

**PIRACY, AN INSIDIOUS ECONOMIC TERMITE; A CASE STUDY OF
FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, MINNA, NIGER STATE.**

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Abstract

The study made a survey of piracy of print sources in Nigeria. The research design used was social survey. The researcher designed a self styled instrument tagged "Piracy rate in Nigeria questionnaire" (PRINQ). The instrument was given to experienced academic colleagues for moderation and validation. It was then that the researcher was convinced that the instrument would adequately measure what it purports to measure. The data obtained from the respondents were analyzed with simple statistical tools such as frequency and percentiles. It was discovered among other things that book piracy has attained an endemic, pandemic and worrisome stage among students of higher institutions in Nigeria and most especially among new intakes at the Federal University of Technology, Minna. The study concluded by recommending that appropriate book policy should be enacted in Nigeria with a view to stemming the piracy tide.

Introduction

Oxford advanced learner's dictionary (2006) defines 'insidious' as something that is spreading gradually without being noticed but causing serious harm. It as well defines 'termite' as an insect that lives in organized groups, that causes a lot of damage by eating the wood of trees. From this dictionary perspective, pirate and piracy activities will be concisely defined as insidious economic termites that cause serious, devastating and irreparable damage and setback to the economic fabric of a nation. This is because piracy has the propensity of subtly destroying the economic fortress and stronghold of a nation like Nigeria.

Piracy put succinctly, is a theft of intellectual property. It is a serious disincentive to productivity. The phenomenon of piracy with its vandalizing effect is not limited to Nigeria; it is global in dimension. Piracy strips and robs the right owners of the moral and economic benefits of their creative works. The huge revenue in form of taxes that are accruable to the government is also lost through the nefarious activities of pirates. No right thinking authors or publishers will be delighted in producing more and engaging in more intellectual and creative work if they know that there are some people somewhere who can just pirate their work and take the economic benefits that should have accrued to them. Rather than producing more, authors and publishers of books would rather prefer to fold their arms, count and consolidate on their gains than merely dissipating their energy on unprofitable

activities.

Piracy has the tendency of plunging a nation into intellectual backwardness because of its counter-productive propensities. It can retard the progress of any nation. Piracy can turn a nation that is supposed to be in the forefront among the committee of nations into the last position. Okwilagwe (2001) opines that copyright violation is tantamount to a vicious attack on a nation's ship in the high seas of development. Ike (2004) and Lakin (2007) observed that Nigeria has a well-articulated copyright law administered by the Nigeria Copyright Commission. However, copyright enforcement leaves room for improvement resulting in high incidence of book, music, and software piracy.

Mogaji (2006) was able to strike a connecting line between copyright protection and national investment. Mogaji as quoted by WIPO magazine argued that there is a connection between good copyright protection, enforcement and attracting people to come back home (Nigeria). He opined that if copyright protection is administered properly, the right holders would get enough money and new industry would be generated in Nigeria. Lawal Solarin (2005) while throwing more light on Mogaji's assertion stated that the socio-economic principle that copyright protection encourages individual effort and invariably enriches the society is the guiding principle behind the enactment and enforcement of copyright laws by many nations.

Gurnsey (1995), Lawal-Solarin (2005) and Babalola (2006) agree that piracy is still thriving today either in form of photocopying of textbooks in the Universities or outright printing of educational books because of the dearth of textbooks and excessive demand and due to expansion of educational institutions in Nigeria. Newswatch (2005) while quoting Adetula describes piracy as a crime which is akin to any other forms of crime.

Since copyright infringement is a crime, copyright infringement cases are usually dealt with in civil lawsuits a pre-emptive measure against further and future violation of copyright. The court may also order the destruction of infringed copies, reimbursement for any financial loss suffered by the copyright owner, transfer of profits made from the sale of infringed copies, payment of specific damages and criminal penalties which include fines and possible imprisonment. (Schechter, 2006)

Gurnsey (1995) describes copyright theft as an abuse that has become so established so much that part of our society and the whole industrial and educational structure now depend on it. He explains further that for every pirate there are literally thousands of users who, out of greed, ignorance or desperation are prepared to buy material they know is illegal. It is these individuals who create the market; but it is too trite to say that if their attitude changed copyright theft

would vanish.

Wall (1993) opines that without protection for copyright, unauthorized copying regarded by right owners as theft or even piracy would rife.

Okwilagwe (2001) remarks that various forms of piracy take place in Nigeria. Nothing that is reproducible is spared; records, radio-cassettes, video tapes and all paper-based printed materials are pirated.

Okwilagwe (2006) reveals that it is possible to discuss piracy as intellectual robbery in the light of Article 27 of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights with much justification. It is copyright law that gives meaning, attention, emphasis and visibility to piracy as a criminal act in all the nations of the world. While citing Thomas he further identified three forms of piracy:

- illegal reproduction of books for sale by book sellers and traders
 - Photocopy of printed material for sale
 - Unauthorized translation of copyright materials for commercial purposes.
- He went further to identify the nature of book piracy thus:
- The pirate never publishes a new book, he does nothing whatsoever to encourage local creativity rather he destroys it.
 - The pirate pays no royalties to the author, the illustrator, the translator, or to the composer, arranger, lyric, writer or performer, or pays to any of the other creative people who have contributed to the original work.
 - In the case of books, the quality of the pirated edition is often very poor. However, with the use of ICTs, pirated copies compared favourably with original copies.
 - The pirate makes no payment to the original publisher or to the record or film producer, so that in the case of a local production, the economic base of the local publisher or producer is eroded and his capacity to support local creativity is reduced.
 - In the case of books, pirates will concentrate on works which in the field of fiction are the current best sellers, in the educational field are acknowledged textbooks of authority, because such works need no promotion.

Okwilagwe (2001), Ike (2004) and Lawal-Solarin (2005) opined that there is no adequate and appropriate book policy in Nigeria. Lawal-Solarin further added that if Africa does not develop its own books to meet local needs, manage and disseminate correct information about its scientific, social and cultural life, it will not only kill local initiatives, it will render the products of local research useless, exaggerate assumptions and falsehood about Africa.

From the afore-mentioned literature searches, piracy can be aptly described without mincing words as an "insidious economic termite". It is counter productive. It has the propensity of retarding the socio-economic and political development of any nation, Nigeria inclusive, piracy can stifle and cripple the Economic fabric of any nation.

As physical termite cleverly and subtly wreck to devastating damages to magnificent infrastructure so as intellectual pirates. The devastating, Vandalizing, paralyzing and the irreparable damaging activities of copyright pirates may be going on cleverly, secretly, subtly and unnoticed in the economy, but its reverberating negative consequences on the scientific and political fabric of any nation, Nigeria inclusive. Piracy can stifle and cripple the economic fabric of any nation.

As physical termites cleverly and subtly wreck devastating damages to magnificent infrastructure so are intellectual pirates. The devastating, vandalizing, paralyzing and the irreparable damaging activities of copyright pirates may be going on cleverly, secretly, subtly and unnoticed in the economy, but its reverberating negative consequences on the socio-economic, cultural, scientific and political fabric of any nation Nigeria inclusive are grave.

Piracy is a crime against humanity. It is a punishable offence and crime against the good and the advancement of the nation where such nefarious activities are being perpetrated. It has whimsy propensities of weakening discouragement in the minds of imaginative and innovative productive hands, discouraging intelligentsia and pouring cold water of thinkers thereby plunging the socio-economic activities of a nation unwittingly into a standstill, retrogression and backwardness through its harsh but subtle incursion.

Copyright abuse, theft of intellectual property, copyright infringement or piracy takes different forms and shades in Nigeria. There is electronic piracy in which unauthorized software, cassettes and other vital information are copied and duplicated. Piracy of print resources is also rampant in Nigeria. This paper focuses on the latter form of piracy a case study of Federal University of Technology, Minna. The choice of Federal University of Technology, Minna is not accidental. The Federal University of Technology, Minna like any other higher institutions of leaning in Nigeria is a citadel of intellectualism where all forms of piracy may be thriving. Moreover, as an academic institution, majority of researches that are carried out are done through the print resources.

The researcher designed a self-styled instrument tagged "Piracy rate in Nigeria questionnaire" (PRINQ) copies of which after thorough validation were administered to the sampled students of the institution.

Statement of the problem

Piracy is a robbery of intellectual property with its devastating effect of killing creative minds, stifling and crippling the national economy with the overall effect of retarding the socio-economic and political development of a nation like Nigeria. The Nigerian Copyright Commission with its combatant arm, Nigerian Anti-piracy Commission (NAPAC) has been assiduously and relentlessly fighting the pirates with a view of if not completely stopping the notorious activities of the pirates; it would at least curb their activities to the barest level. But, it is disheartening to note that the activities of the pirates have been on the increase. The question is what else could have been done either by the government, the public, the law enforcement agencies, and the Nigerian Copyright Commission to stop the menace and the notoriety of the pirates in Nigeria that have not been done.

Objectives of the study

The main objective of this study is to survey and know the rate of piracy of print sources in Nigeria. The specific objectives are the following: -

- To determine the degree to which students use pirated books and other print information resources.
- To determine the extent to which piracy of books and other print information resources are pronounced among students of certain level.
- To determine the degree to which copyright owners incur losses due to the activities of pirates
- To determine the extent to which students are aware of copyright legislation.

Research questions

The following research questions have been raised in the course of this research. -

1. To what degree do students use pirated books and other print information resources?
2. To what extent is piracy of books and other print information resources are pronounced among students of certain level?
3. To what degree do copyright owners incur losses due to the activities of pirates?
4. To what extent are students aware of copyright legislation?

Scope and limitation of the study

Though piracy cut across all zones of this country, Nigeria and has eaten deep into the economic fabric of the nation, the study is limited to the Federal University of Technology, Minna, Niger State.

Significance of the study

The study is significant for the following reasons: -

- It will go a long way to make bare the insidious activities of pirates in Nigeria and the need for concerted effort in a bid to curb the nefarious activities of these unscrupulous individuals and groups in the country
- It will show the reasons why pirates engage in their evil work and the probable solution to their psychological and material frustration.
- It will open more challenges for the Nigerian copyright commission and how to employ new and potent methods to combat the challenges.
- This study will serve as literature for anyone who wants to embark on researches along this direction.

Methodology

Sampling and sampling procedure

The research design used was a social survey. A total of 500 copies of the instrument tagged "piracy rate in Nigeria questionnaire" (PRINQ) were administered randomly to student population of around 13,000 which yields a ratio of 1:26 (that is a copy of the questionnaire to 26 students)

Validity of the instrument:

The instrument tagged "piracy rate in Nigeria questionnaire" was used for this research. It was given to experience and seasoned senior colleagues for moderation. It was then that the researcher was convinced that the instrument would adequately measure what it purports to measure.

Presentation and analysis of data

Data presentation

Out of the 500 copies of the questionnaire that were administered to the students at the Federal University of Technology, Minna, 348(69.9%) were retrieved. The data from the retrieved copies of the questionnaire are hereby presented using simple statistics like frequencies and percentiles.

Table 1: Distribution of respondents by age.

Age Range	No of Respondents
13 - 17	25(7.2%)
18 - 22	200(57.5%)
23 - 27	63(18.1%)
28 - 32	55(15.8%)
33 - 37	5 (1.4%)
38 and above	Nil
Total	348 (100%)

From table 1, the preponderance of the respondents is noticeable at age bracket 18 - 22 with a total respondents of 200(57.5%) out of the 348 respondents. Age bracket 23 - 27 has 63(18.1%). This is closely followed by age bracket 28 - 32 with a total respondent of 55(15.8%). While age bracket 38 and above is nil.

Table 2: Distribution of respondents according to sex

Sex	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Male	190	54.6
Female	158	45.4
Total	348	100

In table 2, the male respondents out of 348 are 190(54.6%) While the remaining 158 (45.4%) are female.

Table 3: Respondents and students level.

Students level	No of respondents	Percentage of respondents (%)
Remedial(Pre-degree)	160	4.6
100	10	2.9
200	10	2.9
300	120	34.5
400	13	3.7
500	10	2.9
Post Graduate	25	7.2
Total	348	100

In table 3, remedial students are the highest respondents with a total population of 160 (46%). This was followed by 300 level students with a total respondents of 120(34.5%). 100, 200 and 500 levels all had 10 respondents each, while 25 (7.2%) respondents came from post graduate level (school).

Table 4 Use of pirated books by students

	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Respondents that use pirated books	293	84.2
Respondents that do not use pirated books	55	15.8
Total	348	100

From table 4, 293(84.2%) respondents use pirated books while the respondents that do not use pirated books are 55(15.8%).

Table 5: Piracy and the students level

Students level	Piracy Rate	Percentage (%)
Remedial	148	50.5
100 level	10	3.4
200 level	10	3.4
300 level	101	34.5
400 level	4	1.1
500 level	5	1.7
Post Graduate	15	5.1
Total	293	100

From table 5, the incidence of piracy at Federal University of Technology, Minna is more pronounced among the remedial students than any other level. The number of respondents that are involved in piracy at remedial level is 148(50.5%) respondents. This was closely followed by the 300 level students with total respondents of 101(34.5%). The least respondents are from 400 level with a total of four (4) respondents.

Table 6: Losses incurred due to piracy

Students level	Piracy rate	Average No. of items pirated per annum	Average cost of items	Average cost of loss incurred (#)
Remedial	148	30	1000	4,440,000
100	10	5	1250	62,500
200	10	10	800	80,000
300	101	25	1250	3,156,250
400	4	7	1500	42,000
500	5	6	2000	60,000
Post Graduate	15	10	2500	375,000
Total	293	93	10300	8,215,750

Note: To get the average cost of loss incurred in table 8, multiply the item in the column of rate of piracy with average item pirated per annum with the average cost of item. For example, average cost of loss incurred through remedial students will be $148 \times 30 \times 100 = 4,440,000$

In table 6, average number of items pirated per annum by the remedial students is 30 while the average cost of such items is 1,000 naira which bring the average losses incurred through piracy by remedial students to four million, four hundred and forty thousand naira (4,440,000). This was closely followed by the losses incurred through piracy by 300 level students. This is three million, one hundred and fifty six thousand two hundred and fifty naira (3,156.250). The least losses due to piracy came from 400 level. The total losses incurred due to piracy by all the sampled 293 respondents at the Federal University of Technology, Minna is eight million, two hundred and fifteen thousand, seven hundred and fifty naira (8,215,750).

Table 7: Awareness of copyright legislation

	No of respondent	Percentage (%)
Awareness of copyright	312	89.7
No awareness of copyright	36	10.3
Total	348	100

In table 7, 312(89.7%) respondents are aware of copyright legislation while 36(10.3%) respondents are not aware of it.

Table 8, Where, when, how and at what stage respondents are aware of copyright legislation.

Point of Awareness of Copyright Legislation	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
1) Through the mass media-Radio,TV,News paper etc	204	65.4
2) Secondary school	8	2.6
3) NCE/Polytechnic	40	12.8
4) As an undergraduate of the University	55	17.6
5) Other means	5	1.6
Total	312	100

It is crystal clear from table 8 that 204 (65.4%) respondents are not ignorant of copyright legislation. The above group of respondents came across this legislation through the mass media either in form of awareness campaigns on radio, television or by reading magazines or national dailies. 55(17.6%) respondents came across copyright legislation when they became undergraduates in the University. 40 (12.8%) respondents came in contact with copyright legislation when they were student either at the colleges of education or Polytechnics. 8 (2.6%) respondents came across the law right from secondary school while 5(1.6%) got to know about copyright through other means that are not specified.

Discussion of findings

From the data presented in tables 4-8, it is obvious that piracy rate at the Federal University of Technology, Minna and by extension higher institutions of learning in Nigeria has reached a dangerous and destructive stage. There should be a general outcry from Nigerians across all works of life that this destructive threat (to the survival and sustainability of the national economy) must be crushed ruthlessly without further delay and with all available machinery. If our country Nigeria will survive and remain vibrant and self-sustaining as a nation, this economic termite (piracy) that is capable of retarding the growth of the nation's economy must be treated as a national rebel that deserves no iota of mercy.

This research was carried out in just one university in Nigeria and the average cost of losses incurred due to piracy is around (N8,215,750) eight million, two hundred and fifteen thousand ,seven hundred and fifty naira (table 8). The question to be asked now is how many trillions of naira would have been lost to piracy if this research is extended to all the higher institutions of learning in Nigeria which Quadri (2007) has enumerated as 217, that is 131 universities, 41 polytechnics and 45 colleges of education. This list is exclusive of newly established private universities, polytechnics and private colleges of education.

Other subsidiary higher institutions of learning like schools of Agriculture, nursing and defence are not included too. If those institutions that are excluded are added and if possible to add secondary schools too, the amount of losses incurred due to piracy in Nigeria would appear incalculable. In other words, trillions of naira is being lost to copyright piracy annually.

It must be added that this research does not include the academic staff that are fully subsumed and submerged in research activities in higher institutions of learning. It should also be reiterated that even in the university where the research was conducted, a sample of the student population was used. If all academic staff in all higher institutions (universities, polytechnics and colleges) in Nigeria were to be included and all students in all the higher institutions of learning were to be included, one can conclude that the losses that are incurred due to piracy in Nigeria is colossal, damaging, demoralizing and worrisome.

If all avenues to piracy can be successfully blocked or drastically reduced to the barest level, the huge revenue that is lost to piracy can be used for economic re-engineering. If copyright holders are sure or assured that their creative works would be protected from fraudulent people, they would be encouraged to work harder, produce more, thereby strengthening the economy of the country. The fight against piracy should be the collective responsibility of all; in the overall interest of the nation.

The fact that majority of the respondents are aware of the legislation that forbids piracy and at the same time engage in this nefarious activities may not be unconnected with the economic frustration which many Nigerians have been subjected to over the years and partly due to demand for books that on most occasions usually outstrip supply (Okwilagwe, 2001).

This economic frustration may also have been orchestrated and compounded by the absence of a virile, reliable, efficient and appropriate book policy in Nigeria (Okwilagwe, 2001, Ike, 2004 and Lawal Solarin, 2005).

It is not out of place to reiterate that pirates are economic vandals and saboteurs. Piracy is insidious to the economic survival of any nation, Nigeria inclusive. No effort should be spared in the annihilation of pirates and piracy activities in Nigeria.

It should be added too that the undue emphasis on certificates in Nigeria must have contributed to this subversive activity (piracy). Since Nigerians give more premium and recognition to certificates than moral uprightness, majority will want to get those certificates through hook or crook means including illegal reproduction of the work of others in form of photocopying. Also, since society, also give undue recognition to the rich not minding the source of their affluence, unscrupulous individuals would not mind to get rich quickly through any means

including piracy.

Furthermore, the findings of this research have gone a long way to discard the assertion of some armchair investigators that Nigeria has no reading culture. From this research, it is evident that Nigerians are reading. However, the purposes for which they are reading vary from place to place, group to group and from one individual to another. While some read simply because they want to get certificates, others read to get specific information. Others read to embark on research, some people read for pleasure. Moreover, what Nigerians read and consult as information resources vary from one person to another person. While some people would always prefer to buy books and other print resources from the right sources, others would prefer to get their materials from illegal sources.

The following is evident from this research. One, piracy is not gender sensitive. Boys and girls, men and women are deeply entrenched in piracy in our higher institutions of learning. In addition, while it is true that book is not the only copyrighted items that are pirated in higher institutions of learning in Nigeria, other materials like films, cassettes, magazines, software etc are equally pirated. But, the one that has been receiving the greatest onslaught from pirates is still book. Textbooks have been seriously dealt with by pirates. While it is true that a lot of theories have gone out on "paperless society", "virtual libraries", "electronic libraries" books are still being largely consulted for research purposes either due to their durability or visibility. In fact, when some vital information is off-loaded from internet, they would still be subjected to print medium.

Moreover, book piracy is predominant among the remedial and three hundred level students at the Federal University of Technology, Minna. This trend was drastically reduced as students get to 100 and 200. The students' inclination towards piracy at remedial level may not be unconnected with the need for them to get themselves established as bonafide members of the university communities. Once, this fear is overcome, the students become relaxed. The volume of research at the post-graduate level may have been responsible for a sudden rise in piracy at this level of study.

Majority of the respondents are aware of the law that forbids piracy. Many of the respondents got this information from the mass media (radio, television, daily papers etc) Others got to know about this law when they were in secondary schools, colleges of education, polytechnics while some just learnt of it practically from the society. This is an attestation to the fact that Nigerian citizenry is well informed about the act of piracy. But, the crude and unpatriotic practices of many Nigerians are completely at variance with what they know. In other words, rather than profiting the society with their knowledge, they are using that knowledge to the detriment of the overall good of their fatherland.

Summary of findings

The summary of the findings of this research are outlined below: -

- (1) Piracy rate in Nigeria has assumed a dangerous and alarming state.
- (2) This economic termite (pirate) must be fought with all available resources and wherewithal to a stand still
- (3) The fight against piracy must be a joint and collective responsibility of all citizens.
- (4) The losses due to piracy in Nigeria is unimaginable, incalculable, colossal and worrisome
- (5) Economic development and revival would be rapid if all avenues to intellectual piracy can be blocked as Nigerian government has been blocking the activities of oil pirates.
- (6) Undue emphasis and recognition of certificates and riches may have contributed indirectly to activities of pirates.
- (7) Absence of appropriate and virile book policy may also have contributed to the notorious activities of pirates.
- (8) Nigeria has a reading culture irrespective of what people read and why they read
- (9) Piracy is not gender sensitive
- (10) Books are still being massively consulted in Nigerian citadels of learning despite the calls for "paperless society" or "libraries without walls".
- (11) Nigerians are well informed about copyright legislation but their practices are anti-thetical to what they profess to know.

Conclusion

The following conclusion was reached from this study. Firstly, students from the university that were used for this research, use pirated books at a great and alarming rate. While it is true that students still pirate other items like cassettes, films, magazines, softwares etc., the resources that suffer most in the hands of pirates is still books especially textbooks. The incidence of piracy is pronounced among remedial and 300 level students. This situation is drastically reduced as students get to 100 and 200 levels. There was an upsurge in this crime at 300 level. The phenomenon dropped sharply at 400 and 500 levels of study. However, there is a little increase in piracy level at Postgraduate level. Moreover, it is obvious from this research that owners and holders of copyright incur losses running to trillions of naira annually in Nigeria due to the nefarious activities of pirates. However, majority of the students are aware of copyright legislation.

Contributions to knowledge

This study has gone a long way to unmask, de-mystify and unravel a subtle and silent killer of a vibrant economy. This killer is piracy. As there are national campaigns against AIDS, there should be national campaigns against the stealing of intellectual properties.

This study has been able to unmask a national enemy, a national rebel that should be ruthlessly dealt with. Since piracy can plunge the country back into the era of intellectual darkness, backwardness and retardation, it must be given utmost attention and priority by all tiers of government in Nigeria. As the president, Musa Yar'Adua recently noted that the power and energy sector is at an alarming and emergency state, this study has gone a long way to reveal that this silent destroyer of the nation's economy should be put on a red alert too. (Ahmed, 2008)

Recommendations

In the light of this study, the following recommendations are made

- i. The Federal Government, through the Minister of Education should pass a memorandum to the National Assembly on appropriate book policy in Nigeria. Once, such memorandum is passed into law, it becomes an edict. Such edict amongst other things would address the problems of book scarcity; hunger for books, and at the same time strike a balance between demand and supply of books. Such national book policy will help to stimulate publishing houses to publish enough books at moderate prices to meet the ever-increasing demands of the Nigerian academics. Apart from formulating a national book policy, the governments at all tiers should give priority to drastically reducing tariffs on print resources. This will ensure the productions of quality books and also books at moderate prices. If books are produced at moderate prices, an individual who wants to photocopy a textbook that costs one thousand naira for example and who will spend around 650 naira before photocopying such text would think twice before embarking on such venture. If prices of books are moderate and within the reach of common man, no human being would want to leave original book for pirated copy. Even, the pirates would be forced to pack Up as their business becomes less lucrative.
- ii. Pirates henceforth should be treated as economic fugitives. This will serve as deterrent to others who may want to indulge in this business.
- iii. Courses like citizenship education that will inculcate the spirit of patriotism in the citizens should be made compulsory in all our higher institutions of learning. Moreover, rather than emphasizing certificate in

- Nigeria, Nigerians should now begin to emphasize moral uprightness, good character, patriotism and demeanour in the citizenry especially in the young ones who are the leaders of tomorrow. Intellectual property laws should be made a core course in all higher institutions in Nigeria.
- iv. As enlightenment campaign is going on on AIDS, constant enlightenment campaigns on issues that involve intellectual property should be organized from time to time. Different media of communication can be used for such public enlightenment. Such enlightenment will help to educate the students, the school leavers, the young and the old about issues that are connected with intellectual property in Nigeria.
 - v. The government should as a matter of urgency address the problem of unemployment in Nigeria. Industries should be created where people can work and earn a living. It is possible that most of the pirates were drafted into such unwholesome business due to lack of job. Higher institutions of learning should also mount courses such as entrepreneurship skills acquisition that will enhance self-sustenance for students. This will make students to be less dependent on government jobs.
 - vi. As anti-piracy squads are constantly attacking oil pirates, anti-piracy squads should be set up in Nigeria to wage war against intellectual pirates. The Nigerian Copyright Commission, the Nigerian police, the court, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Immigration and Custom unit should come together to form a united team called anti-piracy squad. Such formidable group will go a long way to fight intellectual pirates to a standstill.

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