

Current Research

(a) Completed

The researches listed below were designed and carried out by me and in conjunction with academic colleagues and my postgraduate students.

i. Copyright Protection and Intellectual Property Productivity in Social Sciences Research Institutes in Nigeria.

Co-Researcher: Dirisu, M. B.

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The violation of the copyright law has adverse effects on intellectual property creativity in a nation. The researchers who published their research findings are qualified to derive benefits from their creativity through the instrumentality of the copyright law. This may not be the case with researchers in social science institutions in Nigeria. This research investigated the influence of copyright protection on intellectual productivity of social science researchers in social science research institutes in Nigeria. A total enumeration of 354 researchers in eight social science research institutes under study was done. Research findings indicate that the copyright law was not effectively protecting the rights of the researchers; but they were encouraged to publish because of the benefits of promotion to higher professional status in their various research institutes.

ii. Social Science Researchers' Perception of the effectiveness of Copyright Law in Protecting their Intellectual Property in Nigeria.

Co-Researcher: Dirisu, M. B.

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This study investigated the perception of the effectiveness of the copyright law in protecting the intellectual property of the researchers in social science institutes in Nigeria. The study adopted ex post facto research design using total enumeration of 342 staff members. Four research questions were raised and answered in the study. The findings indicated low perception of the effectiveness of the copyright law in protecting the intellectual property of the social sciences researchers. It was concluded that this situation could lead to low level of reward and consequently hinder higher level of intellectual property production by the social sciences researchers in the social science institutes in Nigeria.

iii. Bibliotherapeutic Influence on Nigeria Female University Students' Sexual Attitudes and Behaviours.

The teaching of sex education at various levels of education in Nigeria appears to be a difficult task. However, youths go through the early years of their life gathering information from various sources on sexual issues on their own with little or no help from home and school. The study examined the influence of self-prescribed literature on sex education of female students at the University of Ibadan, Nigeria. The sample population consists of 303 married, engaged, those in love and those yet to fall in love female students. The analysis of data reveals that the students read books specifically on friendship, love, marriage and sex, and other related literature on romance, suspense, adventure, science fiction and true life stories. Furthermore, the results show that the main opportunities of instruction on sex and sexual behaviour open to the respondents are books, friends and hardly their teachers and parents

iv. A Model for Adoption and Application of ISBD in Book Publishing in Nigeria.

The ISBD – AAM) proposes a platform for advocacy for the adoption and use of ISBD by the book industry in Nigeria. The model outlines and discusses the variables in the process of creating ISBD by the librarians and use by the publishers. The model is expected to help to bring about quality books and high profit for the publishers in the market place and at the same time ensure that the librarian accomplishes his role efficiently.

v. Cultural Beliefs as Factors Influencing Interpersonal Communication Among the Employees of Edo State Public Library in Benin City.

This study investigated the mediating influence of cultural beliefs on the communication behaviours of Librarians in the Edo State Public Library in Benin City. The data for the study were gathered through a questionnaire administered to 36 staff in the Cataloguing Division of the public library. The results of data analysis indicate that Edo and Igbo ethnic group members have different cultural beliefs but common psychological communication response orientations: the response orientations negatively influence their communication behaviour; Edo and Igbo ethnic group members are ethno centric and prejudiced, therefore, are stereotyped and dogmatic in their communication behaviours; these psychological dispositions influence Edo and Igbo ethnic group members' communication orientations; and they exhibit negative communication response tendencies.

vi. An Evaluation of the Quality of Core Primary School Textbooks among Publishers in Oyo State.

Co-Researcher: Fagbola, B. O.

Department of Information and Documentation

National Horticultural Research Institute, Ibadan, Oyo State.

This study examined the difference in the quality of primary five pupils' English Language, mathematics, social studies and science textbooks by different publishers in Oyo State, Nigeria. All the primary five teachers in the seven out of eight educational zones and the fourteen local government area selected were given questionnaire, and with 95% rate of response. Finding revealed the significant difference in the quality of mathematics textbooks (F2, 98) ratio was 7.237; $P < 0.05$, English Language textbooks (Fz, 98) ratio was 6.877; $P < 0.05$, Social studies textbooks (F3, 57) ratio was 2.841; $P < 0.05$ among different publishers. However, there was no significant difference in the quality of science textbooks among different publishers. It was suggested that authors and publishers should ensure clarity of language, provision of adequate and relevant information, free of any misprinting error in primary school textbooks.

vii. Factors Affecting the Use of Indigenous Publications by Medical and Dental Students in Nigerian Universities.

Co-Researcher: Ibegwan, A.

University Library

Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike, Abia State.

This study examined the indigenous medical publications used by medical students in Nigeria with a view to discovering factors that affect their usage. Data was gathered through a questionnaire survey. The population of the study was 1,264 undergraduate medical and dental students from ten Universities in all the geopolitical zones in Nigeria. Data gathered was analysed using SPSS to obtain the summaries of the variables in form of frequency distribution and other descriptive statistics. The findings reveal several factors affecting the usage of indigenous medical publications. In spite of all the inhibitors, 88.2% of the respondents indicated that they need indigenous medical publications for a well-rounded medical education.

viii. Influence of Publishers' Sales Representatives' Demographic Factors on the Perception on Book as a Product for Branding and Marketing in Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria.

This study investigated the relationship between publishers' sales representatives' Demographic Characteristics and perception on book as a product for branding and marketing in Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria. The study adopted ex-post facto research design of descriptive survey correlational type. Total enumeration expert sampling technique was adopted using thirty sales representatives each from thirty publishing companies at a national training workshop in Ibadan. The data gathered were analysed using descriptive statistics and ANOVA. The findings show that there was no significant relationship between sales representatives' demographic characteristics and perception on book as a product worthy of branding for marketing. The findings are a collective prognosis of unhealthy future for book marketing in Nigeria. It was recommended that sales representatives should be trained for cognitive, technical and socio-economic skills needed for effective book

marketing, otherwise book marketing will remain the “Achilles heels” of the book publishing industry in Nigeria.

(b) In Progress

the researches listed below are on-going. They are being undertaken by me in collaboration with colleagues in the university.

1. Investigation of Postgraduate Students’ Awareness, Perception and Utilisation of Portable Document File (PDF) Across Disciplines in the University of Ibadan, Nigeria. (Commenced June, 2014)

The development of ICT and application to education has created a situation of Technological Cultural Lag particularly in the developing nations of the world. This implies that the rate of ICT development has overtaken the available technological information capacity utilisation skills. This study investigates the postgraduate students’ awareness, perception and utilization of PDF for research and learning in the University of Ibadan. The result would help ICT policy formulation and implementation in the Nigerian University system.

2. Role of Gender in the Utilisation of Information Communication Transportation Channels (Commenced September, 2014)

As computer technology advances, different systems and media are being developed for improving teaching, learning and research on the axis of information generation through different sources. This study focuses on how gender differences impact on the cognitive style and capacity to use the new media. Specifically, the study will determine how gender characteristics facilitate or inhibit search performance and mobility on the internet. The result of the study would impact on the methods and approaches in ICT literacy skills development through teaching. Instrumentation and Validation have been done. Data collection have started.

3. User Centred Approach to Study of Utilisation of Portable Document Format as a Channel of Information Communication. (Commenced November, 2014)

The study focuses on the needs, perceptions, and willingness to use the Portable Document Format. Therefore, the study investigates the phenomenon leading to acceptance of the new technology. The question is, could it be as a matter of need, perception of the technology or is it due to willingness to make something out of a difficult situation that the technology is considered and used? This investigation explores the implication of Information Technology Acceptance Theory to determine the role the user plays in the setting. This study investigates the antecedents and other related theories of diffusion, information user and use theories and models. Literature has been reviewed and data gathering instruments have been developed. Data gathering has started.

4. An Investigation on Students’ Choice of or Preference for Print and E-books. (Commenced April, 2014)

This study investigates whether students would rather have an electronic version of a book on their computers than a print and bound book form. The study compares the characteristics of E-books and print and bound book form, in terms of ease of use, layout, quality of production, archival value and the satisfaction in holding and owing either of the book format. The study will aid in the determination of the psycholinguistic implications for reading comprehension and reading effectiveness in the use of e-books and prints. Analysis of data has started.

(c) Dissertations and Theses

1. **Okwilagwe, O. A.** (1983): Cultural Influences in the Reception of Information for Innovation among the Uzairue People of Bendel (Edo State), Nigeria. An Unpublished M.A. Project, University of Ibadan). 102 pages.
2. **Okwilagwe, O. A.** (1984): Book Publishing in the Social change Process in Nigeria: A Theoretical Perspective. An Unpublished M.Litt. Project in the Department of English Studies. University of Stirling. 84 pages.

3. **Okwilagwe, O. A.** (1987): Convergence of Mass Communication and Information Science: A Preliminary Study. An Unpublished M.LS Project in the Department of Library, Archival and Information Studies, University of Ibadan. 72 pages.

4. **Okwilagwe, O. A.** (1995): Information Input in Organisational Effectiveness of the Nigerian Book Publishing Industry. An Unpublished Ph.D thesis in the Department of Library, Archival and Information Studies, University of Ibadan, Nigeria. 202 pages.

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