

IPR AND COPYRIGHT ACT RELATED ISSUES AMONG THE LAW COLLEGE LIBRARIANS IN RAJASTHAN

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Abstract

The at hand study aims to discover out the IPR and Copyright Act Related Issues among Law College librarians in Rajasthan. Samples of 284 library professionals selected randomly were studied. Primary data were collected by using a structured interview schedule. All the library professionals have requested some questions in the same fashion and they have informed the purpose of the study. Pearson's Correlation Coefficient is applied in library facilities and services performed in law college libraries in Rajasthan, Chi-Square value and standard deviation are also applied in library collections and IPR awareness among library professionals. The findings and observations are the result and outcome of the interpretations made during the study of analysis.

Keywords: IPR, Copyright, Library, Rajasthan, Case Study, User Study

1. Introduction

Intellectual Property Rights give the right to literary, inventive and scientific work; performances of performing artists; phonographs and broad-cast; inventions in all fields of the human Endeavour; scientific discoveries; industrial designs; trademarks; service marks and commercial names and designations, and all other products resulting from intellectual activity in the industrial, scientific, literary and artistic fields. It is a generic term covering patents; registered design; trademarks; copyright; layout of integrated circuits, trade secrets; geographical indicators and anti-competitive practices in contractual licenses. Intellectual Property refers to the creation of the mind i.e. inventions, industrial designs for articles, literary & artistic work, symbols etc. used in commerce. This paper explores IPR and Copyright Act-related issues among law college librarians in Rajasthan.

2. Review of Literature

Sandra AyaEnimil (2022)¹ is investigated as adults, conversations about work and careers are standard. Copyright librarianship is a unique field and inevitably people ask, "How did you get into that?" Like many folks, I have an origin story that belies the smooth arc we all imagine. I had been thinking about my journey, and wondering how others came to this work. Could they point to a moment or person that helped them along the way? Might my and others' stories be insightful or beneficial to others? The stories in this issue are all different and compelling. Read on and learn the varied ways lawyers and librarians became copyright librarians. **Hana Onderkova (2022)²** defined Copyright as an intellectual property right that the law gives to a creator of literary, dramatic, musical, and artistic work and a producer of

cinematograph films and sound recordings. It also applies to architectural works and computer programs/software. It can be understood as a bundle of rights that includes the right to reproduction, communication, adaptation, and translation of the work. Copyright ensures the protection of the rights of authors over their creations and in turn aims at rewarding creativity. The Copyright Act, 1957 (Act) along with Copyright Rules, govern the laws related to copyright protection in India. Mere ideas, knowledge or concepts are not copyrightable, having said that copyright protects the original expression of information and ideas. **Hou, B., Zhang, Y., Hong, J., Shi, X., & Yang, Y. (2021)**³ analysed the connection between highbrow property protection (IPP), new ability and, entrepreneurship improvement in transition China. Victimization provincial-degree panel info accumulated over China from 2000 to 2017. **Xiang, J., Ma, F. and Wang, H. (2021)**⁴ have found that the International scientific discipline treaties have considerably raised the number of patent cooperation countries of a rustic and their importance in international cooperation networks. **Heikkilä, J. (2019)**⁵ assessed the gender gap in patenting into design rights, mileage model (UMC), and trademarks (TMs), which are reciprocal styles for guarding intellectual property. The analysis is descriptive and uses register data from the Finnish patent and enrolment office covering the times 1982 – 2013. A patent gender gap is a plant for all intellectual property rights. **Olaisen, J., & Revang, O. (2017)**⁶ indicated that formal mental property rights are key to constructing up and maintaining confidence in the group and also for constructing the proper attitudes inside the team. The IPRs improved the innovativeness in the group and incremental innovations.

3. Objectives

1. To know the collections of Law college Libraries in Rajasthan
2. To make out basic awareness of IPR laws among the Law College Librarians in Rajasthan.
3. To observe the understanding of law college librarians about copyright issues related to print sources and digital sources.
4. To know the Opinion about Law library services is possible without the infringement of Copyright.

4. Methodology

The investigation collected data to explain respondents' information-seeking behaviour and to narrate this behaviour to several variables. The survey form included questions about the characteristic of the respondents that might influence their information-seeking behaviour. A questionnaire was designed to collect the required data from the chosen sample user population. The questionnaire comprehensively includes broadly all the aspects regarding IPR and Copyright Act issues in the library, with the ultimate objective to reflect the professional's opinion on the library collections and services. In this study, all 350 questionnaires were distributed among the library professionals in the IPR and Copyright Act Related Issues among the Law College librarians in Rajasthan. Out of 350 questionnaires distributed, 284 were received back, making the response rate 81.14%. All 284 library professionals of Law College in Rajasthan were analyzed for the present study. Random sampling method approved in this present study.

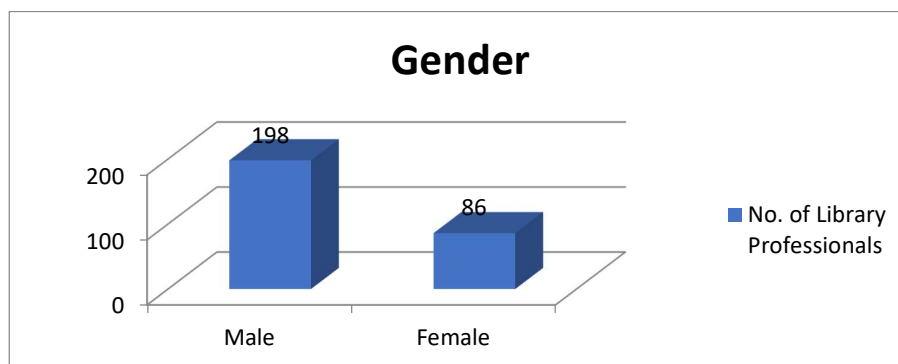
5. Data Analysis and Interpretation

The present study attempts an evaluation of the libraries in the law college libraries in Rajasthan state to identify the IPR issues with special reference to fair use in this age of information and communication revolution. Law college libraries need technologies of the required level and trained manpower. Thus, the LIS professionals are additionally called upon by the users of electronic information resources and services to develop their ICT skills to provide better information services in the law college libraries.

Table No. 5.1. Gender-wise Distribution of Respondents

n=284

Sl. No.	Gender	No. of Library Professionals	Percentage
1	Male	198	69.72%
2	Female	86	30.28%
	Total	284	100



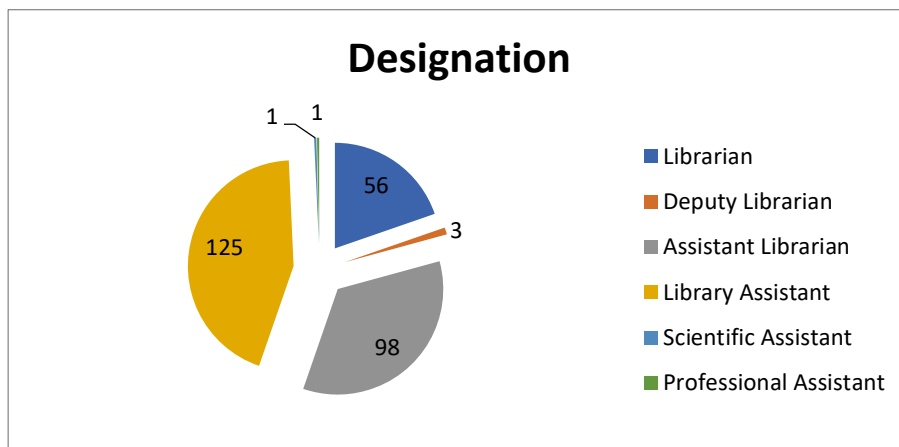
It is indicated that the majority of the population is male i.e., 198 (69.72%) and 86 (30.28%) are female respondents.

Table No. 5.2. Designation-wise Distribution of Respondents

n=284

Sl. No.	Designation	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Librarian	56	19.72%
2	Deputy Librarian	3	1.06%
3	Assistant Librarian	98	34.51%
4	Library Assistant	125	44.01%
5	Scientific Assistant	1	0.35%
6	Professional Assistant	1	0.35%

	Total	284	100
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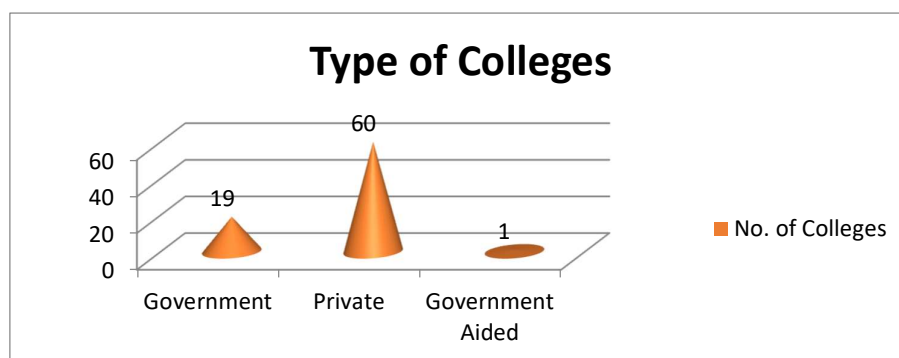


It is exposed that the majority of library professionals 125 (44.01%) are working as Library Assistants followed by 98 (34.51%) respondents who are working as Assistant Librarians, 56 (19.72%) respondents are working as Librarians, 3 (1.05%) are working as Deputy Librarians, 1 professional is working as Scientific Assistant and 1 professional is professional Assistant.

Table No. 5.3. Types of Law Colleges in Rajasthan

n=80

Sl. No.	College Type	No. of Colleges	Percentage
1	Government	19	23.75%
2	Private	60	75.00%
3	Government Aided	1	1.25%
	Total	80	100

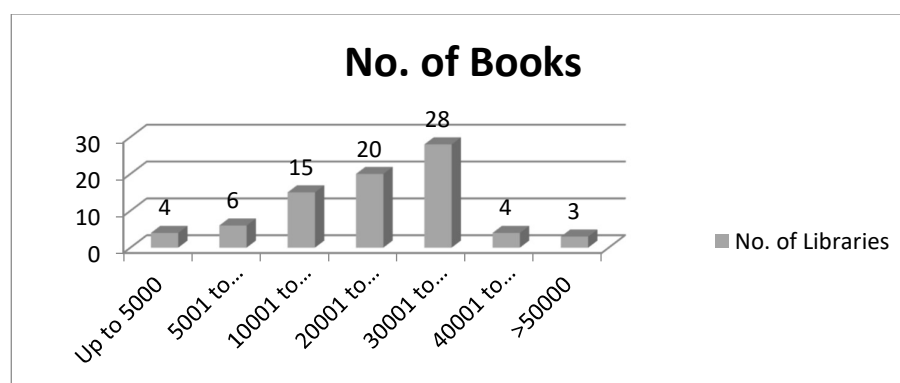


It originated that a sizable number of the colleges, 60 (75%), were from Private colleges, followed by 19 (23.75%) from Government Institutions and the remaining 1 (1.25%) college in Government Aided Colleges.

Table - 5.4: Total Collection of Books in the Law Libraries

n=80

Sl. No.	No. of Books	No. of Libraries	Percentage
1	Up to 5000	4	5.00%
2	5001 to 10000	6	7.50%
3	10001 to 20000	15	18.75%
4	20001 to 30000	20	25.00%
5	30001 to 40000	28	35.00%
6	40001 to 50000	4	5.00%
7	>50000	3	3.75%
	Total	80	100

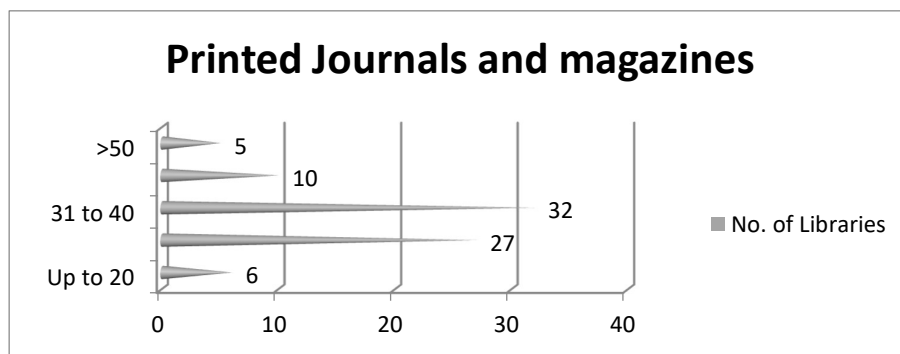


It is identified that out of a total of 80 libraries under study, 28 (35.00%), libraries have “ book collection ranges between 30,001 to 40,000, 20 (25%) libraries have “ collection range is 20001 to 30,000, 15 (18.75%) libraries” collection range is 10,001 to 20,000 6 (7.50%) libraries” collection is 50,01 to 10,000 5 (6.25%) libraries” collection is Up to 5,000 4 (5.00%) libraries” collection is 40,001 to 50,000 and other 3 (3.75%) libraries” collection is above 50,000 The status of the library is depending upon book collection and also the collection of books is an important component of the trinity of any type of library.

Table - 5.5. No. of Printed Collection of Journals and Magazines available in the Law College Libraries in Rajasthan

n=80

Sl. No.	No. of Printed Journals and Magazines	No. of Libraries	Percentage	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation
1	Up to 20	6	7.50%	16	21	278
2	21 to 30	27	33.75%			
3	31 to 40	32	40.00%			
4	41 to 50	10	12.50%			
5	>50	5	6.25%			
	Total	80	100			



Standard deviation is a statistical measurement of the amount a number varies from the average number in a series.

Equation:

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \mu)^2}$$

Where,

- σ = the standard deviance
- μ = the mean of all the values
- x_i = the individual x values
- x = a value in the data set
- N = the number of data points
- i = all the values from 1 to N

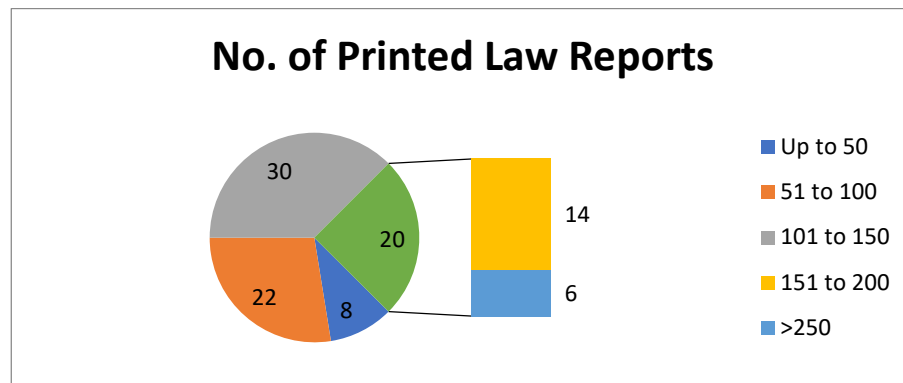
It is attained that the range of printed journals and magazines collection of a total of 80 libraries under study, 32 libraries' collection ranges between 31 to 40 (40.00%), 27 libraries' collection range is 21 to 30 (33.75%), 10 libraries' collection range is 41 to 50 (12.50%), 6

libraries" collection is up to 20 (7.50%), 5 libraries" collection is more than 50 (6.25%) in law college libraries in Rajasthan.

Table - 5.6. No. of Printed Collection of Law Reports available in the Law College Libraries in Rajasthan

n=80

Sl. No.	No. of Printed Law Reports	No. of Libraries	Percentage	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation
1	Up to 50	8	10.00%	16	30	133.3
2	51 to 100	22	27.50%			
3	101 to 150	30	37.50%			
4	151 to 200	14	17.50%			
5	>250	6	7.50%			
	Total	80	100			



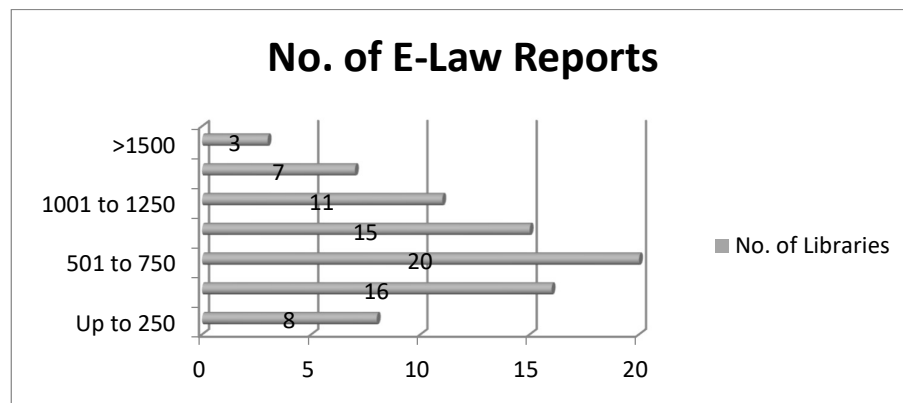
The above table is discovered that the range of printed collection law reports of a total of 80 libraries under study, 30 libraries" collection ranges between 101 to 150 (37.50%), 22 libraries" collection range is 51 to 100 (27.50%), 14 libraries" collection range is 151 to 200 (17.50%), 8 libraries" collection is up to 50 (10.00%), 6 libraries" collection is more than 250 (7.50%) in law college libraries in Rajasthan, mean is 16, the median is 30 and the standard deviation is 133.3.

Table - 5.7. Availability of E-Law Reports in Law College Libraries in Rajasthan

n=80

Sl. No.	No. of E-Law Reports	No. of Libraries	Percentage
1	Up to 250	8	10.00%

2	251 to 500	16	20.00%
3	501 to 750	20	25.00%
4	751 to 1000	15	18.75%
5	1001 to 1250	11	13.75%
6	1251 to 1500	7	8.75%
7	>1500	3	3.75%
	Total	80	100



It is obtained that the range of E-law reports of a total of 80 law college libraries under study, 20 libraries' collection ranges between 501 to 750 (25%), 16 libraries' collection range is 251 to 500 (20%), 15 libraries' collection range is 751 to 1000 (18.75%), 11 libraries' collection is 1001 to 1250 (13.75%), 8 libraries' collection range is Up to 250 (10.00%), 7 libraries' collection range is 1251 to 1500 (8.75%) and 3 libraries' collection is more than 1500 (3.75%) in law college libraries in Rajasthan.

Table - 5.8. Application of Pearson's correlation coefficient for Library facilities and Services

Sl. No.	Library facilities and Services	X Value	Y Value
1	Book lending	80	0
2	Reference service	57	23
3	Reprographic/Xerox service	62	18
4	InternetBrowsing	39	41
5	Inter-LibraryLoan	46	34

6	Printing	38	42
7	scanning	33	47
8	Newarrivallist	80	0
9	Newspaper display	80	0

$X - M_x$	$Y - M_y$	$(X - M_x)^2$	$(Y - M_y)^2$	$(X - M_x)(Y - M_y)$
19.222	19.222	369.494	369.494	369.494
23.222	-23.222	539.272	539.272	-539.272
0.222	-0.222	0.049	0.049	-0.049
5.222	-5.222	27.272	27.272	-27.272
-17.778	17.778	316.049	316.049	-316.049
-10.778	10.778	116.160	116.160	-116.160
-18.778	18.778	352.605	352.605	-352.605
-23.778	23.778	565.383	565.383	-565.383
23.222	-23.222	539.272	539.272	-539.272
Mx: 56.778	My: 23.22	Sum: 2825.556	Sum: 2825.556	Sum: -2825.556

Where,

X : X Values

Y : Y Values

M_x : Mean of X Values

M_y : Mean of Y Values

$X - M_x$ & $Y - M_y$: Deviation scores

$(X - M_x)^2$ & $(Y - M_y)^2$: Deviation Squared

$(X - M_x)(Y - M_y)$: Product of Deviation Scores

Result Details & Calculation

X Values

$$\sum = 511$$

$$\text{Mean} = 56.778$$

$$\sum(X - M_x)^2 = SS_x = 2825.556$$

Y Values

$$\Sigma = 209$$

$$\text{Mean} = 23.222$$

$$\Sigma(Y - M_y)^2 = SS_y = 2825.556$$

X and Y Combined

$$N = 9$$

$$\Sigma(X - M_x)(Y - M_y) = -2825.556$$

R Calculation

$$r = \Sigma((X - M_x)(Y - M_y)) / \sqrt{((SS_x)(SS_y))}$$

$$r = -2825.556 / \sqrt{((2825.556)(2825.556))} = -1$$

Meta Numerics (cross-check)

$$r = -1$$

The value of R is -1.

This is a strong negative correlation, which means that high X variable scores go with low Y variable scores (and vice versa).

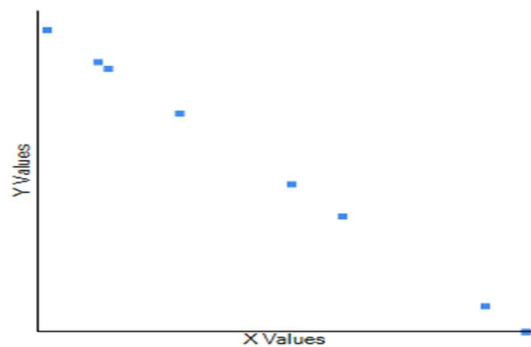
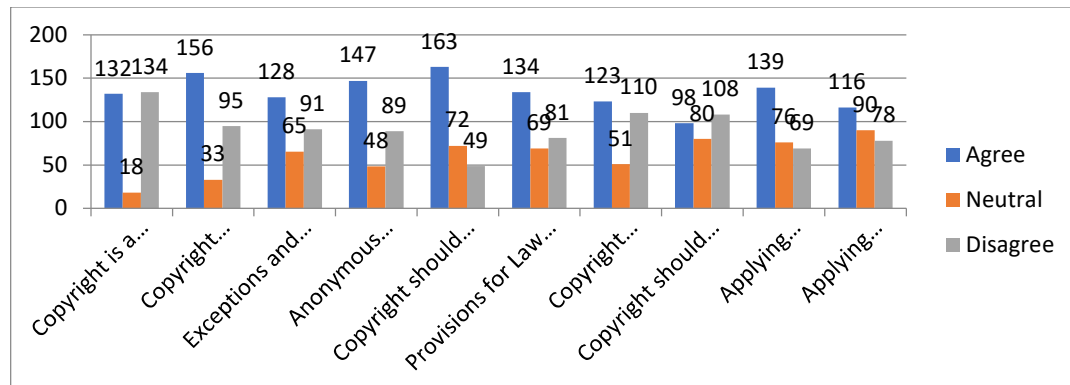


Table - 5.9. Level of opinion about the Copyright among the Library Professionals

n=284

Sl. No.	Level of Opinion	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Chi-Square Value	P Value
1	Copyright is a threat to Intellectual Freedom	132 (46.48%)	18 (6.34%)	134 (47.18%)	28.43	0.22
2	Copyright monopolizes knowledge.	156 (54.92%)	33 (11.63%)	95 (33.45%)		
3	Exceptions and limitations provided under the copyright	128 (45.07%)	65 (22.88%)	91 (32.05%)		

	act benefit the library's functioning.			
4	Anonymous works should not be protected by Copyright Act.	147 (51.76%)	48 (16.90%)	89 (31.34%)
5	Copyright should give Law libraries the limitation to provide their collection as Full-text online.	163 (57.39%)	72 (25.35%)	49 (17.26%)
6	Provisions for Law libraries under the copyright act are adequate to library needs.	134 (47.18%)	69 (24.30%)	81 (28.52%)
7	Copyright conflicts library's role in providing easy access and use of digital materials.	123 (43.31%)	51 (17.96%)	110 (38.73%)
8	Copyright should allow Law libraries to digitize the print collection, especially for preservation and access.	98 (34.51%)	80 (28.17%)	106 (37.32%)
9	Copyright should provide more limitations To Law libraries.	139 (48.94%)	76 (26.76%)	69 (24.30%)
10	Applying copyright in Law libraries is frustrating as it affects library services.	116 (40.85%)	90 (31.69%)	78 (27.46%)



The Chi-Square test measures the alignment between 2 sets of frequency measures. These must be categorical counts & not percentages or ratios measures.

$$\chi^2 = \sum(O_i - E_i)^2/E_i$$

Where,

O_i = observed value (actual value) and

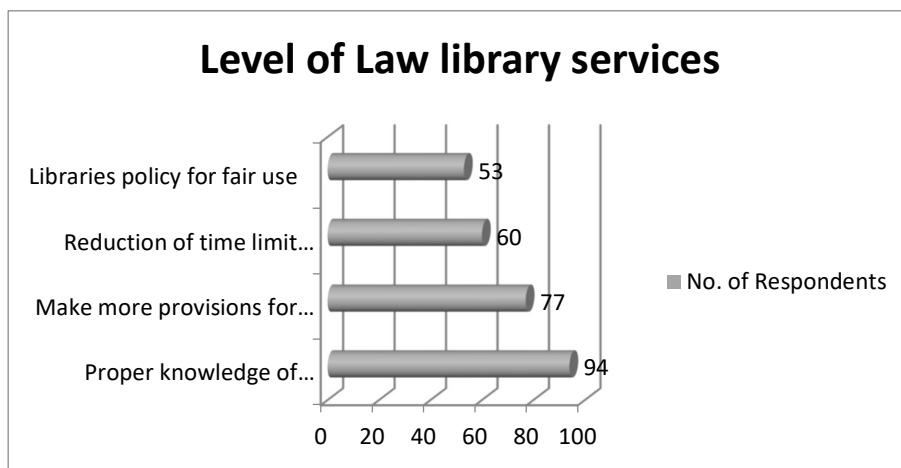
E_i = expected value.

It is explored the Level of opinion about Copyright among Library Professionals. Most library professionals agree 132 (46.48%) that Copyright is a threat to Intellectual Freedom, Copyright monopolizes knowledge mostly 156 (54.92%) agreed by the law college librarians in Rajasthan, opinion about Exceptions and limitations provided under the copyright act benefits the library functioning is agreed by the librarians 128 (45.07%), Anonymous works should not be protected by Copyright Act is agreed by the library professionals 147 (51.76%), Copyright should give Law libraries the limitation to provide its collection as full text online is highly agreed by the librarians 163 (57.39%), chi-square value is 28.43 and p-value is 0.22.

Table - 5.10. Level of Opinion about Law library services is possible without the infringement of Copyright

n=284

Sl. No.	Level of Law library services	No. of Respondents	Percentage	Mean	Standard Deviation
1	Proper knowledge of the Copyright Act by staff and users	94	33.10%	71	336.6
2	Make more provisions for the library in Copyright Act, especially for digital material	77	27.11%		
3	Reduction of time limit on copyright protected documents for libraries	60	21.13%		
4	Libraries policy for fair use	53	18.66%		
	Total	284	100		

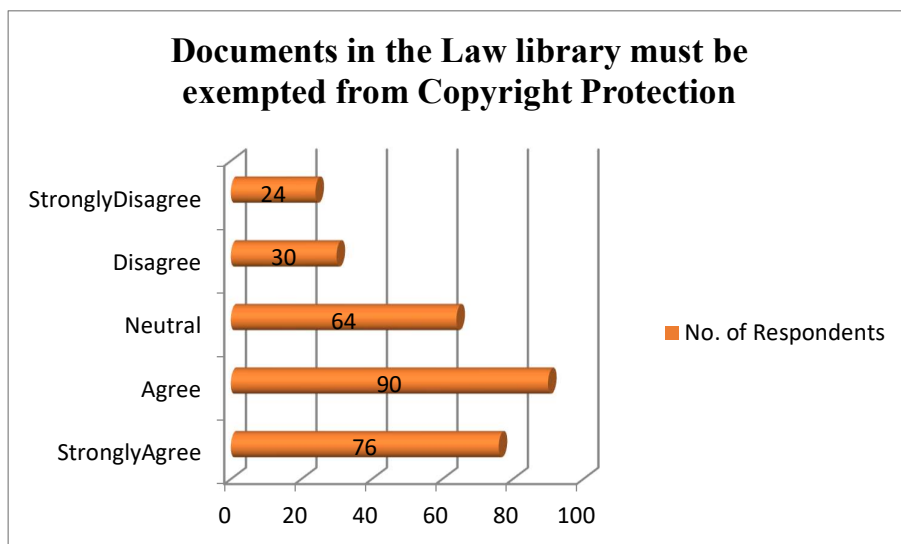


It is observed that from the above table, out of 284 library professionals, 94 (33.10%) librarians gave their Level of opinion about Law library services that Proper knowledge of the Copyright Act by staff and users, 77 (27.11%) librarians says that Make more provisions for the library in Copyright Act especially for digital material, 60 (21.13%) law college librarians explored their level of opinion about Law library services that Reduction of time limit on copyright protected documents for libraries and 53 (18.66%) library professionals exposes their opinion the about Law library services that Libraries policy for fair use, mean is 71 and the standard deviation is 336.6.

Table - 5.11: Level of Opinion that “Documents in the Law library must be exempted from Copyright Protection”

n=284

Sl. No.	Documents in the Law library must be exempted from Copyright Protection	No. of Respondents	Percentage	Mean	Median	Range
1	Strongly Agree	76	26.76%	56.8	64	66
2	Agree	90	31.69%			
3	Neutral	64	22.54%			
4	Disagree	30	10.56%			
5	StronglyDisagree	24	8.45%			
	Total	284	100			

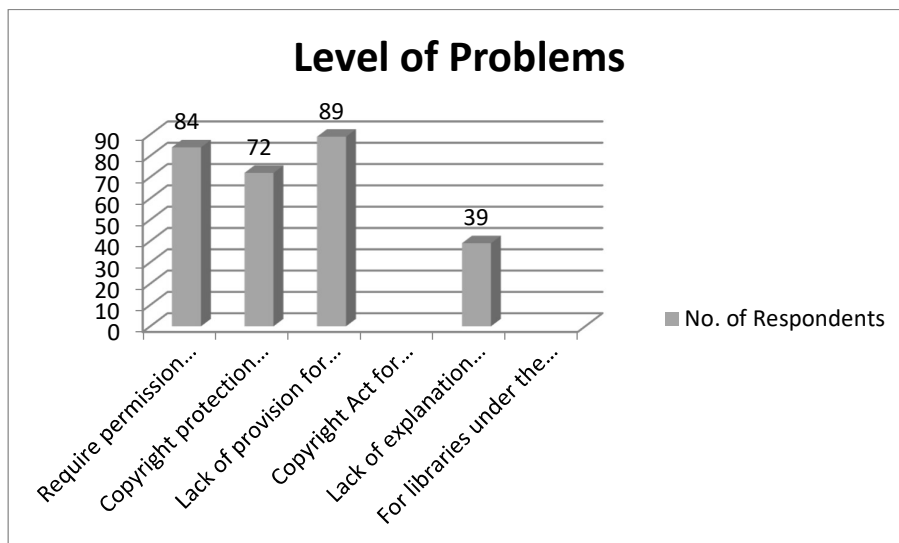


The above table indicates that out of 284 library professionals, 90 (31.69%) librarians openhanded their Level of opinion about Documents in the Law Library must be exempted from Copyright Protection that Agrees, 76 (26.76%) librarians gave their opinion that Strongly Agrees, 64 (22.54%) law college librarians said their level of opinion about Documents in the Law Library must be exempted from Copyright Protection that Neutral, 30 (10.56%) library professionals said their opinion that Disagrees and 24 (8.45%) librarians stressed that Strongly Disagree.

Table - 5.12: Level of Opinion about Problem faced by Library Professionals while digitization of documents in the library on the behalf of the Copyright Act

n=284

Sl. No.	Level of Problems	No. of Respondents	Percentage	Mean	Standard Deviation
1	Require permission from the copyright owner	84	29.58%	71	506
2	Copyright protection lasts for a longtime	72	25.35%		
3	Lack of provision for digitization in the Copyright Act for libraries	89	31.34%		
4	Lack of explanation about digitization For libraries under the Copyright Act	39	13.73%		
	Total	284	100		



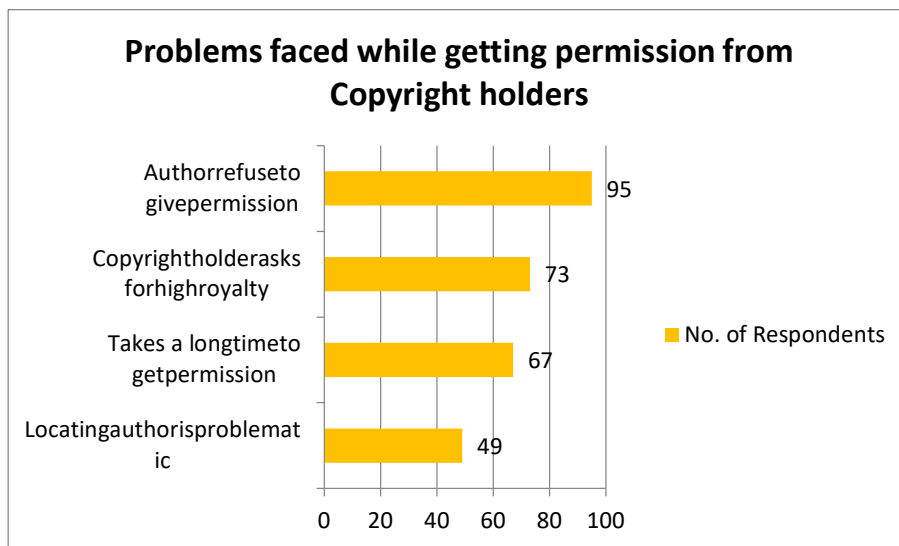
It is exposed that out of 284 library professionals, 89 (31.34%) librarians generous their Level of opinion about the Problem faced by Library Professionals while Digitization of Documents on behalf of the Copyright Act Lack of provision for digitization in Copyright Act for libraries, 84 (29.58%) librarians said their opinion that Require permission from the copyright owner, 72 (25.35%) law college librarians said their level of opinion about Problem faced by Library Professionals while Digitization of Documents on behalf of the Copyright Act that Copyright protection lasts for a long time and 39 (13.73%) librarians expressed their opinion that Lack of explanation about digitization for libraries under the Copyright Act, the mean value is 71 and the standard deviation is 506.

Table - 5.13: Level of Opinion about Problems faced while getting permission from Copyright holders by the Library Professionals

n=284

Sl. No.	Problems faced while getting permission from Copyright holders	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Locating the author is problematic	49	17.26%
2	Takes a long time to get permission	67	23.59%
3	Copyright holder asks for high royalty	73	25.70%
4	The author refuses to give permission	95	33.45

	Total	284	100
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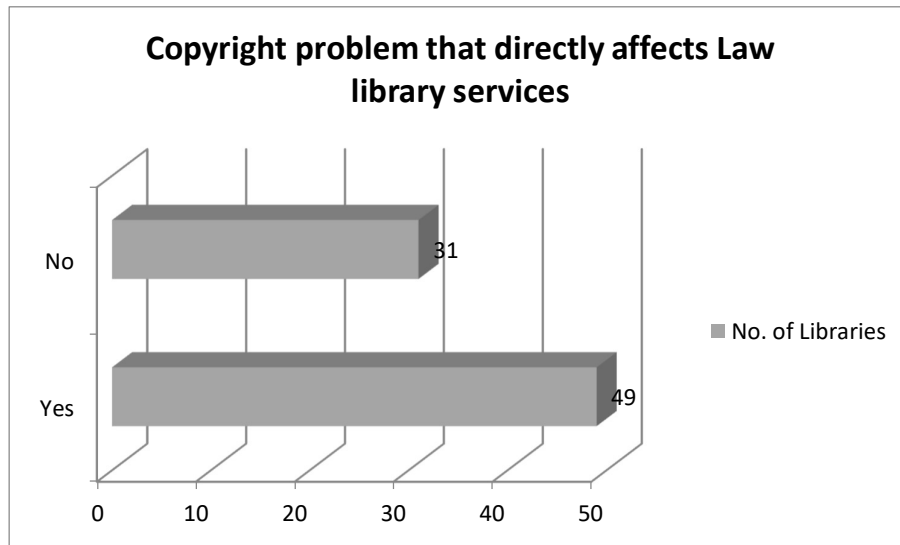


It is obtained from above table that out of 284 library professionals, 95 (33.45%) librarians exposed their Level of opinion about Problems faced while getting permission from copyright holders that the author refuse to give permission, 73 (25.70%) librarians said that Copyright holder asks for high royalty, 67 (23.59%) law college librarians explored their level of opinion about Problems faced while getting permission from copyright holders that Takes a long time to get permission and 49 (17.26%) library professionals exposes their opinion about Problems faced while getting permission from copyright holders that Locating author is problematic.

Table - 5.14: Copyright problem that directly affects Law library services

n=80

Sl. No.	Copyright problem that directly affects Law library services	No. of Libraries	Percentage
1	Yes	49	61.25%
2	No	31	38.75%%
	Total	80	100



It is revealed that the majority of libraries' 49 (61.25%) services are direct effects by the copyright problem and 31 (38.75%) Law libraries services are not directly affected by the copyright problem.

6. CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATIONS

The study stressed that the IPR Cell to be established in law institutes to guide and protect the Intellectual property of students and faculty. Refresher and orientation programs performed by law colleges, other colleges' universities and should include compulsory training on, awareness of Intellectual Property Rights to librarians and also teaching faculty. The government and educational institutions should establish clear policies in the copyright act. It is observed that out of a total of 80 libraries under study, 28 (35.00%), libraries have" book collection ranges between 30,001 to 40,000 and 20 (25%) libraries" collection range is 20001 to 30,000, It is attained that the range of printed journals and magazines collection of total 80 libraries under study, 32 libraries" collection ranges between 31 to 40 (40.00%), mean is 16, the median is 21 and the standard deviation is 278. it is discovered that the range of printed collection law reports of a total of 80 libraries under study, the majority of 30 libraries " collection ranges between 101 to 150 (37.50%). Pearson's Correlation coefficient value for library performance and activities is -1. It is explored that the Chi-Square value for the Level of opinion about Copyright among Library Professionals is 28.43 and the P value is 0.22. It is investigated that Level of opinion about Law library services that Proper knowledge of the Copyright Act by staff and user's Standard deviation value is 336.6. It is confirmed that out of 284 library professionals, 90 (31.69%) librarians openhanded their Level of opinion about Documents in the Law Library must be exempted from Copyright Protection Agree, 76 (26.76%) librarians gave their opinion that Strongly Agrees. The study strongly indicates that revealed that the majority of libraries 49 (61.25%) services are directly affected by the copyright problem.

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