Awareness and Attitude of Lecturers toward Establishing Institutional Repository in Niger Delta University, Bayelsa State, Nigeria

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Abstract
This study focused on the awareness and attitude of lecturers toward the establishment of institutional repository (IR) in Niger Delta University, Nigeria. The population consist of 214 academic staff in the College of Health Sciences (CHS), 145 academic staff were randomly selected. A self-designed questionnaire with a five Likert point scale was used in collecting data. The study revealed that lecturers' awareness of institutional repository was high. Most of the lecturers agreed that if the repository is established in the university it will enable them to deposit their work but this will violate the copy right law. Among the recommendations was that librarians should create more awareness of IR and educate lecturers on the dangers of giving out the copy right of their work out to commercial publishers.
Keywords: Awareness, attitudes, lecturers, research outputs and institutional repository.

Introduction
The deployment of institutional repository (IR) in libraries and organizations is an international phenomenon. Institutional repositories are components of information technologies infrastructure that assists libraries and organization to provide information resources for teaching, learning and research work. It is an ideal vehicle for making research outputs visible within and outside the institutions. This new form of scholarly communication is achieved through two main channels: the open access publications and institutional repositories. The development of institutional repository in higher institutions was made possible by Open Access Initiatives (OAI) which sought to make available research outputs by encouraging researchers to deposit their scholarly work into their university institutional repository.

One of such initiative was the Budapest Open Access Initiative which was held by the Open Society Foundation on December 1, 2002 and the Berlin Declaration in 2003. It was meant to explore the best ways, affordable strategies for serving the interest of research, researcher and the institute that support research. Open access publications are those that are freely available online without restriction to their use irrespective of the geographical location (Sharm and Kumar, 2009).

Open access publications are free online resources, which do not require subscriptions fee before accessing them. According to Crow (2002) open access institutional repositories are digital archive of the intellectual product created by staff, faculty staff and students of universities which are accessible to end users within and outside the universities. Arising from the definition it could be seen that institutional repositories are publishing model in which scholarly full text documents such as articles published in peer reviewed journals with the permission from the publishers, thesis and dissertation within universities, seminars, conference and workshop papers written by academic staff and students are deposited in the repository system and are made freely available and used by the university community within and outside the academic environment.

Similarly, Barley (2006) posits that IR consists of electronic information or other type of digital resources such as electronic theses and dissertation (ETD) and technical reports by authors. All these resources are managed and hosted in the university repository. Suber (2003) acknowledged that the purpose of open access journals or repositories is not to face out commercial electronic database publishers but to provide accessible means by taking full advantages of new technologies in reducing cost of acquiring information resources in university libraries.

In Nigeria, few university libraries have been able to establish repository in order to provide information resources for member of staff and students to use for teaching, learning and research work. Niger Delta University library is yet to establish institutional repository. This paper, therefore, examine the awareness and attitude of lecturers' towards establishing IR in Niger Delta University libraries.

Statement of Problem
Researchers in developing nations are faced with challenges of accessing current literatures in their field as a result of the prevailing high rate of online databases subscription fee. The daily research outputs from

universities are not widely communicated among themselves. In order to curtail these challenges, there is need for libraries to establish institutional repository that will manage the internally generated materials. If institutional repository is to be established in universities the cooperation of researchers is needed because the resources that will be deposited in the repository are generated from them. In Niger Delta University, institutional repository is yet to be established. This study therefor sought the awareness and attitude of lecturers' towards the establishment of institutional repository in Niger Delta University libraries.

Significant of the study

This study sought to investigate the awareness and attitude of lecturers' towards establishing institutional repository in Niger Delta University libraries. This study will benefit lecturers, students, university management, library committee and librarians.

It will help in knowing the level of awareness of institutional repository among lecturers if established in Niger Delta University libraries for scholarly communication.

It will determine the willingness of lecturers toward depositing their resources in the institutional repository in Niger Delta University libraries if established.

Students and members of staff of the university will benefit from the institutional repository resources for teaching, learning and research work in Niger Delta University libraries if established.

It will provide information to management of the university and library committee on the decision to take that will enhance the establishment of institutional repository in Niger Delta University libraries.

Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study is to investigate the awareness and attitude of lecturers towards establishing institutional repository in Niger Delta University library. The specific objectives of the study are to:
1. To investigate the level of awareness of institutional repository among lecturers in Niger Delta University?
2. To determine the attitudes of Niger Delta University lecturers toward establishing instructional repository in the university libraries?

Research Questions
1. What is the level of awareness of institutional repository among lecturers in Niger Delta University?
2. What are the attitudes of Niger Delta University Lecturers toward establishing instructional repository in the university libraries?

Review of related literature

The development of institutional repositories in university libraries, especially in developed societies where advance information and communication technologies (ICT) are used for retrieval and dissemination of information has been a global phenomenon. In universities in developing countries like Nigeria IR is in the developing phase. Conferences, seminars and workshops on IR are being organized in order to bring to the notice of library committee, university management and government on the need to urgently and effectively developed institutional repositories as among the ways to provide information resources for teaching, learning, research and administration in academic institutions.

The study of Manjunatha and Thandavomoorthy (2001) found out that lectures in social science and humanities have a low level of awareness of institutional repository despite this, they were very much willing to deposit their research outputs for scholarly works. Similarly, Allen (2005) studied the attitude of academic staff toward depositing their research outputs in institutional repositories. The study found out that the number of humanities resources deposited was quite low. In the same vein, Halder and Chandra (2012) also examined users attitude toward institutional repository in Jadavpour University in India. The study showed that there were low levels of awareness of institutional repository among staff of the university. The low level of awareness could have been as a result of poor publicity in creating the awareness of institutional repository among academic staff within the university.

Dhanavandan and Tamizhchelvan (2013) conducted a critical study on attitudes and awareness of institutional repositories and open access publishing in Annamalai University. Among the findings of the study shows that majority of the faculty members used for the study were aware of institutional repository and they accepted that depositing their research works will enable them to participate in scholarly communication process, it will enable other researchers to have access to their work and this will increase the citation impact of their work.

In another study conducted by Bamigbola (2014) on attitude and use of institutional repositories by Faculty in Agriculture disciplines. The result shows that faculty members were adequately aware of the existence of institutional repository. Similarly, Ogbomo and Muokebe (2015) conducted a study on institutional

repositories as emerging initiatives in Nigeria University libraries. The study showed that lecturers in Universities in South-South Nigeria are aware of institutional repositories. Their sources of awareness were from colleges, workshops, internet and publishers. It was also seen that these lecturers accepted depositing their research outputs in the institutional repositories. It was also accepted that depositing their works will communicate their research findings to their colleges and also encourage other lecturers to use and cite their work.

There have been some bottle necks on the issue of depositing one`s research work in institutional repository as a result of the copy right law. Mark and Shearer (2006) said that authors are worried over depositing their research outputs in the institutional repositories because having ceded their copy right to the publishers, they do not have the right to deposit their research outputs in institutional repositories. According to John-Okeke (2008) the intellectual right poses a great challenge in establishing institutional repository. Researchers and lecturers fear that having signed the copy right law with commercial publishers, depositing their resources in the university institutional repository may breach the copy right law. The studies of Gadd, Oppenheim and Probets (2003) and Crow (2002) found out that publishers do not allow researchers to deposit their research outputs after they have been published.

Similarly, studies of Christian (2008) and Nwokedi (2011) also revealed that faculty members in University of Lagos and University of Jos expressed fear of depositing their research output as a result of copyright and publisher policies, fear of plagiarism and technical barriers. Despite this an earlier by Alemayehu (2010) in Oslo university institutional repository (DUO). showed that majority of the researchers were interested in depositing their research work in institutional repository. It could be seen from these studies that in universities in developing nation like university of Lagos and University of Jos all in Nigeria faculty member of depositing their research outputs in repositories while in developed nation university like Oslo University researchers are interested in depositing their research outputs in repositories. Open Access Initiatives stand against copyright and publisher policies, that researchers should be given the copyright licence to self- archive their work (Suber, 2003). It must be noted that Open Access Journals are not impaired by copyright. The issue is that some of these research works published in commercial journals by lecturers are meant for promotions and to contribute to development of knowledge and the society. While the publishers sell the work with or at most time without remunerating the author for his hard work.

A policy was made in 2008 in Harvard University that all research work within the university should be deposited in the repositories and also granted the university the nonexclusive copyright licenses to archive and publicly distribute all scholarly produced research outputs (Priest, 2012).This policy was made because if the university gives research grants to researchers to conducted researchers, it should have access to the outputs. The study of Hoorn and Graaf (2006) shows that majority of the authors prefer to keep the copy right of their work rather than ceding it to commercial publishers. This is possible because researchers and lecturers would want their work to be scholarly communicated widely without any copyright barriers from the commercial publishers.

The aspect of awareness and attitude of lecturers toward establishing institutional repository in Niger Delta University, Bayelsa State, Nigeria, appears not to have been explored. This is the motivation for this study and the gap in knowledge on institutional repository that it intends to fill.

Research Methodology

This research used a survey method. The population of this study consists of 241 academic staff in the College of Health Sciences, during the 2014/2015 academic session. The sample size for the study was 145 academic staff using random sampling technique.

The instrument used in data collection was a self-designed questionnaire. The questionnaire composed of section A: Bio data whereas Section B covered awareness of institutional repository among lectures in Niger Delta University and Section C attitudes of Niger Delta University Lecturers toward the establishment of instructional repository in the university libraries. The reliability of the instrument was tested using test re-test, Pearson`s Product Moment Correlation Coefficient, r, was used to establish reliability of 0.80. This suggests that the instrument is stable and reliable enough to be used in achieving the objectives of this study. Descriptive statistical tools consisting of the Mean and the standard Deviation (SD) were used to analyse the data collected.

Data Analysis

Of the145 questionnaire distributed, 120 (85%) were retrieved and found usable for the study. The results of data collected and analysed to achieve the stated objectives of this study are highlighted below.

Research Question 1. Are lecturers in Niger Delta University aware of Institutional Repository.

Table 1. Analysis of Mean and Standard Deviation of Awareness of Institutional Repository Among Lectures in Niger Delta University.

S/No	Awareness of IR	SA	A	D	SD	U	Mean	SD
1.	I am Aware of what IR is all about if established in my university	70	20	4	13	13	4.05	1.443
2.	I am not aware of what IR is all about.	13	4	20	70	13	2.45	1.091
3.	I am aware of the type of resources that should be deposited in the IR if established in my university libraries	65	10	8	7	30	3.61	1.721
4.	I am aware of the benefits of depositing my resources in the IR if it is established in my university libraries	60	15	6	4	35	3.51	1.759

Table 1 shows a mean of 4.05 this indicates that majority of the lecturers in Niger Delta University are aware of institutional repository if established in the library. It could also be seen that the mean of lecturers that were aware of the type of resources that should be deposited in the institutional repository if established in their university libraries was 3.61 and lecturers that are aware of the benefits of depositing resources in the institutional repository if it is established in their university libraries had a mean of 3.51.

Research Question 2. To determine the attitudes of Niger Delta University lecturers toward the establishment of instructional repository in the university libraries?

Table 2. Analysis of Mean and Standard Deviation of Attitudes of Niger Delta University Lecturers Toward the Establishment of Instructional Repository in the University Libraries.

S/No	Attitude of Lecturers toward Establishing IR in NDU Libraries	SA	A	D	SD	U	Mean	SD
1.	Establishing IR in my university libraries will enable me to deposit my work for others to use for teaching, learning and research	53	12	16	9	30	3.41	1.673
2.	I cannot deposit my work in my university IR if established because I was not given research grant.	17	3	55	6	39	2.61	1.343
3.	I cannot deposit my work in the IR if established in my university libraries because it will encourage plagiarism.	19	7	48	9	37	2.68	1.384
4.	Establishing IR in my university libraries will assist in building the e-resource collections.	62	13	6	4	35	3.53	1.768
5.	If IR is to be established all deposited works should be peer reviewed.	52	16	10	12	30	3.40	1.682
6.	My university management should make it mandatory for all works published by lecturers should be deposited in the IR if established.	37	21	13	15	34	3.09	1.682
7.	Depositing of my work in the university libraries IR if established will violate the copy right law.	35	20	18	16	31	3.12	1.599
8	I will need incentives before I can deposit my work in the university library IR if established.	33	10	29	18	30	2.98	1.534
9.	I have signed the copy right law act with publishers. I cannot deposit my work if IR is established in my university.	18	7	42	23	30	2.68	1.329
10	If I deposit my research work in the IR if established it will communicate my research finding among my colleges.	58	10	12	10	30	3.37	1.758
11.	If my research works are deposited in the IR it will be available for others to use and cite my work.	45	25	12	8	30	3.39	1.626

Table 2 indicates that mean value of 3.53 lectures accepted that if institutional repository is established in their university it will assist in building the e-resources in their library. It was also seen that mean value of 3.41 lecturers agreed that establishing institutional repository in their university libraries will enable them to deposit their work for others to use for teaching, learning and research. A mean value of 3.40 lecturers accepted that if institutional repository is to be established all deposited work should be peer reviewed. It was seen that a mean value of 3.39 lecturers agreed that if their research work are deposited in the institutional repositories it will make their research outputs accessible for others to use and cite their work. It could also be seen that mean value 3.37 of lecturers accepted that depositing their research work in the institutional repository if established will communicate their research finding among their colleges. Lecturers with mean value 3.12 agreed that depositing of their research work in the university libraries institutional repository if established will violate the copy right law and a mean value of 3.09 lecturers said that the university management should make it mandatory for all work published by lecturers should be deposited in the IR if established.

Discussion of Findings.
The findings of this study as presented are derived from the analysis of data collected from respondents based on the research questions formulated.

Research Question 1. Are lecturers in Niger Delta University aware of institutional repository?

The findings of this study revealed that majority of the lecturers in Niger Delta University are aware of institutional repository if established in the library. Earlier studies of Manjunatha and Thandavomoorthy (2001) and Halder and Chandra (2012) showed that there were either not aware and those that were aware of what institutional repository is all about was low among universities staff. It could be seen from this study that there seems to be an improvement as it is in agreement with the studies of Bamigbola (2014) and Ogbomo and Muokebe (2015) that lecturers in Nigeria are becoming adequately aware of the existences of institutional repositories in universities. This could be as a result of the rapid change in online environment that is accelerating exchange of knowledge globally among researchers in universities, research centres and organizations.

The study revealed that lecturers are aware of the type of resources that should be deposited in the institutional repository if established in their university libraries. The study also showed that lecturers were also aware of the benefits of depositing their resources in the institutional repository if it is established in their university libraries.

Research Question 2. To determine the attitudes of Niger Delta University lecturers toward the establishment of instructional repository in the university libraries?

This study revealed that lectures accepted that if institutional repository is established in their university it will assist in building the e-resources collection in their library. It was also seen that lecturers agreed that establishing institutional repository in their university libraries will enable them to deposit their work for others to use for teaching, learning and research. This is in line with the study of Alemayehu (2010) that majority of the researchers are interested in depositing their research work in institutional repository.

The study did showed that lecturers agreed that if their research works are deposited in the institutional repositories it will make their research outputs accessible for others to use and cite their work. This is in line with the study of Ogbomo and Muokebe (2015) that lecturers in South-South Nigeria prefers to deposit their research outputs in the repositories in order for their work to be cited among their colleagues.

It was also seen that lecturers accepted that depositing their research work in the institutional repository if established will communicate their research finding among their colleges. An earlier study by Dhanavandan and Tamizhchelvan (2013) among faculty members in Annamalai University showed that depositing of scholarly outputs in repositories will enable them to participate in scholarly communication process and that if their work is also deposited in the repository it will disseminate it to other researchers.

Lecturers agreed that depositing of their research work in the university libraries institutional repository if established will violate the copy right law. The fear of violating copy right law had been earlier observed as pitfalls to institutional repository in universities by Christian (2008) and Nwokedi (2011) when they found out that faculty members in University of Lagos and University of Jos expressed concern towards depositing their research outputs as a result of copyright and publisher policies. The studies of Crow (2002) and Gadd, Oppenheim and Probets, (2003) found out that publishers of articles do not allow researchers to deposit their research outputs in repositories after they have been published and this is what the Open Access Initiatives stand against, that researchers should be given the copyright licence to self-archive their work (Suber, 2003).

Majority of lecturers accepted that university management should make it mandatory for all work published within the university should be deposited in the institutional repository if established in the university library.

Conclusion and Recommendations.
It could be deduced from the results of this study that:

Lecturers in Niger Delta University are aware of what institutional repository means and the various types of resources that should be deposited in the repository if established in the library. It could be said that this does not prevent the librarians in Niger Delta University from creating more awareness of what institutional repository is all about, the benefit and the type of resources that should be deposited in it if it is established in the university.

The study also found out that lecturers agreed that depositing of their research work in the university libraries repository if established will violate the copy right law. This is an indication that lecturers need to be educated by librarians on the dangers of giving out the copyright of their work to commercial publishers.

This study also showed that lecturers accepted that university management should make it mandatory for all work published should be deposited in the institutional repository if established in the library. It could also be said that in order to encourage lecturers to deposit their work, the university management should provide

sufficient research grants, sponsor lecturers to attend conferences, seminars and workshops within and outside the university.

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