

**EXPLORING THE INTERACTION BETWEEN LEGAL DEPOSIT LAW ENFORCEMENT AND
INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT ON LEGAL DEPOSIT COMPLIANCE IN NIGERIA**

EDDY-UGORJI, DEBORAH CHINWE
Department of Information Resource Management
Babcock University, Ilishan Remo, Ogun State, Nigeria

&

PROF. BABALOLA YEMISI TOMILOLA
Department of Information Resource Management
Babcock University, Ilishan Remo, Ogun State, Nigeria

Abstract

The study evaluated the interaction between legal deposit law enforcement and institutional support on legal deposit compliance in Nigeria. The study adopted a survey design with a study population of four hundred and eighty-four (484) professional librarians, para-professional librarians and library officers working in the thirty-two (32) branches of the NLN and the headquarters in Abuja (NLN staff list April 2020), total enumeration was used because the population was very few. Data was analyzed using the SPSS software. The findings revealed that the institutional support and legal deposit law enforcement to a constant zero, compliance with legal deposit law would be 2.712. However, in the absence of these variables (institutional support and legal deposit law enforcement), publishers and authors would still comply with the legal deposit law in the National Library of Nigeria, considering the fact that, other factors (denoted by u) not investigated in the study can still influence legal deposit law compliance. The study concludes that the Legal deposit law enforcement has a strong positive influence on legal deposit compliance, which indicates that legal deposit law enforcement determines the degree publishers comply with legal deposit law in Nigeria. The study also recommended that National Library of Nigeria should embark on sustained orientation and enlightenment campaigns for scholars, researchers, academicians, booksellers, librarians, research and educational institutions on the need for legal deposit compliance and its benefits to them and the nation.

Keywords: legal deposit law, enforcement, compliance, institutional support, librarians' commitment

Introduction

Legal deposit is an obligation on publishers, authors and distributors to deposit their publications in the National library for the purpose of maintaining an archival record of the published materials. It is also a term used to describe the activities of statutory submission of publications by publishers in a country. It involves the collation of printed materials in an approved facility for the primary purpose of storage for present and future use. It is a mandatory obligation which publishers and authors must abide with as it presents great advantages to the authors, publishers, researchers and the general public. This is because publications are made available to readers in the society, they are also preserved for the benefit of future generations which becomes a part of the national heritage. If a publisher fails to adhere to a legal deposit law in Nigeria, the National Library of Nigeria (NLN) may apply to the court for an order requiring the publisher to comply with the obligations stated in the National Library Act. The National Library of Nigeria 1970 Act stipulates that publishers in Nigeria are to deposit certain number of copies, depending on the category of the publisher with the National Library of Nigeria, within one month (30 days) of the publication at the expense of the publisher. If the publisher is unable to comply, the court may convict the publisher by making sure the publisher pays a fine of fifty pounds or serves a prison sentence of not more than three months. Iqbal, Qutab and Soroya (2015) established that legal deposit facilitates the documentation of intellectual heritage of a country which is critical to national development.

Legal deposit law in Nigeria had its origin in the publication ordinance of 1950. The ordinance gave the University College Ibadan library and the Secretariat library in Lagos the right to collect two copies each of every book published in Nigeria. In 1964, the National Library Act establishing the National Library of Nigeria was enacted. This gave birth to the legal deposit law in 1970 in which emphasis was placed on the obligations of the deposit law and bibliographic functions. According to Nwosu (2013) and Aina (2018) the section 4, no. 29 of the National Library Act accords the National Library the depository obligation of the nation with the implication that resources published in the country must be deposited with the National Library of Nigeria. Hence, the legal deposit law prescribes that three (3) copies of commercially produced books, three (3) copies of privately published books, 10 copies of publications by State or local governments, and 25 copies of Federal government publications must be deposited with the National Library. With this law in place, the National library is to ensure that publishers must deposit their materials within 30 days of its publication.

In pursuance of the law, legal deposit is maintained to preserve and benchmark the country's developmental history and contribution to knowledge. It can be deduced that the major goals of legal deposit are the development of a nation's publication collection, preservation of the collection for the benefit of future generations as well as the creation of national bibliographic and preservation for research and related purposes. Nicholson (2015) highlighted the importance of legal deposit as an internationally recognized practice within the global library community which ensures that cultural heritage of a nation is collected, accessioned, stored, protected, preserved and made accessible for the benefit of the citizens. Akintunde (2019) asserted that legal deposit stabilizes and promotes the cultural heritage of a nation as well as its intellectual outputs. Iqbal, Qutab and Soroya (2015) established that legal deposit facilitates the documentation of intellectual heritage of a country which is critical to national development. The benefit of legal deposit cannot be overemphasized for authors, publishers, the public and researchers. Authors have their work catalogued, classified, and accessible thereby increasing their visibility nationally and internationally. Publishers have their trademark on deposited and accessible publications, thereby increasing their public profile. The nation maintains a comprehensive aggregation of a national heritage. The public can access the national heritage and the researchers can as well use the materials for research purposes. Therefore, the mentioned benefits cannot be made possible without legal deposit compliance.

Kyobe (2009) asserted that compliance is a state in which someone acts in accordance with established guidelines, specifications or legislation. Compliance emphasizes agreement with rules, regulations and laws that govern the practice of an institution. In the context of this study, the concept of compliance with legal deposit law means conforming to the rules and regulation including obedience to the legislations on matters surrounding legal deposit. Furthermore, compliance with legal deposit law implies that authors deposit copies of information materials such as books that are privately or commercially produced with a depository library. The State government will as well deposit with the national library copies of their publications and the federal government will have to deposit specified number of copies of their publications as enshrined in the legal deposit act. Hence, authors, researchers and publishers are bound to comply with the law. However, there is little or no success when it comes to compliance with legal deposit law as both the government, private and commercial publishers default in their legal deposit obligations. People will comply because the law is legitimate and fair and there are economic benefits to be derived, while on the other hand failure to comply with the law may be due to the fact that it is not deterrent enough or those bound by the Act might not see any benefits arising from compliance.

Legal deposit law compliance in Nigeria has been faced with various challenges. As a mandate backed by law requiring publishers to deposit their publications with the National Library, they hardly comply with this legislative provision. According to Adedapo (2019), publishers in Nigeria do not comply with legal deposit law as a result of attitude and lack of stringent enforcement of penalty. Akidi (2012) noted that publishers comply with legal deposit law only because they receive awareness and encouragement through seminars and workshops. Akidi and Omekwu (2019) reported that the effectiveness of legal deposit compliance in the National Library of Nigeria is low and that publishers comply only when visited by members of the institution. Furthermore, Rotimi and Ja'e (2019) reported that the low level of compliance with legal deposit law and by extension ISBN/ISSN in Nigeria is caused by the non-enforcement of penalty on publishers. Adimorah in Akidi (2008) observed that not all the information resources published in Nigeria are deposited with the National Library. In corroboration, Aina (2017) reported that the statistics of legal

deposits received by the National library of Nigeria cannot be compared with the number of International Standard Book Numbers (ISBN) assigned. This means that the legal deposit collected is far less than the ISBN issued to publishers and authors, owing to the low level of compliance to legal deposit law. It is crucial to assert for compliance to legal deposit law there has to be some level of enforcement.

The effectiveness of legal deposit compliance requires enforcement of the law to pressurize publishers to comply. Penzhorn (2007) reported that issues surrounding the monitoring and enforcement of legal deposit legislation directly affects the implementation of legal deposit law by depository institutions and the manner in which publishers will comply with legislation. Enforcement is an important issue with regard to the implementation of legal deposit. Therefore, in order to be able to mount pressure on a publisher to comply with the law, it is generally recommended that the legislation should include a penalty for non-compliance. This will enable the National Library to know to what extent publishers comply with the legal deposit law. In support of the establishment of penalty as a means to compel enforcement is the work of Mmejiri (2018) who establishes that the enforcement of legal deposit law through pressurizing the publisher to comply by means of a penalty structure for contravening the law is a major factor that can facilitate compliance with legal deposit law. Publishers, the government and the National Library are the key players in legal deposit process. Publishers are primarily responsible for delivering their publications to the National Library of Nigeria. In other words, there is need to enforce the law on publishers for compliance to take place. This presupposes that legislation of the legal deposit law cannot guarantee compliance if there are problems that are associated with its enforcement.

Aina and Mamman (2020) posit that apart from being the legal depository of Nigeria, the NLN is the only organization in Nigeria that is mandated to issue the International Standard Book Number (ISBN) and the International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) to authors and publishers of books and serials respectively. This is in conformity with the international standards of publications principles. Umoh (2017) and Akintunde (2019) assert that many publishers in Nigeria after collecting the ISBN, refuse to deposit their publications due to lack of monitoring. Other reasons may be because the publishers regard the deposit law as an unnecessary bureaucratic interference in their business and an unjustified disciplinary measure to reduce their sales and profits. Hence, this reason for non-compliance by publishers in Nigeria negates the purpose of legal deposit as a statutory requirement for publishing organizations and authors to deposit copies of their publications in the National Library. Consequently, the implementation of appropriate monitoring might ensure compliance with legal deposit law. Apart from the issue of poor monitoring, lack of orientation programs put in place by the national library is a major factor which may hinder compliance. It is believed that with proper orientation on the mandate of the National Library coupled with what is expected of publishers and authors compliance may be achieved. The literature indicates that orientation can take the form of seminars, training and workshops for publishers, authors and researchers, for them to know what is expected of them as it relates to the deposit of their publications as mandated by law.

Apart from the legal deposit enforcement, compliance with the legal deposit law may be hindered by lack of institutional support. Institutions are seen as social structures that are composed of cultural, normative and regulative elements that come together with associated activities and resources to provide stability and meaning to social life. Institutions define human behaviours by prescribing set of norms and incentives which affect individual choices. Institutions are referred to as deep aspects of social structure, which act as authoritative guidelines and constraints for behaviour. Wann-Yih and Hatik (2011) stated that institutional support is the extent to which an organization is concerned with the wellbeing of the employees. It is well-known that the behavior of employees can be affected by different institutional policies and programs which ultimately may lead to positive or negative organizational outcomes. Institutional support means the assistance rendered by management of an organization to an employee with the intention to enhancing his contribution towards achieving the mandate of the organization. It is the favourable treatment of employee beyond the required contract agreement between the organization and the employee. Ivancevich (2014) establishes that institutional support is the extent to which an organization supports employees while carrying out their assigned responsibilities.

National Libraries are institutions which are mandated by law to serve as national repositories of information resources. They are established by legislations which outline their functions, resources and rules. Hence, in terms of contextualization, institutional support refers to the support provided to librarians

in the national library to enable the execution of their jobs effectively. Furthermore, it is the resources given to librarians to encourage and enhance their level of work output. The support provided to librarians by the National Library will help to achieve their established mandate as a repository of information resources. Institutional support to librarians can act as an encourager to push librarians into increasing their job output which includes enforcing compliance to legal deposit law. It is believed that where there is adequate institutional support, librarians will likely be committed and satisfied with their jobs which will eventually enhance their productivity. In the same manner if libraries are not supported by the management of the institutions as it relates to their job, the consequence may be a decline in productivity. Therefore, support refers to those elements that the management of the national library provides to encourage library staff to enforce legal deposit compliance. These institutional support elements include funding, training, motivation and administrative support. These indicators have the capacity to help librarians in enforcing legal deposit compliance. In the case of the National Library, for the enforcement of legal deposit law to be effectively carried out, the library needs to financially support legal deposit activities so as to enhance enforcement of compliance with legal deposit law. The ability of the National Library to effectively carry out its functions, amongst others is dependent on adequate funding.

Funding plays a key role in sustaining libraries. It enables the library to provide information services to satisfy uses. However, poor funding affects the opportunity for the library to train proficient staff who would drive the service goals of the library. Therefore, inadequate funding of the library as an institution may render the services provided in those libraries inadequate. Scholars such as (Adesina, 2019 and Ameh, Wonah & Nwannunu, 2018) affirm that funding is an important necessity that promotes the services of the library. Akidi and Omekwu (2019) recommended more funding for legal deposit practice, for effective enhancement of legal deposit compliance in Nigeria. Hence, without proper funding of the library such as the national library, it will be extremely hard for the library to achieve its mandates, especially enforcement of legal deposit law. Librarians and library professionals may not be able to carry out their statutory legal deposit enforcement duties, if there is no financial support as when due. The provision of funds is critical to pursue the agenda of the National Library without which the library cannot be able to enforce compliance to the national deposit law.

Institutional support may also come in the form of motivation of librarians in the national library. When librarians are well motivated they have the willingness of facilitating the enforcement and compliance to legal deposit law. The concept of motivation is viewed by Nwibere (2014) as a human psychological characteristic that contributes to commitment on the job. Motivation takes different dimensions such as extrinsic motivation which is induced by external factors such as financial reward. Extrinsic motivation encourages staff to complete their task in order to receive the reward. There is also the concept of intrinsic motivation which explains internal response such as satisfaction when a job is accomplished. Therefore, for librarians in the National Library of Nigeria to enforce the legal deposit compliance, there is need for an effective motivation of professional librarians, para-professionals and library officers. Librarians should be provided with the right incentives; they should be rewarded for the job they carry out in the library. The right level of promotion should be given to deserving librarians as at when due including letters of commendation for a job well accomplished. These motivational actions will have a greater influence positively on how they carry out their job such as the enforcement of compliance to the legal deposit law.

Compliance with the national legal deposit law cannot be achieved without the commitment of librarians and library officers who work in the national library. Commitment is viewed as dedication to the actualization of organizational goals and objectives. According to Owolabi, Ajiboye, Bakare, Bello, Omotoso and Adeleke, (2013) commitment refers to the degree to which staff of an organization display some degree of dedication in the accomplishment of organizational goals and objectives. Okechuku (2013) established that commitment deals with employee's work attitude towards the actualization of the mission of the organization. When the staff of an organization are committed to the goals of an organization it implies that they display some level of commitment to it through their involvement in the progress of the organization. In the library however, commitment implies that the librarians show some level of emotional involvement and commitment to their work. It implies that the degree to which their work is taken seriously cannot be overemphasized.

Statement of the problem

The legal deposit law stipulates that all literary works such as books, pamphlets, sheets of music, maps, charts, plans, tables, compilations, dramatic works, encyclopedias, newspapers, dictionaries, magazines, periodicals and all forms in which documentary or oral records are published must be deposited in the National Library of Nigeria (National Bibliography of Nigeria, 2014). Legal deposit compliance deals with conforming with the law surrounding deposit of publications by publishers and authors.

Legal deposit compliance by publishers and authors is beneficial to the society, it permits comprehensive, standardized cataloguing and recording of publications to the benefit of publishers, authors, booksellers, libraries, scholars and the general public. Through legal deposit, authors, publishers and other creators of legal deposit materials are immortalized as their publications are preserved permanently. It also enables the National Library to serve as the national reference and information center for study and research on all facets of national documentary heritage (IFLA, 2011). The National Library also protects the interest of publishers and authors that deposited their publications by responding to subpoena in cases of litigation. Legal deposit further serves as a source of statistical data on publication output in Nigeria and as a measure of the Human Development Index (HDI) of the country.

However, in spite of these benefits, existing literature and documented evidence indicate unsatisfactory level of compliance in Nigeria (Opara, 2020; Oyadong & Kakiri, 2019; Akidi & Omekwu 2019; Rotimi, 2019). The failure of publishers to deposit their publications has affected the operations of NLN as the current edition of NBN (2014) was updated and published retrospectively in 2018 (Aina, 2018). The implication is that authors, publishers and their publications will remain unknown nationally and internationally.

The NLN has been concerned about what could be the causes of non-compliance and ipso facto how compliance could be improved. The problem of non-compliance may be due to a number of factors which include lack of institutional support, and poor commitment of library staff among others. It is doubtful if the National Library staff have received adequate institutional support.

These afore mentioned variables may have the capacity to influence compliance with the legal deposit law. However, the researcher discovered from observation and previous studies that little or no attention has been paid to legal deposit law enforcement, institutional support and librarians' commitment as determinants of legal deposit compliance in Nigeria. More so, no empirical study has focused on enforcement of legal deposit law, institutional support, and compliance with legal deposit law in Nigeria, this leaves a gap that the researcher intends to fill.

Objective of the Study

The main objective of the study is to investigate the influence of legal deposit law enforcement, institutional support on legal deposit compliance in Nigeria. The specific objectives are to:

1. determine the influence of legal deposit law enforcement on legal deposit compliance;
2. find out the influence of institutional support on legal deposit compliance;
3. determine the combined influence of legal deposit law enforcement, institutional support on legal deposit compliance in Nigeria and

Research Hypotheses

The following null hypotheses are tested at 0.05 level of significance:

H₀¹ - Legal deposit law enforcement has no significant influence on legal deposit law compliance in Nigeria.

H₀² - Institutional support has no significant influence on legal deposit compliance in Nigeria.

H₀³ - Legal deposit law enforcement, institutional support have no combined influence on legal deposit compliance in Nigeria.

Methodology

The survey research design will be adopted for this study. The population of this study comprised a total of four hundred and eighty-four (484) professional librarians, para-professional librarians and library officers working in the thirty-two (32) branches of the NLN and the headquarters in Abuja (NLN staff list April 2020). There will be no sampling technique involved in this study because the researcher is interested in the total population, therefore total enumeration or census method will be adopted for this study. The instrument

that would be utilized for collection of data for this study is a self-structured questionnaire. The data gathered from the field were collated and subjected to analysis. The four hypotheses were tested using simple regression analysis and multiple regression analysis at 0.05 level of significance. The simple regression statistical tool is chosen because it allows the researcher to predict the value of one variable in terms of another variable, usually between an independent variable and a dependent variable (Gilchrist & Peter, 2015; Hanley, 2016). Simple regression analysis specifies the relationship between a single dependent and one numeric independent variable, while the multiple regression analysis allows for the quantifying of the influence of two or more independent variables on a dependent variable (Wicki & Parlow, 2017).

Therefore in this study, simple regression analysis was used to determine the influence of legal deposit law enforcement on legal deposit law compliance; influence of institutional support on legal deposit law compliance; influence of librarians' commitment on legal deposit law compliance, while multiple regression analysis was used to determine the combined influence of legal deposit law enforcement, institutional support and librarians' commitment on legal deposit law compliance in Nigeria. As per the decision whether to accept or reject the null hypotheses (H_0), the researcher depended on the p value. If the p value is equal or less (\leq) than 0.05, there is a significant influence of relationship. When there is a significant influence, the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected. That shows there is significant influence or relationship. On the other hand, if the p value is greater ($>$) than 0.05, then the null hypothesis (H_0) is accepted. The inferential statistical tool chosen for this study enhanced easy interpretation and understanding of the findings from the study.

Data Analysis, Results and Discussion of Findings

Hypotheses 1-4 were carefully analyzed and tested using simple and multiple linear regression analyses and reported in Tables 1-4.

Hypothesis One: Legal deposit law enforcement has no significant influence on legal deposit law compliance in Nigeria.

Hypothesis one was tested with simple linear regression analysis.

Table 1: Simple linear regression analysis of legal deposit law enforcement and legal deposit law compliance

Predictors	B	Beta (β)	T	P	R ²	Adj. R ²	F	ANOVA Sig.)
(Constant)	2.598		20.824	.000	0.32	0.27	6.966	0.000*
Legal deposit law enforcement	.114	.178	2.639	.009				
Dependent Variable: Legal deposit law compliance Predictor: (Constant), Legal deposit law enforcement DF (F-Statistic) = 1, 214 DF (T-Statistic) = 213								

Source: Field Survey Results, 2021

Table 1 shows the simple linear regression analysis result for testing of hypothesis one. The independent variable (legal deposit law enforcement) was regressed against the dependent variable (legal deposit law compliance). The result shows that legal deposit law enforcement ($R^2 = 0.27$; $\beta=0.178$, $t(213) = 2.639$, $p < 0.05$) had a positive and significant influence on legal deposit law compliance in Nigeria. The R^2 (0.32) of the regression model indicate that 32.0% of the change in compliance with legal deposit law is explained by legal deposit law enforcement. The $F(1, 214) = 6.966$, $p < 0.05$ shows that the regression model developed from Table 1 can be used in predicting compliance with legal deposit law. This result showed that legal deposit law enforcement is a significant predictor of legal deposit law compliance in Nigeria. Therefore, the null hypothesis (H_{01}) was rejected. This result suggests that legal deposit law enforcement has a strong connection with legal deposit compliance. Hence, National libraries that fail to improve their legal deposit law enforcement will be less effective in ensuring compliance with legal deposit law based on the fact that they did not take into consideration the enforcement of legal deposit law.

Regression Model:

The regression model generated from the data in Table 4.8 is:

$$CLDL = 2.598 + .114 LDLE + u \dots\dots\dots \text{Model 1}$$

Where:

CLDL = Compliance with Legal Deposit Law

LDLE = Legal deposit law enforcement

u = Disturbance term (All uncaptured variables that can influence CLDL but not included in the model)

According to the result of the regression model 1, holding legal deposit law enforcement to a constant zero, legal deposit compliance would be 2.598, implying that in the absence of legal deposit law enforcement, publishers and authors using National library of Nigeria would still comply to the legal deposit law considering that other factors (denoted by u) not investigated in the study can still influence legal deposit compliance. The model also shows that when legal deposit law enforcement is improved by one unit on a measurement scale, there will be corresponding increase in compliance to legal deposit law in National Library of Nigeria by 0.114 (11.4%). This result shows that legal deposit law enforcement is a strong predictor of compliance to legal deposit law in National library of Nigeria. Hence, legal deposit law enforcement should be considerably integrated into organizational policies of the National Library of Nigeria to improve legal deposit law compliance.

Hypothesis Two: Institutional support has no significant influence on legal deposit compliance in Nigeria.

Hypothesis two was tested with simple linear regression analysis.

Table 2: Simple linear regression analysis of institutional support and legal deposit compliance

Predictors	B	Beta (β)	T	P	R ²	Adj. R ²	F	ANOVA (Sig.)
(Constant)	1.938		15.174	.000	0.221	0.217	60.842	0.000*
Institutional support	.314	.470	7.800	.000				
Dependent Variable: Legal deposit law compliance Predictor: (Constant), Institutional support DF (F-Statistic) = 1, 215 DF (T-Statistic) = 214								

Source: Field Survey Results, 2021

Table 2 shows the simple linear regression analysis result for testing of hypothesis two According to the result, institutional support ($R^2 = 0.221$; $\beta = 0.470$, $t(214) = 7.800$, $p < 0.05$) had a positive and significant influence on legal deposit compliance in Nigeria. The result of Table 2 revealed that institutional support accounted for 22.1% ($R^2 = 0.221$) of the changes in legal deposit compliance in Nigeria. The $F(1, 215) = 60.802$, $p < 0.05$ shows that the regression model developed from Table 2 can be used in predicting legal deposit compliance in Nigeria based on institutional support. This result shows that institutional support determines legal deposit compliance in Nigeria. Therefore, the null hypothesis (H_{02}) was rejected. This result suggests that when the institution provides enabling support to librarians, there is a strong tendency to improve legal deposit compliance in Nigeria. Hence, institutional support is vital to improving legal deposit compliance in Nigeria when adequate attention and planning are given by the management of National Library of Nigeria.

Regression Model:

The regression model generated from the data in Table 4.9 is:

$$CLDL = 1.938 + .314 IS + u \dots\dots\dots \text{Model 2}$$

Where:

CLDL = Compliance to Legal Deposit Law

IS = Institutional Support

u = Disturbance term

The result of the regression model 2 shows that, holding institutional support to a constant zero, legal deposit compliance would be 1.938, implying that in the absence of institutional support, publishers and authors would still comply to the legal deposit law in the National library of Nigeria, based on the reason that, other variables (denoted by u) not captured in the study can still influence compliance to legal deposit law. The model also shows that when institutional support is enhanced by one unit on a measurement scale, there will

be corresponding increase legal deposit compliance in the National library of Nigeria by 0.314 (31.4%). This result shows that institutional support is vital to legal deposit law compliance in the NLN.

Hypothesis Three: Legal deposit law enforcement, institutional support and librarians' commitment have no combined influence on legal deposit compliance in Nigeria.

Hypothesis four was tested with multiple linear regression analysis.

Table 3: Joint influence of legal deposit law enforcement, institutional support and librarians' commitment on legal deposit compliance

Predictors	B	Beta (β)	T	P	Tolerance	VIF	R ²	Adj. R ²	F	ANOVA (Sig.)
(Constant)	2.712		14.712	.000			0.422	0.414	51.666	0.000
Institutional support	.626	.938	11.065	.000	.379	2.636				
Legal deposit law enforcement	.217	.337	3.540	.000	.301	3.318				
Employee commitment	-.009	-.042	-1.941	.071	.569	1.757				

Dependent Variable: Legal deposit law compliance
 Predictor: (Constant), Institutional support, Legal deposit law enforcement, Employee commitment
 DF (F-Statistic) = 3, 212
 DF (T-Statistic) = 211

Source: Field Survey Results, 2021

Table 3 shows the multiple linear regression analysis result for testing of hypothesis four. The result showed legal deposit law enforcement, institutional support and librarians' commitment have combined influence on legal deposit law compliance (*Adj. R*² = 0.414; *F* (3, 212) = 51.660, *p* < 0.05). Specifically, institutional support ($\beta=0.938$, *t* (211) = 11.065, *p*<0.05), legal deposit law enforcement ($\beta=0.337$, *t* (211) = 3.540, *p*<0.05) had significant and positive influences on legal deposit law compliance. Institutional support contributed highest to legal deposit law compliance in Nigeria. However, librarians' commitment had no significant influence on legal deposit law compliance ($\beta=-0.009$, *t* (211) = -1.941, *p*>0.05). The adjusted coefficient of determination (*Adj. R*²) of 0.414 indicates that a combination of legal deposit law enforcement, institutional support and librarians' commitment account for 41.4% of the changes in legal deposit law compliance. Therefore, the null hypothesis (*H*₀₃) was rejected. It therefore follows that for National Library to succeed in achieving optimal compliance with legal deposit law, all these factors contribute to high commitment and should be put into consideration in National Library of Nigeria. Nonetheless, the result suggests giving priority to institutional support since it had almost a perfect correlation with (0.938) with legal deposit law compliance.

While the NLN works on the factors that have significant influence on legal deposit compliance, they should not neglect librarians' commitment, though it has no significant influence on legal deposit compliance as the Adjusted *R*² reveals that this variable accounted for about 0.03% of the variance in legal deposit compliance.

Regression Model:

The regression model generated from the data in Table 4.11 is:

$$CLDL = 2.712 + .626 IS + .217 LDLE + u \dots\dots\dots \text{Model 4}$$

Where:

CLDL = Compliance to Legal Deposit Law

IS = Institutional Support

LDLE = Legal Deposit Law Enforcement

u = Disturbance term

According to the result of regression model 4, holding institutional support and legal deposit law enforcement to a constant zero, compliance with legal deposit law would be 2.712. However, in the absence of these variables (institutional support and legal deposit law enforcement), publishers and authors would still comply with the legal deposit law in the National Library of Nigeria, considering the fact that, other factors (denoted by *u*) not investigated in the study can still influence legal deposit law compliance.

Nonetheless, when institutional support and legal deposit law enforcement are improved by one unit on a measurement scale, there will be corresponding increase in legal deposit law compliance by 62.6% (0.626)

and 21.7% (0.217). Conclusively, institutional support is a better predictor of legal deposit law compliance than legal deposit law enforcement. This suggests that improving institutional support and legal deposit law enforcement would result in better legal deposit law compliance in the National Library of Nigeria.

Discussion of Findings

This study investigates the influence of legal deposit law enforcement, institutional support and librarians' commitment on legal deposit compliance in Nigeria. Four hypotheses were formulated to establish the influence of the independent variables (legal deposit law enforcement, institutional support and librarians' commitment) on the dependent variable (legal deposit compliance) in Nigeria. The study also probed the joint influence of legal deposit law enforcement, institutional support and librarian's commitment on legal deposit compliance in Nigeria.

This study in its bid to establish influences of the independent variables on the dependent variables, formulated four research hypotheses.

Hypothesis one was formulated to probe into likely influence of legal deposit law enforcement on legal deposit compliance in Nigeria. The hypothesis stated that legal deposit law enforcement has no significant influence on legal deposit law compliance in Nigeria. The hypothesis was rejected because the findings revealed a positive and significant influence of legal deposit law enforcement on legal deposit law compliance in Nigeria. This result suggests that enforcing legal deposit law has a strong connection with legal deposit compliance. In line with this study, extant studies revealed that a study on compliance and enforcement in environmental management in Ghana, Domfe (2017) noted that increased monitoring, inspection and enforcement by regulating agency can increase compliance.

Hypothesis two which states that institutional support has no significant influence on legal deposit compliance in Nigeria was formulated to ascertain the influence of institutional support on legal deposit compliance. Findings revealed that institutional support had a significant influence on legal deposit compliance in Nigeria. The null hypothesis was thus rejected. This result suggests that when the institution provides enabling support to librarians, this has strong tendencies to improve legal deposit compliance in Nigeria. This result supports the findings of Grawe, Daugherty and MacElroy (2012) which showed that the support received by employees in an organization leads to a high level of job satisfaction, decreased absenteeism, retention and organizational citizenship behaviors. This finding also supports the finding of Colakoglu et al. (2010) which reported that institutional support given to employees by their organization influence positive behaviours and attitudes like affective and normative commitment to perform better. Similarly, Tariq and Nadeem (2013) studied the telecom industry and empirically revealed that organizational support in terms of leadership/supervision, salary/pay, job task, communication and relationship with family and co-workers significantly influences employees' commitment to work. This finding corroborates the findings of this study.

Hypothesis three states that legal deposit law enforcement, institutional support and librarians' commitment have no combined influence on legal deposit compliance in Nigeria. The hypothesis was formulated to establish probable joint influence of legal deposit law enforcement, institutional support and librarians' commitment on legal deposit compliance. The null hypothesis was rejected as the Adj. R^2 reveals that the three independent variables jointly accounted for about 41.4% of the variance in compliance with legal deposit law. From the regression result, all the independent variables (legal deposit law enforcement, institutional support and librarians' commitment) were found to jointly predict legal deposit law compliance significantly at 0.05 level. It therefore follows that for National Library of Nigeria to be successful in achieving optimal legal deposit law compliance, all these factors should be put into consideration in developing policies in National Library Nigeria.

Conclusion

The study has succeeded in investigating the influence of legal deposit law enforcement, institutional support and librarians' commitment on legal deposit compliance in Nigeria. It was found out in the study that legal deposit compliance guarantees the aggregation of all published works in Nigeria for access and preservation, for the present and future generation. The effectiveness of legal deposit compliance in terms of depositing prescribed number of copies of publications is high, while timely statutory deposit of these publications is low. This low level of legal deposit compliance affects the bibliographic activities of NLN, as the NBN will

be published retrospectively. Also, copies of current legal deposit publications cannot be accessed by researchers in the NLN and in case of litigation, NLN will have no copy to tender in court as *opena*.

Conclusively,

1. Legal deposit law enforcement has a strong positive influence on legal deposit compliance, which indicates that legal deposit law enforcement determines the degree publishers comply with legal deposit law in Nigeria. However, improving legal deposit enforcement on monitoring of publishers will result in better legal deposit law enforcement.

2. Institutional support has a significant and positive influence on legal deposit compliance. When NLN provides enabling support to librarians, there is strong tendency to improve legal deposit compliance. Institutional support is vital in improving legal deposit compliance with adequate planning and attention by management of NLN.

3. Apart from the positive relationship between legal deposit law enforcement, institutional support and legal deposit compliance has no connection with legal deposit compliance. Therefore, legal deposit compliance is significant, as it is the key to sustaining the knowledge growth of a society.

Most importantly, legal deposit law enforcement and institutional support jointly contribute to improving the level of legal deposit compliance in Nigeria.

Recommendations

Based on the findings from the study, the following recommendations are suggested:

1. The National Library of Nigeria should embark on sustained orientation and enlightenment campaigns for scholars, researchers, academicians, booksellers, librarians, research and educational institutions on the need for legal deposit compliance and its benefits to them and the nation.
2. There should be enforcement of the penalty clause on non-complying publishers by the NLN as stated in the legal deposit law, to dissuade defaulting publishers.
3. Adequate financial support should be provided by the NLN to facilitate legal deposit drive, sensitization workshops for authors and publishers and creating awareness through the media, of the benefits of legal deposit compliance.

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