to that, the ongoing advancements in information technology and the growing necessity of managing knowledge resources in digital media influenced almost every facet of life in general and corporate libraries in particular. With the development of the internet, the electronic environment provides the opportunity for extreme ease of storing, reproducing and redistribution of copyrighted digital material also. Many eminent authors, researchers, information scientists have conducted studies on IPR, copyright and copyright issues in the digital era. In this direction, this study is aimed at finding the awareness of copyright among the faculty members of Tumkur university (TUT).

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To determine the Awareness on copyright among the teaching faculty.
2. To determine the use of copyright among the teaching faculty.
3. To find the purpose of use of copyrighted material among the teaching faculty.
4. To access the level of knowledge on copyright among the teaching faculty.
5. To find the awareness on implications of copyright violation among the teaching faculty.

III. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study confined to only faculty members of Post-Graduation Departments of Tumkur University, TUMAKURU. The study focuses on Awareness on copyright, use of copyright, to access the users level of knowledge on copyright and awareness on implications of copyright violation for self-learning, research as well as teaching among the faculty members of Post-Graduation Departments of Tumkur University, TUMAKURU.

IV. METHODOLOGY

The study was taken up through collection of data from among the faculty members of Post-Graduation Departments of Tumkur University, TUMAKURU through a structured questionnaire set for the purpose. The investigation has prepared a detailed questionnaire to cover all the aspects of copyright and its implications on self-study, Teaching and Research purposes by the faculty members. The validity of the questionnaire was ensured

with the pilot test, which represented the variables in the study and reliability for reproducible measures. Based on pilot, the questionnaire was restructured to reach out to target respondents. The questionnaire schedules were administered and collected in person. The collected data has been tabulated into SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) and analysed. The tables were generated using SPSS to analyse the results.

V. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Review of related literature is a key element for any research. The study of related literature implies search and locating, reading and evaluating reports of researches as well as reports of casual observations, research articles through landscaping. The available and published scientific literature and opinions that are related to the individual's planned research project. This chapter shall briefly present an overall review of studies conducted abroad as well as in India related to the topic of the study.

The review of literature is an important part of the research as it provides insight to the research work to be carried out in the right path on a chosen topic. It encourages the researcher to explore the different aspects of the problem, investigate in the right channel, which will abreast the latest developments of the study area.

We all live in a society where people influence and are influenced by others. Our social nature brings out factors such as social influence from peers and family members. To some degree, copyright compliance is a function of social sanction and self-sanction. Societal norms have a great impact on the way people operate, and to some extent, noncompliance with those norms can lead to one being censured, or even more severe consequences such as being ostracized from that community or society. Social norms, values, and expectations normally go beyond written laws as they are used to regulate behavior through implicit rules that are more often than not internalized by their members.

The article by Johnson, Rowlett & Melocha (1997), talks about copyright of doctoral e-thesis and its benefits of putting online are personal reward – knowing your research is being read; e-theses submission will make a hidden body of knowledge accessible; increased visibility as a researcher; gain new skills for the digital age and global accessibility – representing the scholarship produced at Sussex. It also discuss on confidentiality – including sensitive personal information, obtained under a promise of confidentiality, may be allowed for examination purposes but not for open access; commercially sensitive material – agreements with sponsors or a patent pending, may prohibit research being made openly available for a certain period of time; pre-publication – publishers may advise against making a thesis available electronically prior to publication; and third party copyright material - inclusion of material by other authors, such as; long quotes, images, photographs, tables and maps from published or unpublished works.

Traditionally accepted in a thesis for examination purposes, but may require permission from the rights holder for e-thesis submission. Making material openly available online is considered a form of 'publishing'.

Concern over the steady proliferation of intellectual property rights or, conversely, the declining public domain is no longer limited to the United States. In recent years, an increasing number of prominent European scholars and judges have expressed their anxiety over the seemingly unstoppable growth of copyrights, neighboring rights, sui generis rights, trademarks, and other rights of intellectual or industrial property according to Hugenholtz, P. B. (2001). This article also talks about European Convention on Human Rights ("ECHR"); Constitutional basis of copyright in Europe; Swedish copyright; Freedom of expression and information in Europe; Limits to copyright imposed by free speech considerations; Open rights, Closed exemptions; Dior v/s Evora judgment; Dutch copyright; Complete details on copyright v/s freedom of speech: Selected decisions from national courts of various countries. This paper analyses the European case law, suggests that freedom of expression arguments are likely to succeed against copyright claims aimed at preventing political discourse, curtailing journalistic or artistic freedoms, suppressing publication of government-produced information or impeding other forms of 'public speech'.

Copyright is emerging as an important determinant in the access and use of electronic resources (e-resources) for teaching and research in university and research institutions in Africa. Consequently, institutions are developing policies to respond to copyright and related access issues opines Kawooya (2008). This policy paper is an outgrowth of a yearlong policy study funded and produced under the International Policy Fellowship program 2006-2007 of the International Policy Fellowship Program, Open Society Institute (OSI). Dick Kawooya was part of the information policy working group under the supervision of Lawrence Liang of the Alternative Law Forum, India. This paper examines copyright as a barrier in the access and use of electronic resources in Africa's education and research contexts. This paper addresses this policy question by examining the extent to which the draft policy on research and intellectual property rights management. Based on the critical analysis of Makerere's policy, this paper notes that openness should trump other institutional interests in the copyright system. The position taken is that institutional policies should advance open sharing of information and knowledge (internal or external to the institution). Short-term legal remedies are proposed based on various Creative Commons' licenses that are designed to advance openness within existing national copyright statutes. Long-term remedies suggested involve reforming national and international laws and instruments to advance openness including protecting existing provisions for education and research. Protection of education and research activities can be attained by not simply availing the existing exceptions and limitations but also precluding statutory exceptions and

limitations from being overridden by contractual licenses. The paper concludes by providing long-term legal and policy remedy.

Copyright rules by Ministry of human resources and development, Govt. of India in its 41 page gazetteer notification, proposes in over 17 chapters a lot of new adoptions to the copyright law such as addition of relinquishment of copyright, compulsory licenses in works withheld from public, compulsory licenses to publish or communicate to the public: the work or translation thereof, compulsory licenses for the benefit of disabled, statutory licenses for cover versions, statutory licenses for broadcasting literary, musical works and sound recordings, licenses for translations, licenses for publication, translations and re-production of works, copyright societies, performers society, registration of copyright, storage of transient or incidental copies of work, making or adapting the work by organizations working for the benefit of persons with disabilities, importation of infringing copies, technological protection measures and miscellaneous.

VI. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

There were 80 questionnaire were distributed to faculty members and a total of 62 responses obtained, which amounts to 77.5%. There were a total of 37 Assistant professors, 16 Associate professors, 6 Professors and 3 Guest Faculties respondent to the study. The data has been analyzed and presented in the form of tables and figures suitably as below.

TABLE I AWARENESS ON COPYRIGHT

S. No.	Designation	Responses		Total
		Yes	No	
1	Assistant professor	36 (58.1%)	1 (1.6%)	37 (59.7%)
2	Associate professor	15 (24.2%)	1 (1.6%)	16 (25.8%)
3	Professor	6 (9.7%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (9.7%)
4	Guest Faculty	2 (3.2%)	1 (1.6%)	3 (4.8%)
Grand Total		59 (95.2%)	3 (4.8%)	62 (100%)

Table I indicates that 97.30% of assistant professors, 93.75% Associate professors, absolute number of professors and 66.67% of guest faculty have responded that they are aware of copyright. This is a good sign that overall 95.2% are aware of what copyright is all about.

It is imperative that the study, research and teaching are part and parcel of the job of a faculty. Most of the faculty involve in teaching and research as part of their curriculum, from the table II, predominant number of 37 (59.7%) responses came from Assistant professors saying that they use copyrighted materials, out of which 25.8% for studying, 4.8% teaching and 29.0% for Research purpose. Followed by 25.8% Associate professors, 7 (11.3%) says for studying, 3 (4.8%) says for teaching and 6 (9.7%) rate for research purpose.

TABLE II PURPOSE OF USING THE COPYRIGHTED MATERIAL

S. No.	Designation	Response			Total
		Studying	Teaching	Research	
1	Assistant professor	16 (25.8%)	3 (4.8%)	18 (29.0%)	37 (59.7%)
2	Associate professor	7 (11.3%)	3 (4.8%)	6 (9.7%)	16 (25.8%)
3	Professor	3 (4.8%)	3 (4.8%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (9.7%)
4	Guest Faculty	2 (3.2%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.6%)	3 (4.8%)
Grand Total		28 (45.2%)	9 (14.5%)	25 (40.3%)	62 (100%)

TABLE III AWARENESS ON COPYRIGHT POLICIES

Designation	Responses				Total
	Very Good	Good	Average	Don't Know	
Assistant professor	8 (12.9%)	20 (32.3%)	9 (14.5%)	0 (0.0%)	37 (59.7%)
Associate professor	3 (4.8%)	10 (16.1%)	3 (4.8%)	0 (0.0%)	16 (25.8%)
Professor	2 (3.2%)	2 (3.2%)	2 (3.2%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (9.7%)
Guest Faculty	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (3.2%)	1 (1.6%)	3 (4.8%)
Grand Total	13 (21.0%)	32 (51.6%)	16 (25.8%)	1 (1.6%)	62 (100%)

Table III shows the data on awareness of copyright policies, out of 62, 32 (51.6%) said that they have 'Good', and 21% opined 'very good' awareness towards copyright policies

irrespective of designation. This shows that overall 72.6% respondents are well aware about copyright policies.

TABLE IV AWARENESS ON TYPE OF THE COPYRIGHTED MATERIAL

S. No.	Designation	Response			Total
		Literary	Design	Musical Works	
1	Assistant professor	18 (29.0%)	12 (19.4%)	7 (11.3%)	37 (59.7%)
2	Associate professor	12 (19.4%)	4 (6.5%)	0 (0.0%)	16 (25.8%)
3	Professor	2 (3.2%)	3 (4.8%)	1 (1.6%)	6 (9.7%)
4	Guest Faculty	0 (0.0%)	2 (3.2%)	1 (1.6%)	3 (4.8%)
Grand Total		32 (51.6%)	21 (33.9%)	9 (14.5%)	62 (100%)

Table IV shows the data on the responses for the Awareness on type of the copyrighted material the Assistant professors rated highest of 18 (29.0%) Literary,

12 (19.4%) Furniture Design and 7 (11.3%) Musical Works. This shows that respondents are well aware and knowledgeable about copyright policies.

TABLE V KNOWLEDGE ON COPYRIGHT

S. No.	Designation	Response			Total
		Very good	Good	Average	
1	Assistant professor	4 (6.5%)	21 (33.9%)	12 (19.4%)	37 (59.7%)
2	Associate professor	6 (9.7%)	5 (8.1%)	5 (8.1%)	16 (25.8%)
3	Professor	0 (0.0%)	3 (4.8%)	3 (4.8%)	6 (9.7%)
4	Guest Faculty	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.6%)	2 (3.2%)	3 (4.8%)
Grand Total		10 (16.1%)	30 (48.4%)	22 (35.5%)	62 (100%)

When asked about the respondents Knowledge on copyright table V shows that, 4 (6.5%) said Very good, 21 (33.9%) said Good and 12 (19.4%) felt Average from the assistant professors' category. This directly implied the respondents' knowledge on copyright among the respondents.

Table VI shows that majority 42 (67.7%) respondents voted that they are aware of on Indian copyright act 1957. The high awareness is seen among the assistant professors as usual.

TABLE VI AWARENESS ON INDIAN COPYRIGHT ACT 1957

S. No.	Designation	Responses		Total
		Yes	No	
1	Assistant professor	22 (35.5%)	15 (24.2%)	37 (59.7%)
2	Associate professor	13 (21.0%)	3 (4.8%)	16 (25.8%)
3	Professor	5 (8.5%)	1 (1.6%)	6 (9.7%)
4	Guest Faculty	2 (3.2%)	1 (1.6%)	3 (4.8%)
Grand Total		42 (67.7%)	20 (32.3%)	62 (100%)

TABLE VII VIEWS ON COPYRIGHT PROTECTION FOR THEIR WORK

S. No.	Designation	Response			Total
		Yes	No	Not Really	
1	Assistant professor	27 (43.5%)	4 (6.5%)	6 (9.7%)	37 (59.7%)
2	Associate professor	9 (14.5%)	7 (11.3%)	0 (0.0%)	16 (25.8%)
3	Professor	3 (4.8%)	1 (1.6%)	2 (3.3%)	6 (9.7%)
4	Guest Faculty	1 (1.6%)	1 (1.6%)	1 (1.6%)	3 (4.8%)
Grand Total		40 (64.5%)	13 (21.0%)	9 (14.5%)	62 (100%)

As shown in the table VII that, when asked about the author views on copyright protection for their work, 27 (43.5%) and 9 (14.5%) said yes by both among Assistant professors and associate professors respectively. Over all 40 (64.5%)

agreed that on copyright protection for their work is needed. This shows the high awareness, use and knowledge on the importance on copyright and copyrighted works.

TABLE VIII SAFEGUARDING THE INTEREST OF COPYRIGHT OWNERS

S. No.	Designation	Response			Total
		Yes	No	Don't Know	
1	Assistant professor	17 (27.4%)	11 (17.7%)	9 (14.5%)	37 (59.7%)
2	Associate professor	4 (6.5%)	4 (6.5%)	8 (12.9%)	16 (25.8%)
3	Professor	1 (1.6%)	3 (4.8%)	2 (3.2%)	6 (9.7%)
4	Guest Faculty	1 (1.6%)	1 (1.6%)	1 (1.6%)	3 (4.8%)
Grand Total		23 (37.1%)	19 (30.6%)	20 (32.3%)	62 (100%)

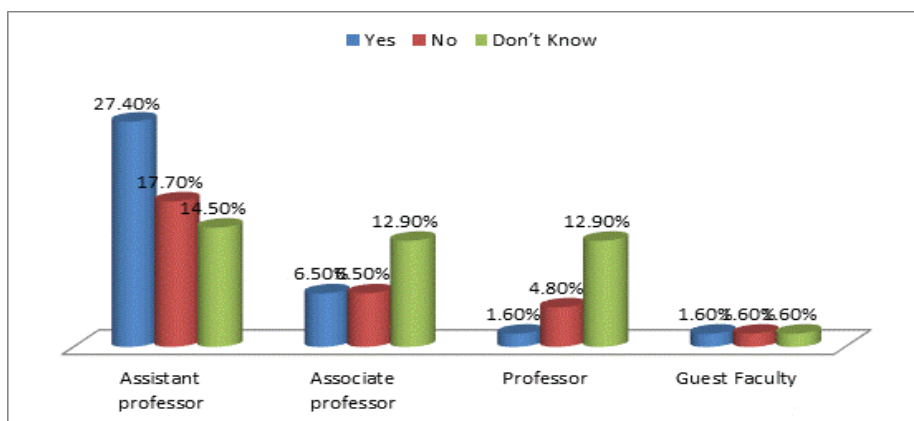


Figure I Safeguarding the interest of copyright owners

When it comes to Safeguarding the interest of copyright owners, a mixed opinion has emerged from table - 8 and figure - 8a. A total of 23 (37.1%) said 'yes' and 19 (30.6%)

said 'No' and a staggering number of 20 (32.3%) said that they 'don't know'.

TABLE IX UNDERSTANDING ON THE IP CONCEPTS

Copyright Forms	Designation	Responses					Total
		High Awareness	Aware	Moderate Awareness	Low Awareness	Not Aware	
Copy left	Assistant Professor	4 (6.5%)	11 (17.7%)	8 (12.9%)	9 (14.5%)	5 (8.1%)	37 (59.7%)
	Associate Professor	1 (1.6%)	4 (6.5%)	5 (8.1%)	3 (4.8%)	3 (4.8%)	16 (25.8%)
	Professor	0 (0.0%)	2 (3.2%)	3 (4.8%)	1 (1.6%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (9.7%)
	Guest Faculty	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.6%)	1 (1.6%)	1 (1.6%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (4.8%)
Total		5 (8.1%)	18 (29.0%)	17 (27.4%)	14 (22.6%)	8 (12.9%)	62 (100%)
Reprints	Assistant Professor	6 (9.7%)	22 (35.5%)	5 (8.1%)	1 (1.6%)	3 (4.8%)	37 (59.7%)
	Associate Professor	3 (4.8%)	9 (14.5%)	2 (3.2%)	2 (3.2%)	0 (0.0%)	16 (25.8%)
	Professor	1 (1.6%)	3 (4.8%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (3.2%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (9.7%)
	Guest Faculty	0 (0.0%)	2 (3.2%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.6%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (4.8%)
Total		10 (16.1%)	36 (58.1%)	7 (11.3%)	6 (9.7%)	3 (4.8%)	62 (100%)
Preprints	Assistant Professor	8 (12.9%)	16 (25.8%)	4 (6.5%)	7 (11.3%)	2 (3.2%)	37 (59.7%)
	Associate Professor	5 (8.1%)	3 (4.8%)	5 (8.1%)	3 (4.8%)	0 (0.0%)	16 (25.8%)
	Professor	0 (0.0%)	2 (3.2%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (6.5%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (9.7%)
	Guest Faculty	0 (0.0%)	2 (3.2%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.6%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (4.8%)
Total		13 (21.0%)	23 (37.1%)	9 (14.5%)	15 (24.2%)	2 (3.2%)	62 (100%)
Galley Proofs	Assistant Professor	2 (3.2%)	14 (22.6%)	9 (14.5%)	6 (9.7%)	6 (9.7%)	37 (59.7%)
	Associate Professor	2 (3.2%)	4 (6.5%)	5 (8.1%)	5 (8.1%)	0 (0.0%)	16 (25.8%)
	Professor	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.6%)	1 (1.6%)	2 (3.2%)	2 (3.2%)	6 (9.7%)
	Guest Faculty	0 (0.0%)	2 (3.2%)	1 (1.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (4.8%)
Total		4 (6.5%)	21 (33.9%)	16 (25.8%)	13 (21.0%)	8 (12.9%)	62 (100%)

The investigation has tried to assess the Understanding on the IP concepts such as Copyleft, Reprints, Preprints and Galley Proofs, we can find the data from the table IX that, 18 (29.0%) said that they are ‘aware’ and 17 (27.4%) said ‘Moderately Aware’ on the concept of ‘copyleft’. 36 (58.1%) said that they are ‘aware’ and 10 (16.1%) said ‘High Awareness’ on the concept of ‘Reprints’, 23 (37.1%) said that they are ‘aware’ and 13 (21.0%) said ‘High Awareness’ on the concept of ‘preprints’, 21 (33.9%) said that they are ‘aware’ and 16 (25.8%) said ‘Moderately Aware’ on the concept of ‘Galley Proofs’. This trend of better awareness and use has been found and these findings are in confirmation with the objectives 1 and 2 accordingly.

VII. SALIENT FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

1. From the table II, predominant 37 (59.7%) responses came from Assistant professors saying that they use

copyrighted materials, 16 (25.8%) says studying, 3 (4.8%) teaching and 18 (29.0%) said for Research purposes. Followed by 16 (25.8%) Associate professors, 7 (11.3%) says for studying, 3 (4.8%) says for teaching and 6 (9.7%) rate for research purpose. This directly corresponds to the objective number 3.

2. Table I shows that out of 62 responses 37 (59.7%) are assistant professors responded saying that they are aware of copyright. Followed by 16 (25.8%) Associate professors. This conforms to the objective 1 and 2.

3. Table III shows the data on awareness of copyright policies, out of 37 (59.7%) Assistant professors, 8 (12.9%) said Very Good, 20 (32.3%) good and 9 (14.5%) rated average. This shows that respondents are well aware about copyright policies. This conforms to the 1st and 4th objectives set for the study.

4. Table IV shows the data on the responses for the Awareness on type of the copyrighted material the Assistant professors rated highest of 18 (29.0%) Literary, 12 (19.4%) Furniture Design and 7 (11.3%) Musical Works. This shows that respondents are well aware and knowledgeable about copyright policies.
5. When asked about the respondents Knowledge on copyright table IV shows that, 4 (6.5%) said Very good, 21 (33.9%) said Good and 12 (19.4%) felt Average from the assistant professors' category. This directly implied the respondents' knowledge on copyright and confirms to objective number 4.
6. Table VI shows that majority 42 (67.7%) respondents voted that they are aware of on Indian copyright act 1957. The high awareness is seen among the assistant professors as usual. This awareness conforms to the objective number 1 and 4 respectively.
7. As shown in the table VII that, when asked about the author views on copyright protection for their work, 27 (43.5%) and 9 (14.5%) said yes by both among Assistant professors and associate professors respectively. Over all 40 (64.5%) agreed that on copyright protection for their work is needed. This shows the high awareness, use and knowledge on the importance on copyright and copyrighted works. This confirms to the objective numbers 1, 3 and 4 respectively.
8. When it comes to Safeguarding the interest of copyright owners, a mixed opinion has emerged. A total of 23 (37.1%) said 'yes' and 19 (30.6%) said 'No' and a staggering number of 20 (32.3%) said that they 'don't know'.
9. The investigation has tried to assess the Understanding on the IP concepts such as Copyleft, Reprints, Preprints and Galley Proofs, we can find the data from the table IX that, 18 (29.0%) said that they are 'aware' and 17 (27.4%) said 'Moderately Aware' on the concept of 'copyleft'. 36 (58.1%) said that they are 'aware' and 10 (16.1%) said 'High Awareness' on the concept of 'Reprints', 23 (37.1%) said that they are 'aware' and 13 (21.0%) said 'High Awareness' on the concept of 'preprints', 21 (33.9%) said that they are 'aware' and 16 (25.8%) said 'Moderately Aware' on the concept of 'Galley Proofs'. This trend of better awareness and use has been found and these findings are in confirmation with the objectives 1 and 2 accordingly.

VIII. CONCLUSION

Awareness of Copyright law was conceived in order to encourage the development and distribution of works of

authorship. It certain exclusive rights to their works, including the right to authorize others to exercise those rights. The copyright law deals with the rights of intellectual creativity. This area of intellectual property is particularly concerned about protection, creativity and ingenuity. It is an important area of intellectual property because it is one of the means of promoting, enriching and disseminating the national cultural, heritage. A country's development depends to a very great extent on the creativity of The law of copyright affords maximum protection to authors. It secures to them proprietary rights in their own works. The copyright system as it has developed over the past nearly 300 years has created a balance between the rights of the authors, and the interests of the public in access to protected works.

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