



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

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ABSTRACT

A library is an essential part of any school or other group's infrastructure. In addition, libraries play a key role in educating their patrons about the importance of intellectual property rights. Since colleges are responsible for training the workforce of the future, it is imperative that they do research about students' levels of knowledge regarding copyright and other forms of intellectual property. The purpose of this research is to assess the level of copyright knowledge among university faculty. The survey had a total of sixty-two participants. Data has been appropriately analyzed, evaluated, and presented in tables and figures. Understanding copyright, why and how to use copyrighted materials, copyright policies and types of copyrighted materials, general copyright knowledge, and the Indian Copyright Act of 1957 are all topics covered extensively in the course. Perspectives on intellectual property (IP) idea understanding among educators, Copyright protection for their work, and Interest in protecting copyright holders. This study aims to examine the knowledge and awareness of copyright among faculty members of Tumkur University's Post-Graduation Departments in Tumakuru. It will assess the level of knowledge among users and examine the implications of copyright violations for self-learning, research, and teaching. Copyright, Intellectual Property Rights, Reprints, Galley Proof, Copyright Policies

INTRODUCTION

THE FIRST PART

The Indian Copyright Act of 1957 granted copyright as a type of intellectual property protection to individuals who created original works of authorship, including literary, dramatic, musical, artistic, computer programs, tables, and compilations that can be expressed in words, codes, schemes, or any other machine-readable form, as well as cinematographic films and sound recordings. Very recently, librarians delegated the main task of ensuring fair use of copyrighted materials and compliance with copyright laws to interlibrary loan.

During the industrial revolution,

Those days are over; in today's digital world, operations. Current copyright legislation is being information, copyright is an issue at every stage (Johnson and Macewan, 1997). Land, labor, and money are no longer the only defining features of modern society. It is also defined by knowledge and information, which are becoming more important in the personal, national, and societal advancement of any given person or nation (Britz, 2004; Carlaw, Oxley, & Walker, 2006). Like any other kind of property, intellectual property can be owned, traded, and swapped. The first patent was issued in Venice in the 15th century AD, marking the beginning of commodification in Europe (Prager, 1944).

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the necessity of safeguarding property rights grew acute. A. The Most Important Global Copyright Laws

As stated in the Statute of Anne (short title Copyright Act 1709 8 Anne c.19), Copyright is an Act that aims to promote learning by granting ownership of printed works to their authors or purchasers for the periods specified. It went into effect on 10 April 1710 after being passed in 1709 in Britain. This is a list of the most important copyright laws in the globe. The following copyright laws apply: 1. Berne Convention 2. International Copyright Act 3. Universal Copyright Convention 4. European Copyright 5. United States Copyright Act 6. Fair use and fair dealing (7) The Digital Millennium Copyright Act of the United States (8) The Indian Copyright Act 9. The Copyright Act of Japan Copyright Treaty of the World Intellectual Property Organization

A. Why the Research Is Necessary • A library is the backbone of any group or establishment. The abundance of information contained in libraries can be found in written works such as books, periodicals, reports, patents, and monographs. Those who came up with the initial concept get ownership of it. Libraries are seen as guardians of creators' rights, supporting both the user community and preserving documents for future generations. When it comes to passing on knowledge and information from one generation to another while also safeguarding the rights of the creator, libraries are at the core of every educational institution. This is the way to go with it; it lays the groundwork for a thorough investigation into copyright and other IP rights in academic institutions. When it comes to preparing the workforce of tomorrow, these institutions play a key role. Furthermore, corporate libraries, like most aspects of society, have been profoundly affected by the ever-increasing need to manage knowledge resources in digital media, as well as by the relentless progress in information technology. Copyrighted digital work can now be

easily stored, reproduced, and redistributed thanks to the internet and the electronic environment. In the digital age, intellectual property rights (IPR), copyright, and copyright issues have been studied by numerous renowned writers, scholars, and information scientists. This study's overarching goal is to ascertain the level of copyright knowledge held by Tumkur University of Technology (TUT) professors. Section I: Study Aims 1. To ascertain the level of copyright knowledge held by the faculty. 2. To find out how the professors utilize copyright. 3. Determine the reason why faculty members use copyrighted materials. 4. Determine the extent to which the teaching staff is knowledgeable about copyright.

5. Determine the level of understanding among educators regarding the consequences of copyright infringement.

II. PROJECT DETAILS

Faculty members of Tumkur University's Post-Graduation Departments were the only ones included in the study. The purpose of this study is to gather information from the post-graduate departments of Tumkur University, TUMAKURU, about the faculty members' copyright awareness, copyright use, and copyright knowledge level, as well as their awareness of the implications of copyright violations for self-learning, research, and teaching.

Part Three: Methods Data for the study came from a structured questionnaire distributed to professors at Tumkur University, TUMAKURU who teach in the post-graduate programs. An extensive questionnaire covering all areas of copyright and its ramifications on faculty members' self-study, teaching, and research has been produced for the investigation. We made verified the survey was legitimate. through the pilot test, which served as a representation of the study's variables and the dependability of the measures used for replication. Restructuring the questionnaire to reach out to target respondents was based on the pilot. Both the



administration and collection of the questionnaire schedules took place face-to-face. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) has been used to tabulate and analyze the acquired data. In order to analyze the results, SPSS was used to construct the tables. IV. A Literature Review An essential part of any research project is a literature review. Research in this area requires not only a search for relevant papers but also their reading, analysis, and interpretation, as well as reports of both formal and informal observations and studies. The person's intended research project and any relevant published or available scientific material or viewpoints. This section will provide a synopsis of relevant research from both domestic and international sources, with an emphasis on studies carried out in India. A literature review is a crucial component of any research project since it points the way for future studies on a certain topic. This keeps the researcher up-to-date on the newest advancements in the field of study and encourages them to analyze the subject from all angles. Every one of us is a part of a social system where others have an impact on us and how we respond. Factors like peer and familial social impact emerge as a result of our sociability. Copyright compliance is influenced by both external and internal factors to a certain extent. There is a strong correlation between societal standards and individual behavior, and breaking these norms can result in social exclusion or at least public shame. When it comes to controlling conduct, social standards, morals, and expectations often supersede formal legislation. through implicit rules that are more often than not internalized by their members.

In their article on doctoral e-thesis copyright, Johnson, Rowlett, and Melocha (1997) list several advantages of publishing theses online, including: increased visibility as a researcher; learning new skills for the digital age; personal reward - knowing that your research is being read; global accessibility - representing the scholarship produced at Sussex; and increased visibility as a researcher. This section also covers topics such as confidentiality, which can

include sensitive personal information that was obtained under a promise of confidentiality but cannot be made publicly available. Another topic covered is commercially sensitive material, which can include research that cannot be made publicly available for a certain period due to agreements with sponsors or pending patents. Another topic covered is pre-publication, where publishers may advise against making a thesis electronically available before publication. Lastly, there is third party copyright material, which includes lengthy quotes, images, photographs, tables, and maps from published or unpublished works. Usually used in a thesis for exams, however getting permission from the owner of the rights to submit it electronically could be necessary. One definition of "publishing" is making content freely accessible online.

Not only is the United States not the only country worried about the ever-increasing number of IP rights, but the public domain is also shrinking. The apparently unstoppable growth of copyrights, neighboring rights, sui generis rights, trademarks, and other intellectual or industrial property rights has been a source of anxiety for an increasing number of prominent European scholars and judges in recent years, according to Hugenholtz, P. B. (2001). The "ECHR" (European Convention on Human Rights) is also discussed in this page. European copyrights based on constitutions; copyright in Sweden; The right to free speech and the press across Europe; Considerations of free speech place restrictions on copyright; open rights and closed exclusions; Legal decision in the case of Dior v. Evora; copyright laws in the Netherlands; Full information regarding copyright vs. free speech: Selected decisions from national courts of various countries. Based on an analysis of European case law, this paper concludes that copyright claims that attempt to prohibit political discourse, limit journalistic or artistic freedoms, suppress the publication of government-produced information, or impede other types of "public speech" are likely to be unsuccessful.



When it comes to e-resources used for education and research at African universities and colleges, copyright is quickly becoming a major factor. So, in order to address copyright and related access concerns, organizations are formulating policies. according to Kawooya (2008). The International Policy Fellowship Program at the Open Society Institute (OSI) supported this policy paper's development and production over the course of a year. Lawrence Liang of the Alternative Law Forum, India, oversaw the information policy working group that Dick Kawooya was a part of. This study looks at copyright as an obstacle to using and accessing electronic resources in the contexts of education and research in Africa. In order to answer this policy question, this article analyzes the proposed policy for the management of intellectual property rights and research. Openness ought to take precedence over other institutional interests in the copyright system, according to this paper's critical examination of Makerere's policy. Open exchange of information and knowledge, whether within or external to the institution, should be promoted by institutional policies. Various Creative Commons™ licenses are suggested as potential short-term legal solutions to promote transparency under current country copyright laws. As a long-term solution, we propose reworking national and international openness laws and tools while preserving current funding for research and education. In order to safeguard educational and scientific endeavors, it is necessary to do more than only make use of the current exceptions and

restrictions; it is also necessary to prevent contractual licenses from superseding the statutory exceptions and limitations. Finding a legislative and legal solution for the long run is the last section of the article. In its 41-page gazetteer notification, the Ministry of Human Resources and Development, Government of India, proposes numerous changes to copyright laws. These include new provisions for the following: mandatory licenses for works that have been withheld from the public, mandatory licenses to publish or communicate to the public: the work or translation thereof, mandatory licenses for the benefit of disabled people, statutory licenses for cover versions, statutory licenses for broadcasting literary, musical, and sound recording works, licenses for translations, licenses for publication, translations, and re-production of works, copyright societies, performers societies, copyright registration, storage of temporary or incidental copies of works, and the creation or adaptation of works through

I. 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

| | Response |
|--|----------|
| | |



| S. No. | Designation | Literary | Design | Musical Works | Total |
|-------------|---------------------|------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| 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%) |

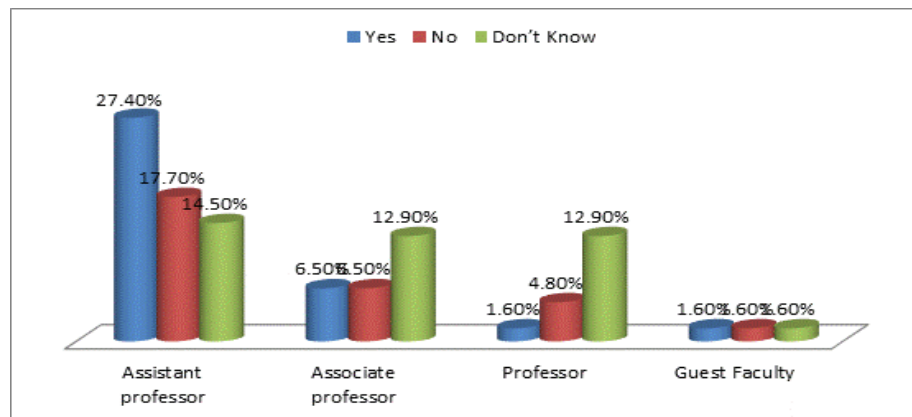


Figure I Safeguarding the interest of copyright owners

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 „copyright“. 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.

II. 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. 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 Copyright, Reprints, Preprints and Galley Proofs, we can find the data from the table IX

(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.

that, 18 (29.0%) said that they are „aware“ and 17 (27.4%) said „Moderately Aware“ on the concept of „copyright“. 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.

In summary,
The original intent of copyright legislation was to promote the creation and dissemination of works of

who wrote it. Includes the ability to grant people permission to use their works, as well as specific exclusive rights to those works. Intellectual property rights are addressed under copyright law. The focus here is on IP with an eye toward safeguarding originality, inventiveness, and creativity. Because it is a tool for preserving, enhancing, and sharing our nation's cultural history, this subfield of IP is crucial. A nation's progress is heavily reliant on the innovativeness of Copyright law provides writers with the highest level of protection possible. It guarantees that they will have ownership of their own creations. Throughout its approximately three-hundred-year history, the copyright system has evolved to strike a fair balance between author rights and public interests in access to protected works.



*See also *

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