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Analysis of Citation in Undergraduate Law Projects in Faculties of Law Libraries in Anambra and Enugu States of Nigeria

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ANALYSIS OF CITATIONS IN UNDERGRADUATE
LAW PROJECTS AND AVAILABILITY
OF CITED SOURCES IN LAW
LIBRARIES IN SOUTH
EAST NIGERIA

BY

ANYAEGBU, MERCY IFEYINWA

PG/Ph.D/07/43873

DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA, NSUKKA

JUNE, 2014

TITLE PAGE

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A THESIS SUBMITTED IN FULFILMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF DOCTOR
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DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE
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SUPERVISOR: PROF. VIRGINIA W. DIKE

JUNE, 2014

APPROVAL PAGE

This work by Anyaegbu, Mercy Ifeyinwa (Reg. No. PG/Ph.D/07/43873) has been approved for the Department of Library and Information Science, by:

Prof. V.W. Dike
Supervisor

Dr Victor Nwachukwu
Head of Department

Internal Examiner

External Examiner

Dean of Faculty

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to God Almighty who has been my shield and buckler all these years.

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This work would not have been completed without the immense and invaluable contributions of my supervisor, colleagues, family members and friends. With deep sense of appreciation, I wish to thank my supervisor, Prof V.W. Dike for how she directed the course of this research despite her tight schedule. I appreciate her love, courage and advise whenever I approached her for assistance. I am also indebted to Prof M. Afolabi who was my first supervisor until he disengaged from the services of the university in 2012. He inspired the choice of this project topic.

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I sincerely thank every member of my immediate family for their patience, understanding and support during the period of this research. My greatest thanks goes to God Almighty who has helped me to attain this height in academics.

CERTIFICATION PAGE

Anyaeibu, Mercy Ifeyinwa, a postgraduate student in the Department of Library and information Science with Registration Number PG/Ph.D/07/43873, has satisfactorily completed research requirements for the award of Doctor of Philosophy in Library and information Science. The work embodied in this thesis is original and has not been submitted in part or in full for another degree of this or any other University.

Student (Name and Signature
Signature

Head of Dept (Name and

ABSTRACT

This study sought to find out the types of information sources law students cite in their undergraduate research projects and the availability of these sources in faculty of law libraries in South East Nigeria: The population of the study was five hundred and seventy research projects from Anambra State University, Enugu State University of Technology, Nnamdi Azikiwe University and university of Nigeria Nsukka. Five research questions concerned with type of informations sources Frequently cited sources, availability of cited sources in law libraries as well as challenges law librarians encounter and strategies to enhance availability of cited sources in law libraries guided the study. Descriptive survey design was used for the study. Data was collected by using researchers analysis guide where manual counts of citations in these project were done. The data collected were analysed using descriptive statistics of frequencies and percentage and then presented in tables and charts. A total of thirty three thousand, four hundred and forty thousand citations were generated from the five hundred seventy research projects giving an average of 58.6 citations per project.

The findings showed that law students rely heavily on law reports, statutes and textbooks which generated 95.77% of the citations as against journals and other minority sources which produced only 4.33%. Cited sources with 20 citations and above were identified as most frequently cited.

None of the research projects cited the internet sources. The study also identified information sources that are most frequently cited by these researchers. Unfortunately most of these cited sources are not available in the law libraries studied mainly as a result of poor funding and lack of autonomy of faculty of law libraries in Nigeria. The findings have implications for the government of Nigeria, law librarians, members of the Bar and the Bench and law students in developing policies that would address these inadequacies concerned with the study and availability of research material in legal education. Based on these implications, some recommendations were made among which are acquisition of current research material in law, by faculty of law libraries adherence to both National Universities Commission and Council of legal Education Benchmark on collection development of robust ICT infrastructure in law libraries in Nigeria; acquisition of frequently cited research materials; improved funding; granting of a degree of viable autonomy to faculty of law libraries and regular training of law librarians in Nigeria.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

The data collected for this study are presented and analyzed in this chapter. The research questions formulated guided the presentation.

Research Question 1: What type of information sources are cited in undergraduate research projects in faculty of law libraries in South East Nigeria?

Table 1: Type Of Cited Sources

SOURCES	ANSU	ESUT	NAU	UNN	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
TEXTBOOK	1875	976	3524	3413	9788	29.27
JOURNAL	102	71	299	136	608	1.82
LAW REPORTS	2644	2444	3781	3624	12493	37.37
REFERENCE SOURCES	86	28	107	303	524	1.57
RESEARCH REPORT		17	13	22	57	0.17
STATUTE	1667	1186	3784	3104	9741	29.13
NEWSPAPER	30	22	75	102	229	0.68
INTERNET SOURCES	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	6404 19.15	4744 14.19	11583 34.64	10704 32.01	33435 100	100

Table I shows the type of sources cited by undergraduate law students in their research project. The result as presented in this table indicate that law reports, statute and textbooks are the dominant sources cited by undergraduate law students cite in their research projects. The study generated a total of 33435 citations. Out of this number, law reports has the highest citation of 123493 which accounts for 37.37%. This is closely followed by textbook which has 9788 citations representing 29.27%. Citation from statute/law books ranked third with 9741 or 29.13%. Citation from these three sources added together amount to 95.77%. It is pertinent to note however from the table that citation from journals, reference sources, research report, newspapers and internet sources are quite low. From the table journal citation is 608 or 1.82%. Reference sources generated 524 citations which accounts for 1.57%. Newspaper has 229 citations representing 0.68%. Least in the rank is research report which received only 52 citations or 0.16%. None of the research projects cited internet sources. Citation from journal, reference sources, newspapers and research report altogether accounts for 4.23% of the entire citations generated in the study.

The graphic representation of this result is shown in figure I above. Figure II shows the graphic representation of citation from the university law libraries studied. A total of 11583 citations were drawn from undergraduate research projects of the faculty of law, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka. This represents 34.64%. Ranking second in the chart is 10704 citations from undergraduate research projects at the faculty of law library, University of Nigeria Enugu Campus, This stands for 32.01%. Enugu State University has the least citation of 4744 or 14.19%. Details of the result as shown in table I are contained in appendix I. Research Question 2: What are the most frequently cited

information sources in undergraduate law projects in faculty of law libraries in South East Nigeria?

Table 2-20 presents the result of the most frequently cited information sources from the analysis. They are arranged in tables by subject for textbooks while journals, law reports and statute/law books were classified into foreign and local. Other information sources cited such as research report, reference sources, newspaper and internet sources were arranged according to their type. Cited sources with 20 citations and above were identified as most frequently cited. The cumulative citation from each cited source were arranged in ascending order. The major subjects studied were administrative law, arbitration, commercial law, constitutional law, company law, contract, criminal law, environmental/energy law, equity and trust, family law, international law, labour law, land law, law of evidence, legal system and torts.

From table 21, it can be seen that Nigerian Administrative Law by P.A. Oluyede is the most frequently cited administrative law textbook with 41 citations which represents 9.09% of the entire citation in administrative law. This was closely followed by Administrative law by W.R. Wade which has 40 citations or 8.86%. Administrative law

by G. Garner and M.C. Okawy ranked third and fourth with 38 and 37 citations or 8.42 and 8.20% respectively. Ranking 5th is Administrative Law in Nigeria by Eze Malenir and the Judiciary and the challenges of Justice by M.M Akanbi with 30 citations each. This represents 6.65%. The Judiciary in the Government of Nigeria by Akinda Aguda is the 6th with citations or 6.43%. Ranking 7th in the list is Administrative law by S.A. De Smith and modern Trends in Administrative Law by J.N. Egwumuo which recorded 25 citations each and represents 5.54%.

Next in the rank is modern Trends in Administrative Law by E.O. Ewelukwa and Justice in the Judicial process by C.C. Nweze. Both has 22 and 21 citations representing 4.87% and 4.65%. Both Judicial Process in the Newer common wealth by T.O Elias and Judiciary control of Administrative Process in Nigeria By B.U. Elias has the least citation of 20 or 4.43%. among the most cited sources.

Table 23 presents result of the most frequently cited sources on arbitration. The table shows that the most Frequently cited book is the law of Arbitration in Nigeria by Gaus Ezejiofor with 40 citations or 12.19% followed by Law and practice of Arbitration and conciliation in Nigeria by J.O. Orojo and the Law and Practice of Commercial Arbitration in Nigeria by Greg C. Nwako by with 33 citations each representing 10.06%. Ranking third in the most frequently cited sources in arbitration are Ronald's Handbook of Arbitration practice, Law and Practice of International Arbitration (2nd ed) by Redferm & Hunter and the Law ed Practice of Arbitration in Nigeria by E. Akpata with 25 citations each or 7.62%. The Nigerian Arbitration Law in focus by E.O. Akpata is the fourth with 24 citations or 7.31%. Bernsteins Handbook on Arbitration is the fifth with 23 citations representing 7.01%. At the rear of the most cited sources in arbitration

are commercial Alternative Dispute Resolution by F.J. Maxwell, courts and the framework for Domestic Arbitration under the Act in Nigeria by C.A. Obiozor, Insight on the Law of Private Dispute Resolution in Nigeria by C.E. Ibe ; Nigerian Arbitration Jurisprudence by C.A. Obiozor and Russel on Arbitration (22nd ed) by David Sutton & Judith Gill with 20 citation each representing 6.09%. Ivarry's insurance Law and practice in Nigeria has is the 9th with 38 citations or 4.39%. This is closely followed by intellectual, Property Law & Practice in Nigeria: An Introduction by S.S shikyi & J.N. Ugwu which has 37 citations representing 4.27%. Next in the rank is Stewart's International copyright and Neighbouring Right and Afolabi's Law and practice of Banking both of which has 36 citations or 4.16%. Law of consumer Protection by F.N. Monye has 33 citations or 3.81. This is closely followed by Law of Negotiable Instruments by K.I. Igweike with 30 citations representing 3.46% other texts Identified as most frequently cited in Nigeria By W.O Uzoagu, Nigerian Business law by M.c. Okany. They all have 25 and 24 citations respectively which represents 2.89% and 2.77%. Least in the rank with 20 citations or 2.31% are Nigerian Commercial Law and practice by Orojo, Nigerian Commercial Law by K.L. Igweike, The Law and Practice of Banking in Nigeria by A.A. Omolaja and the sale of Goods (6th ed) by P.S. Atiyah.

Table 5 presents result of the analysis on constitutional law. It can be observed from the table that 26 textbooks with 20 citations or more were identified as most cited textbooks on commercial law. Advocacy is Election petition by P. Onamade received the highest citation of 62 or 4.69%. Next in rank is cases and materials on constitutional law in Nigeria by P.A. Oluyede which received 61 citations representing 4.61%. Third in the

rank is constitution of the federal Republic of Nigeria by I.O. Smith which received 60 citations or 4.54%. Bradley's constitutional and Administrative Law ranked fourth with 57 citations or 4.31%. This is closely followed by constitutional and Administrative Law in Nigeria by Peter Oluyede, Constitutional and Administrative Law in Nigeria by RACE Achara and constitutional Law (5th ed) by E.C.S. Wade & G.G. Philip. Each of the three texts received 56 citations each which represents 4.23%. Next in the rank are B.O. Nwabueze's texts on constitutional law: Constitutionalism in the Emergent States Constitutional Democracy in Africa, Constitutional Democracy in Nigeria, Constitutional History of Nigeria which received 54,53,51 and 50 citations respectively. This stands for 4.08%, 4.01%, 3.86% and 3.78%. Tenth in the rank is constitutional law in Nigeria by P.A. Oluyede which received 46 citations or 3.48%. This is closely followed by Ake's Democracy and Development in Africa and Election Law and Practice in 34 and 33 citations respectively. This represents 2.57% and 2.49%. Ranking thirteenth in the rank are Federalism in Nigeria under the presidential Constitution by B.O. Nwabueze and Human Right in Africa by Osita Ogbu both of which received 30 citations each or 2.27%. other texts rated as most frequently cited text in constitutional law include modern constitutional Law in Nigeria by B.O. Igwenyi,

Nigeria: Issues in the 1999 constitution in Nigeria by Ignatius Ayua, Presidential constitution of Nigeria by B.O Nwabueze and the legitimacy of constitutional change in the context of the 1999 conditution by Niki Tobi. These texts received 26, 25, 23 and 21 citations respectively. This represents 1.96%, 1.89%, 1.745 and 1.58%. Three other texts received 20 citation each representing 1.51%. They are the law of constitution by A.V.

Dicey, the Nigerian constitutional Law by Eze Malenie and understanding the Nigerian constitution by O.Aguda.

Table 6 Presents results of the analysis on company law. 8 textbooks with 20 citations and above were identified as most frequently cited in company law. Company Law and practice by J.O. Orojo and company Law in Nigeria by C.s. Ola received the highest citation of 34 or 9.60%. Next in rank is Gower's Principle of modern Company which received 30 citations representing 8.47%. This is closely followed by Smith and received 29 citations or 8.19%. Akanki's Essays on Company Law has 21 citations which is 5.93%. Three other texts: Company Law in Nigeria under CAMA by M.E. Asomugha, Nigerian Commercial Law Principles by I.A. Ayua and Principles of Modern Company Law received 20 citations each represent 5.64%.

Table 7 Presents result of the analysis on the law of contract, 18 texts with 21 citations and above were identified in the table as the most frequently cited textbooks on the law of contract, Cheshire Fifoot Law of contract received the highest citation of 35 representing 6.25%. This is closely followed by Nigerian Law of contract (2nd ed) by I.E. Sagay which received 34 citations which represents 5.89% Insurance Law in Africa by J. Trukwu and Chitty's Law of contract received 32 citations each. This represents 5.71%. Next in rank are General Principle of contract by Chilty law of contract by Odgers, Law of contract by E.I. Nwogugu, Introduction to the Law of contract by P.S. Atiya, Nigerian Law of contract by Sagay, Nigerian Law of contract by Okay Achihe. Each received 30 citations representing 5.35%. Cases and Materials on Nigerian Law of contract by Niki Tobi, Law

of contract by J. Yakubu, Insurance Law ed Practice in Nigeria by J. Trukwu and A casebook on the Nigerian Law of contract by I.E. Sagay received 29, 28, 27, 26 and 24 citations respectively. This represents 5.17%, .00%, 4.82%, 4.64% and 4.28% while contract by F.R. Daveies ed the Law of contract by S.C. Smith came rear in the rank with 21 citations which represents 3.75%.

Table 8 presents the result of the analysis on criminal Law. It can be seen from the table that 30 texts with 20 citations and above were identified as most frequently cited sources in criminal Law. Principle of criminal Liability in Nigerian Law by Aguda and Okagbue is the most frequently cited with 67 citations or 5.01%. Three other criminal Law texts – criminal code companion by fakyode Okonkwo and Naish on criminal Law and the Nigerian crinminal Trial Procedure by Onadeko received 65 citations each which represents 4.86%. Ranking third is Doherty’s criminal Procedure in Southern Nigeria which has 63 citations or 4.71%. Fourth in the rank is criminal procedure Act: Synoptic Guide by O. Olakanmi and Doherty’s Criminal procedure in Nigeria. Both received 62 citations each which represent 4.63%. This is closely followed by criminology and criminal Justice and Law and criminality authored by A.B. Daumbazu. Both received 61 ed 55 citations respectively. This stands for 4.56% and 4.11%. Next in rank are Defence of criminal inability in Nigerian Law by Chukkol and Principles of criminal Law in Nigeria by Aguda with 50 and 48 citations representing 3.73% ed 3.59%.

Ninth in the rank are History and sources of Nigerians Law by A.G. Karibi Whyte and History and Sources of criminal Law by the representing 2.99%. Introduction to criminal Law by cross and Jones is the tenth with 38 citations or 2.84% while criminal Law by Glanvill Willians is the eleventh with 31 citations representing 2.31%. Cases and

materials on criminal Law in Nigeria by Solomon Ekweuze and sources Book on criminal Law by Michael Morgan which received 30 citations each or 2.24% is the twelfth in the rank. The thirteenth fourteenth in the position in the rank were fundamental of criminal Procedure in Nigeria by Bob Osanar, The Nigerian Prison System by Ademola Ogunleye and criminal Law (4th ed) by J.C. smith. They received 29, 28 and 27 citations respectively. This represents 2.16%, 2.09% and 2.01%. The next in rank are criminal Law by L.B. Curzon, criminal Law by smith & Hogan and problems of corruption in Nigeria by Ignatius Ayua ed B. Onwuasonye Each received 24 citation or 1.79%. other texts identified as most frequently cited sources in criminal Law include Administration of Juvenile Justice in Nigeria by Okonkwo at all and Ground work on Nigeria criminal Law by A.G. Karibi. Each received 23 citations or 1.72%. Two other texts which received 21 citations or 1.57% are Prison system in Nigeria by T.O. Elias and the crime Rate in Nigeria by Dandison Ohehe following in the rear is penalty in America by A. Hugo which has 20 citations representing 1.49%.

Table 9 Presents the result of the analysis on environmental/energy Law. From the table, it can be seen that 15 textbooks with 20 citations and above were rated as most frequently cited in environmental/energy Law. Law of Environmental Protection by fubara Okoroduru is most cited with 38 citations or 8.35%. Ranking second in the list is Environmental Law and Practice in Nigeria by O.Amokaye which has 31 citations representing 6.59%. This is closely followed by Yinka Omorogbe. Each received 30 citations or 6.59%. Fourth in the rank is Environmental Law: The Law and policy Relating to the protection of Environment by Simon Bell & Stuart with 28 citations

representing 6.15%. Next is Nigerian Petroleum Law by G. Etikerense and Nigerian petroleum Law & Practice by M.M. Olisa received 27 citations each which stands for 5.93%. Ranking seventh and eighth are Environment Law in Nigeria by J. Omotola and Regulation of Oil Industries Pollution in Nigeria by Y. Omorogbe. Both texts received 26 and 25 citations respectively. This represents 5.71% and 5.49%. This is closely followed by Environmental Law and Sustainable Development in Nigeria by M.A. Ajomo & O. Adewale, International Petroleum Transactions by E. Smith, Law of Environmental Protection: Material and Text by F. Okorodudu and Law and Changing Policy in Nigeria Industry and Development by Mr. Ajomo each of which received 24 citations or 5.27%. Rear in the rank are Nigerian Petroleum Law: Acquisition of Oil Right in Nigeria by L. Atsegbua and the Quantum Compensation for Oil Pollution by J.A. Omofola. These received 23 and 21 citations each which stand for 5.05% and 4.61%.

Table 10 presents the result of the analysis on Equity and Trust. Data as presented in the table reveal that 11 textbooks with 20 citations and above were rated as the most frequently cited sources in equity and trust. The highest citation was received by An Introduction to Equity in Nigeria by G. Kodilinye which rated 40 or 13.55%. Equity and Trust in Nigeria (2nd ed) by J.O. Fabunimi ranked next with 31 citations which represents 10.50%. Next in the rank is the Nigeria Law of Trust by Muiz Banire and Wills, Probate, Practice & Administration of Estate in Nigeria each of which received 30 citations or 10.16%. They were closely followed by Modern Equity by J.E. Martin with 27 citations representing 9.15%. Ranking fifth in the rank are Equity and Succession by Roger Samuels. Both received 25 citations each which stands for 8.47%. Principle of Equity by

M.I. Jedede ranked next with 24 citations which represents 8.13%. Following rear in the list are Equity and the Law of Frust by P.H. Petht, Equity and Trusts (3rd ed) by A. Hudson and Equity through thecases by R.O. Maeshall. The three texts received 20 citations each which stands for 6.77%.

Table 11 records the result of the analysis on family law, It can be seen from the table that 20 textbooks with 20 citations and above were Identified as the most frequently cited sources in family Law, Top in the rank is The Customary Law Manual byS.N.C. Obi which recived 40 citations or 5.60%. Ranking second is family Law by Sagay both of which had 39 citations representing 5.46%. Modern Family Law by S.N.C. Obi ranks next with 38 citation or 5.32%. Ranking fourth is Bromely's family Law and what Next in Family Law by E.I. Nwogugu each of which has 34 citation or 4.76%. This is closely followed by cretrey family Law and Miscellany at Law and Gender Relations by Jadesola Akande each of which received 33 citations or 4.62%. Next in the list are Ifeneje's Contemporary issues in Nigeria Family Law, Gender, Politics & the law by Joy Ezeilo, Law of Matrimonial causes by S.A. Adesanya, Principles of family Law by S.M. cretney and the Right of the child in Nigeria by Ayua & Ohagbue. Each received 30 citations or 4.20%. Ranking next is Nigeria Family Law by Kasumu and Salacuse and Family Law Textbook by M. Dodds both of which received 29 and 28 citations repectively. This represents 4.06% and 3.92%. Basic principles of Family Law in Nigeria by I.P. Enemuo, Gender Dynamics of Inheritance Rights in Nigeria: Need for women Empowerment by V.O. Ikpeze and Towards a Restatement of Nigerian Family Law by Osibanjo & Kalu received 25 each which represents 3.50%. Rear in the list are Gender Rights Law in

Nigeria Co authored by Umobi and Ikpeze and Matrimonial causes in Nigeria Law and practice by N. Tijani both of which received 20 citations or 2.80%.

Table 12 presents the result of the analysis on International Law. It can be observed from the table that 12 textbooks on International Law with 20 citations and above were identified as most frequently cited sources in undergraduate law projects. International Law by Malcom shaw has the highest citation of 31 representing 9.01% while case and materials on International Law by D.J. Harris and principles of Public International Law by Lan Brownlie ranked second in the table. These two texts received 30 citations each or 8.72%. Ranking third is conflict of Laws by H.C. Dicey and the decades of International Law by Lan Brownlie each of which received 25 citations or 7.26%. The fourth in the rank is the Theory & Practice of International Law in Nigeria which received 23 citations representing 6.68%. Next in the rank is Introduction to International Law by I.O. Umozurike and Themes on Conflict of Laws by I.O. Agbede both of which secured 22 citations or 6.39% each. Ranking sixth is International Law: An Introduction by O.D. Anumba with 21 citations representing 6.10%. The least citation was received by Encyclopedia of International Laws by Anumba, International Criminal Law: Cases and materials and the conflict of Laws in Non unified legal system. These three texts received 20 citations or 5.81% each.

Table 13 presents result of the analysis on Labour Law. From the table it can be seen that 20 text citations and above were identified as most frequently cited sources on Labour Law in undergraduate research projects in Law. Labour Law by Emiola and Labour Law

in Nigeria by Uvieghara were rated as most frequently cited sources. Each received 40 citations or 6.79%. Second in the rank is Nigeria Labour Law by Emiola which has 35 citations representing 5.94%. Ranking third in the list with 30 citations or 5.09% are collective Agreement in the settlement of Trade Union Disputes in Nigeria: Implications for by Kenn Nwogu, employment Law by Emeka Chianu, Employment & Labour Dispute in Nigeria by I. Richard, Introduction to Industrial Relations by I. Okonkwo and trade Union Law in Nigeria by W. Ananamba and the Dynamics of Industrial Relations: The Nigerian Experience by T.M. Yusufu both of which received 26 citations or 4.41%. This is closely followed by 23 citations or 4.24%. They are a legal Guide to Trade Union by G.O.S. Amadi, Industrial Relations in Nigeria by T. Fashoyin, Industrial Relations Model for Developing countries by A. Akpala, Legal Guide to Trade Union by G.O.S. Amadi, Nigerian Labour Law and Employment Law in perspective by O. Ogunniyi and Public servant and the Law by A. Emiola. Ranking sixth in the rank is the concept of Employment by M.R. Freed land with 21 citations or 3.56%. Rear in th list are Industrial Relations by E.E. Unieghara, Law of Unfair Dismissal by S.D. Anderson and Modern Law of Employment by G.H.L. Fridman each of which received 20 citations representing 3.39%.

Table 14 Presents the result of the analysis on Land Law. From the table, 26 textbooks with 20 citations and above were identified as most frequently cited sources in Land Law. Legal Drafting and Conveyancing by S.O. Imhanobe ranked highest with 60 citations or 4.82%. A Practical Approach to Real Property by I.O. smith is second in the rank with 56 citations representing 4.50%. Nigeria Land Law by T.O. Elias with 53 citations or 4.26%

is rated third in the rank while fourth and the fifth are Modern Nigerian Land Law by P. Oluyede and Nigerian Land Law by B.O. Nwabueze received 52 and 51 citations respectively. This represents 4.18% and 4.09%. Ohany's Nigerian Law of Property and J. Omotola's Possession of Land received the same number of citations of 50 each or 4.01%. This is closely followed by issues in contemporary Land Law by I.A Umezulike which received 46 citations or 3.60%. Cases on the Land Use Act by J.A. Omotola, Introduction to Nigerian Land Law by C.O. Okonkwo, Principles and Practice of Land Law by J.N. Egwumuo and Land use Act by Omotola received 45 citations or 3.61% each. This is closely followed by Law of Landlord and Tenant by Emeka Chianu, The Ibo Law of Property by S.N.C. Obi and Nigeria Law of landlord and Tenant by M.O. Onwuamaegbu received 44, 42 and 41 citations respectively. This stands for 3.53%, 3.37% and 3.29%. While four other texts received 40 citations or 3.21% each. These are cases and Materials on Nigerian Land Law by Niki Tobi, Land use Act by I.O. Smith, Manual of Igbo Customary Law by S.N.C. Obi, Nigeria Land use Act by R.W. Jamas and security of Title to Land in Nigeria by I.O. Smith. Title to Land in Nigeria by C.O. Olawoye and Nigerian Law of Succession by I.E. Sagay received 25 and 23 citations respectively. This represents 4.24% and 1.84%. Two other textbooks received the same number of citations. Each has 21 citations or 1.68% These texts are Modern Law of Property by Cheshire & Burns and Practical Approach to Law of Real Property by S.O. Imran. Ranking least in the table are Drial System of Tenure by Gaus Ezejifor and the Modern Law of Real Property by Megary & Wade. They received 20 citations each which stands for 1.60%.

Table 15 presents result of the analysis on the Law of evidence. 17 textbooks with 20 citations and above as represented in the table were identified as most frequently cited sources in the Law of evidence. Modern Nigerian Law of Evidence (2nd ed) by Fidelis Nwadialo received the highest citation of 45 or 7.36%. Law and practice of Evidence in Nigeria by Afe Babalola and Law and Practice Relating to Evidence in Nigeria (2nd ed.) by Akinola Aguda ranked second with 43 citations representing 7.03%. While the Law of Evidence in Nigeria (2nd ed.) and Sakar on Evidence (15th ed.) ranked fourth and fifth with 39 and 38 citations which stands for 6.38% and 6.21%. Ranking fifth in the table are cross on Evidence, Evidential Perspective on the Defence of Alibi by Zeph Anyogu and the Nigerian Law of Evidence by Adah . Each received 30 citations or 4.90%. Ranking next is casebook on law of Evidence by Nkii Tobi which received 29 citations or 4.74% Principles of Nigeria Law of Evidence by Chuks Odah. Manual on the Law of Evidence and principles of Nigerian Law of Evidence by Chuks Odah received 27 citations or 4.41% each. While Evidence Act: SynopticGuide by O. Oloyide and cases and Materials on Nigerian Law of Evidence by Yemi Osibanjo This represents 4.25% and 3.76%. Next in rank is contentious Issues and Responses in Contemporary Evidence Law in Nigeria by C.C. Nweze received 22 citations or 3.60%. An Introduction to Evidence by G.D. Nokes and Law of Evidence by L.C.B. Curson received 21 citations each representing 3.43%. Rear in the list is the Law of Evidence by fowe Adewale with 20 citations or 3.27%.

Table 16 presents result of the analysis on legal system. It can be seen from the table that 23 texts with 20 citations and above were identified as most frequently cited sources on

legal system. Two textbooks received the highest citation of 45 or 6.54%. They are Introduction to Nigeria Legal system by Obilade and Introduction to Nigerian legal method by A. Sami. Ranking second and third are Introduction to Nigeria Legal system by T.O. Elias both received 43 and 42 citations respectively. This stand for 6.25% and 6.10%. The path of Law and the sources of Nigerian Law both authored by A.E. park. Each received 38 citations representing 5.52%. Introduction to Nigerian Law by C.O. Okonkwo and source of Nigeria Law by Niki Tobi had 31 citations or 4.50% while Essays in Jurisprudence by Elias & Jegede received 30 citations representing 4.36%. This is closely followed by Nigerian Grundnorm by Eso Kayode which received 27 citations or 3.92%. Four other textbooks received 25 citations each representing 3.63%. These are concept of Law by HLA Hart, Introduction to Jurisprudence by Lloyd, Jurisprudence by Dias and the idea of Law by Lord Denning. Next in rank are seven other textbooks four of which received 24 citations or 3.48% each while the other three received 23 citations representing 3.34%. The four textbooks are Introduction to legal method by J.Farrar, Introduction to the study of law by A.V. Dicey, Learning the Law by W. Glanvil and on the path of Law by O.W. Holmes. The other three textbooks are Introduction to Jurisprudence by J.M. Elwido, Philosophy of Law: An Introduction to Philosophical Jurisprudence by J.I. Omorogbe and the Nature and source of Law by J.C. Gray. Last in the rear are Precedents in English Law by R. Gross which received 22 citations or 3.19% and Modern Nigerian Legal system by O.N. Ogbu with 21 citations or 3.05%.

Table 17 Presents result of the analysis on Law of torts. It can be seen from the table that 13 textbooks with 20 citations and more were identified as most frequently cited source on the Law of torts. The Nigerian Law of Torts by Kodilinye and Aluko and Winfield and Jolowicz on Torts authored by W.V. H. Rogers received the highest citation of 30 which represents 9.37%. Next in the rank are Street on Torts by Brazier and The Nigerian Law of Torts by G.Kodilinye which received 27 and 26 citations respectively. This stands for 8.43 and 8.12%. Charlesworth on Negligence and Salmond & Heuston on Torts received 25 citations or 7.81% each. This is closely followed by Elements of Law of torts by V.Omage with 24 citations or 7.50%. While Law of Torts by Clark and Lindsell, Law of Torts by Fleming, Law of Torts in Nigeria by Nwagbara and Nigerian Law of Libel and the Press by Fawehinmi rated least with 20 citations or 6.25% each.

Table 18(a) presents result of the analysis on foreign Law Journal. It is observed from the table that 6 foreign journals which received 20 citations and above were identified as most frequently foreign Law journals in undergraduate Law projects at the Law libraries under review. Harvard International Law Review and International Legal Materials was rated highest with 25 citations each representing 17.12%. ILO workshop Proceedings, Journal of African Law Cambridge Law Review received 24, 23, 21 and 20 citations respectively. This represents 16.43%, 15.75%, 14.38% and 13.69%.

From the analysis, these six most frequently cited constitute 30% of the most frequently journals in this study.

Table 18(b) presents result of the analysis on local law journals. It can be seen from the table that 14 local Law journals which received 20 citations and above were identified as most frequently cited Law journals. The highest citation of 37 or 8% was received by Nigerian Bar Journal. It was closely followed by Nigerian Law and Practice Journal and UNIZIK Law Journal both of which received 35 and 34 citations respectively. This stands for 7.57% and 7.35%. Next in rank are University of Benin Law Journal, Modern Practice Journal of contemporary legal problems each of which has 30,27, and 25 citations respectively. This represents 6.49%, 5.84% and 17.12%. while Journal of Human Rights Law & Practice and Journal of Private and Property Law received 24 and 23 citations respectively. This stands for 16.43% and 15.75%. Ranking next are Abia State Law Journal, Current Legal problems, Ikeja Bar Journal and Journal of Public and Private Law with 21 citations or 14.38% each. In the table, Ebonyi State University Law Journal and Ilorin Bar Journal received the least citation of 20 or 12.69%. From the analysis these 14 local journals which are rated as most frequently cited journals account for 70% of the most frequently cited journals in this study.

Table 19(a) presents result of analysis on foreign Law reports. It can be seen from the table that 14 foreign Law reports with 20 citations and above were identified as most frequently cited foreign Law reports. All England Law Reports has the highest citation- 779 or 20.70%. Law reports (Chancery Division) is rated highly with 658 citations representing 17.48%. Ranking third is Yale Law Reports which has 486 citations and stands for 12.91%. Fourth in the rank is Law Reports (probate Division) received 457 citations or 12.14%. Following closely is Law Times with 352 citations which represents

9.35%. Law Reports (King's Bench) is the next in rank with 143 citations rated at 3.80% while Law Reports (Appeal Cases) received 140 citations or 3.72%. Next is Times Law Reports with 137 citations or 3.64%. West African Court of Appeal Reports received 132 citations or 3.50% while Law Reports (Queen's Bench) has 123 citations or 3.26%. Law Reports (Exchequer) has 114 citations which represents 3.02% other foreign reports rated as most frequently cited are Lloyd Law Report, Criminal Law Report and Criminal Appeal cases. They received 89, 78 and 47 citations respectively These stands for 2.36%, 2.07% and 1.24%. These 14 foreign Law reports accounts for 31.11% of the most frequently cited law reports as recorded in this study.

Table 19(b) presents result of the result on local Law reports. From the table, it can be seen that 31 Local Law reports with 20 citations and above were identified as most frequently cited local law reports. Nigeria Weekly Law Reports out outstandingly rate as the most cited local reports. It received 4,647 citations representing Supreme Court cases and Nigeria Law Reports ranked next with 766 and 728 citations respectively. This accounts for 8.79% and 8.36%. Ranking fourth, fifth and sixth are All Nigeria Law reports, Nigeria Monthly Law Reports and Supreme Court of Nigeria Law Reports. Each received 340, 250 and 240 citations or 3.90%, 2.87% and 2.75% respectively. While Nigeria Constitutional Law Reports, Nigeria Supreme Court Cases Federation Weekly Law Report received 182, 135 and 127 citation which stand for 2.09% 1.55% and 1.46%. other highly rated local reports include University of Ife Law Reports, Weekly Reports of Nigeria, Nigeria commercial Law reports and Federal Supreme Court Cases. The received 111, 106, 103 and 101 citations respectively. This accounts for 1.27%, 1.22%,

1.18% and 1.16%. Next in the rank are Northern Nigeria Law Report. Weekly Law Report, All Federation Weekly Law Reports of Nigeria and Supreme Court Case. Each received 97, 81, 73 and 72 citations representing 1.11%, 0.93%, 0.84% and 0.83% respectively. While Northern Nigeria Regional Law Reports, Western Region of Nigeria Law Reports, and National constitution Law Reports and selected Judgment of High Court of Lagos has 69,65,59,55 citations respectively. This stands for 0.79%, 0.75%, 0.68% and 0.63%. Next in the rank are Law Report of Courts in Nigeria, Western Nigeria Law Reports CCHCJ and Monthly Law Report. Each has 46,41,40 and 35 citations or 0.53%, 0.47%, 0.46% and 0.40% others most frequently cited local Law reports include Nigeria criminal law report, Law report of Western Nigeria, Imo State Law Report, East Central Law Report, Eastern Nigeria Law Report and selected Judgment of Supreme Court. Each received 34,35,26,24 and 20 citations respectively. This accounts for 0.39%, 0.30%, 0.28% and 0.23%. These 31 local law reports accounts for 68.88% of the entire most frequently cited law reports in this study.

75,71,56,46 and 45 citation respectively ,this represent 3.97%,3.7%,2.97%,2.44% and 2.38%.following next are New York convention, 1958,companies Act, international conversant on civil and political Right ,1966, convention on the prevention and punishment of crime of Genocide, constitution of the united state of America 1787,foreign Jurisdiction Act, Hague convention and Geneva convention on laws of wars. They received 37, 34,29,27,23,22,21,and 20 citations respectively. This represents' 1.96%,1.80%,1.54%,1.43%, 1.22%,1,17%, 1.11% and 1.06% These 24 foreign statute/law books are recorded in this study constitute 27.58%of the most frequently cited statute/law books.

Table 20(a) presents result of the analysis on statute/Law books. It can be seen from the table that 24 foreign statutes/Law books with 20 citations and above were identified as most frequently cited sources in undergraduate law projects in South East Nigeria. Sale of Goods Act, 1893 came tops with 232 citations or 12.29%. CEDAW 1979 which received 211 citations which stands for 11.18%. Third in the rank is Beijing Declaration which has 132 citations representing 6.99%. This was closely followed by ACHRR, 1981 with 118 citations or 6.25%. Next is ICJ and Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. Each received 109 citations or 5.77%. While universal Declaration of Human Rights has 103 citations representing 5.46%. other most frequently cited statutes are convention on Rights of a child, United Nations Charter on Child Rights, OAU Charter on the Rights & Welfare of the Child and ILO Convention, 1948. They received 96,95,90 and 87 respectively. This stands for 5.08%, 5.03%, 4.77% and 4.61%. While UN Charter on Human Rights, ICSID Convention ILO, 1960 Halsbury Laws of England, received and CSID Rules 1965

Table 20(b) presents result of the analysis on Local statutes cited by undergraduate Law students in their research project. From the table it can be observed that a total of 63 laws with 20 citations and above were rated as most frequently cited local books in undergraduate law projects. Top on the list is 1999 constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria which received 1086 citations or 14.84%. the second highest citation of 949 representing 12.10% was received from laws of the federation of Nigeria 2004. Eight other Law books with 200 citations and above in the rank are CAMA (2004), Land Use Act 1978, Evidence Act 1990, Criminal Code 2004, Laws of the federation 1990,

Criminal Procedure Act, Arbitration and Conciliation Act LFN 2004 and Children and Young Persons Act. These received 461 (6.30%), 411 (5.62%), 324 (4.43%), 323 (4.41%), 304 (4.15%), 281 (3.84%), 228 (3.12%) and 209 (2.86%) citations respectively.

While BOFIA, Anambra State Torts Law, and 1279 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and Matrimonial causes Act 1990 received 164 (2.24%), 150 (2.05%), 113 (1.54%) and 112 (1.53%) citations respectively. Next in the rank are Child Rights Act, 2003, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria and Lagos 1958, Labour Act 2004 and Consumer.

Protection Act which received 98, 96, 86 and 83 citations respectively. This accounts for 1.34%, 1.31%, 1.18% and 1.13%, Electoral Act .2006 and NAFDAC Act received 77 citations each. This represents 1.05%.

Others in the rank are investment and securities Act 2004, penal code, Environmental impeach Assessment Act, interpretation Act 2004, Adoption laws of Anambra state, copyright Act LFN 1990 and central Bank of Nigeria Act 2007. They received 75 (1.02%), 71 (0.97%), 63 (0.86%), 62 (0.85%), 57 (0.77%) and 55 (0.75%) respectively, contract laws of Anambra state, 1999 and Workman's Compensation Act 2004 received 53 citation each. This represents

0.72%, This is closely following by infant Relief, Act with 52 citations or 0.71%. CBN Guidelines in Electronic Banking in Nigeria 2003 and Oil in Navigable waters 2004 received 50 (0.68%), 49 (0.67%) and 47 (0.64%) respectively, while failed Bank and financial malpraction in Bank Decree 1994 and The penal code of Northern Nigeria received 46 citation each. This stands for 0.63%. Acquisition of lands by Aliens law 1957, federal Environmental protection Agency Act, and limitation Act 1966, received 43, 40 and 37.

Citations respectively, This accounts for 0.59%, 0.55% and 0.51%, while insurance Act 2004, and insurance Act 2003 received equal citation of 36 or 0.49%, This is closely followed by central Bank of Nigeria Act 2004 with 32 citations or 0.44%.

Next in the rank are illiterate protection Act 2004, Torts Act 1977, Trade Dispute Act 1976 and urban and Regional planning Act 2004 which received 31 citations or 0.42%. constitution of the federal republic of Nigeria 1963 has 30 citations or 0.41% Three other statute/ law books received 29 citation or 0.40% each These are mineral and mining Act 2004 and petroleum Drilling and production/Regulation Act, 1969 This stands for 0.40% while minerals Act and Trade Dispute Act, LFN 2004 received 28 citations or 0.38% each Economic and financial crime commission Act 2004 follows next with 26 citations or 0.36% both oil pipe line Act 1990 and standard organization of Nigeria Act received 25 citation or 0.34% where Trademarks Act, has 24 citations or 0.33%, others are Arbitration law, 1963. Minerals oil Act 1988 and securities and exchange commission Decree each of which received 22 citations or 0.30% Adoption laws of Rivers state and Registration Title Act 1958 received 21 (0.29%) and 20 (0.27%) respectively. The 63 local statute/ law books identified in this study account for 72.41% of the entire most frequently cited statute/ law book in undergraduate law project in faculty of law libraries in south East Nigeria.

Table 21 presents result of the analysis on reference source, from the table, 8 reference source with 20 or more citations were identified as most frequently cited reference sources. Black's law Dictionary received the higher citation of 219 or 42.60%. Ranking next is Osborn's concise law Dictionary (8th ed) by Leslie Rutherford and Sheila Bons with 81 citations representing 15.75%, Third in the rank is Oxford Dictionary of law by Martin which received 37 citation representing 7.19%. This is closely followed by Jowitt Dictionary of English law by Jowitt and Walsby which has 36 citations or 7.00% Chambers 20th century Dictionary has 35 citation or 6.80% Rear in the list are New lexicon Webster Dictionary of law by L.B Curson which received 27 and 25 citations respectively this stands for 5.25% and 4.86%.

Table 22 presents result of the analysis on new papers, from the table only 5 newspapers with 20 citations and were selected as most frequently cited reference source, Top on the 69 citations or 30.13%. second most frequently cited newspaper in this table is daily sun which received 4.2 citations representing 18.34% which daily champion and vanguard received the last citation of 22 and 20 respectively, this stands for 9.60% and 8.73.

Table 23 presents result of the analysis on research report. Only lecture notes from law lectures was cited in the undergraduate law project, it received a total of 57 citations which in 100% of the entire citation in this category.

Generally it can be observed from the table that undergraduate law students cite more of local sources in textbooks, journals, law report and research report than foreign texts.

Research Question 3' what cited sources are available in faculty of law libraries in south East Nigeria?

Table 25 presents availability of the cited sources in faculty of law libraries studied, the result are presented on each subject for textbooks. Journals, law report, reference source and newspapers are presented as well,

In Table 25 (a) result of the cited sources are presented. From the table it can be observed that out of the 19 textbooks cited only Administrative law textbook by E.o. Ewelukwa is available in universities of Nigeria law library only out the 19 text cited Anambra state university has only 1, ESUT has just 2, NAU Awka has only 15 while UNN has 16, this stands for 2.9%, 44% and 47 respectively

Commercial law by M.c okary and Nigerian commercial law practice by orojo all the law librain. On the while, ESUT and UNN law librain have 8 textbooks while ANSU has 13 and NAU has 21 textbooks.

In Table 25 (d) result of the analysis on company law is presented. It can be observed from the table that 23 textbooks were cited. 2 of the textbooks cited are not available in all the law libraines studied. None of the textbooks in available in all the law libraines. Out of

the 23 textbooks, ANSU law library has 4 , ESUT has 7, UNN has 12 while NAU, Awka has 21.

In Table 25 (e) presents result of the analysis on availability of cited sources on constitutional Law. From the table it can be seen that a total of 50 textbooks were cited, by law students. Out of 50 only 2 textbooks by B.O.Nwabueze constitutionalism in the Emergent state and Military Rule and social Justice in Nigeria are available in the four law librain. 5 textbooks are not available in all the law libraies. The availability total reveal that out of 50 textbooks cited ESUT law library has only 11, while ANSU and UNN has 17 each. Only NAU law library has 45 out of the 50 cited.

In Table 25 _ 45 (b) result of the analysis on availability on arbitration or it concerns the university law libraries is presented.13 texets were cited. Out of this number, none of the textbooks is available in the law libraries. ESUT law library has only 2 while ANSU has 3. University of Nigeria has 5.Nnamudi Azikiwe University law library is the only law library tha has all the textbooks cited by the students.

Table 25 (c) presents the result of the analysis on commercial law. From the table it can be seen that 29 textbooks were cited. 4 texxtbooks as presented in the table are not available in all the law libraries. Out of this four, three are most frequently cited. These are intellectual property law and practice in Nigeria. An introduction by shikiyi and Ugwu, international copyright and Nigeria bouring Right by s. stewart, money and Banking in Nigeria by W. uzoagu. Only Nigerian.

In table 25 47 (f) result of the analysis on law of contract is presented. From the table 24 textbooks were cited. 4 textbooks are available in all the law libraries. The most frequentry cited in not of contract by M.Nduaguibe is not available in all the law libraries. The availability total show that ANSU has 10, ESUT 14, UNN 13 and NAU23.

Table 25 (g) presents result of the analysis on criminal law, it can be observed from the table 43 textbooks were cited. Only 3 textbooks. Criminal procedure and Evidence in Nigeria by Bairraman, ohonkwo and Naish on criminal law and principles of criminal liability in Nigerian law by Aguda and okagbue are available in all the law libraries. While Criminal law and procedure cause and materials by perkin, madness and the criminal law by morris and the crime rate in Nigerin by okeke are not available in all the law libraes. The available in all the law libraies. The availability figure as show in the table indicate that out of 43 textbooks cited ESUT has 8, UNN has 11, ANSU 19 and NAU 36.

In Table 25 (h) result of the analysis on environmental/ energy law is presented. The table indicate that 23 textbooks were cited.3 textbooks. Environmental law (2nded) by David Hughes Renewable Energy Resources by John Tidwell, and sourcebook on Environmental law by surkin were not available in the four law libraries, similarly none of the law libraries has all the textbooks cited. The total availability of the cited textbooks an showing in the table reveal that ESUT has none of the textbooks. UNN has just 2, ANSU has 7 while NAU has 19 out of the 23 textbooks cited.

Table 25 49 (i) presents result of the analysis on equity and trust. From the table 14 textbooks were cited. Out of this number, the origin of equity by Adams is not available in the four law libraries. Even the most cited textbooks – An introduction to Equity in Nigeria by G. kodilinye is not available in ANSU law libraries. Most of the law libraries have either one or two of the cited textbooks. The availability total shows that ANSU has none, ESUT has 3, UNN has 6 while NAU has 12 out of the 14 texts cited.

In Table 25 (j) result of the analysis on the law of evidence in presented. It can be seen from the table that 25 textbooks were cited. Only 3 textbooks are available in all the four law libraries. These are contention issues and Responses in contemporary Evidence in Nigeria (2nded) by Aguda, and the law of Evidence in Nigeria (2nded) by Aguda are

available in the four law libraries. On the whole, out the 25 texts, ESUT has 5, UNN, has 6, ANSU has 14 while NAU has 18.

In Table 25 (k) result of the analysis on family law is presented. It can be seen from the table that 29 textbooks on family law were cited. None of the law libraries has all the textbooks cited. While 3 textbooks were not available in the four law libraries. These are family law by M.C. Onokah, the matrilineal system of succession and inheritance in Nigeria by Ogburn and Towarch a Restatement of Nigerian family law by Osibanjo and Kalu. Even the most frequently cited- the customary law manual by S.N.C. Obi is not available in all the law libraries except in NAU. The total availability figure reveals that 19 out of the 29 textbooks cited.

Table 25 (l) presents result of the analysis on land law. From the table, a total of 47 textbooks were cited of this number, 6 textbooks viz case on the land use Act by Omatola, customary land law in Ghana by Oilenu, land the Act by Omatola, modern law of property by Cheshire and Burns, Nigerian land law by B.O. Nwabueze and Nigerian law of landlord and Tenant by Onwuamaegbu were available in the four law libraries. This represents 12.76% one law library or the other. The total number of available per law library is ANSU 16, ESUT 18, UNN 23 and 45 in NAU law library.

In Table 25 (m) result of the analysis on labour law is presented. The analysis shows that 28 textbooks were cited. Out of this number only 3 textbooks are available in all the law libraries. Labour law by Emiola and Nigerian labour law and Employment law in perspective by Ogunniyi.

Were available in 52 – the four law libraries. Where as causes of industrial peace under collective Agreement Bargaining by Golden, industrial Relations model for Developing countries by Akpala, international Encyclopedia for labour and industrial Relations by Unieghara, legal Guide to Trade union by G. Amadi ere not available in any of the four law libraries. The availability figure shows that ANSU law library has 8, UNN 7, ESUT 13 and NAU 21.

Table 25 (N) presents result of the analysis on legal system. It can be seen from the table that a total of 24 textbooks were cited by undergraduate law students. Out of 24 only 4 textbooks are available in all the law libraries. These include introduction to Nigerian law Okonkwuo, Nigerian legal system by obilade, Nigerian legal system by TIE has and sources of Nigerian law by Niki Tobi. 11 text are available in one law library or the other . The total- 53 – show that out of the 24 text cited, UNN has 7, ANSU 10, ESUT 12 and ANU 23.

Table 25 (O) presents result of the analysis on international law. It can be seen from the table that a total of 22 textbooks were cited by the law students. Out of this number 7 textbooks were not available in any of the law by John Brien, Encyclopedia of international laws by Anumba, Jurisprudence and the conflate of laws by Harrison, introduction to the law of Treaties by p.Kegon, Principles of public international law by hillier, The international laws by E.C. larry and the law of Nations by J. Briery. While none of the textbooks is I all the libraries. The total availability figure shows that out of the 24 texts cited ANSU and UNN has 3 each, where ESUT and NAU has 6 and 12 respectively.

Table 25- 54 (p) presents result of the analysis on the law of torts, from the table a total of 18 text were cited by undergraduate law students in their research projects. Out of 18 only The Nigerian law of Torts by G.kodilinye is available in all the law libraries.

Majority of the cited textbooks are available in either one or two law libraries only. Ultimately ANSU has 5 while ESUT and UNN has 7 each ,NAU has 18 out of 18 which is 100% availability.

Table 26 -55 presents result of the analysis on law journals cited by undergraduate law students their research project, specifically.

Table 26 (a) show the availability of foreign law journals. A total of 8 foreign law of the law libraries have all the law libraries while a greater percentage of the law journals are either in one libraries as case may be. The total figure show that ANSU has none of these journals in its collection, ESUT has 3 while NAU and UNN has 4 journals each.

Table 26 (b) show the result of the analysis on local law journal. From the table, 25 local journals were cited. From the analysis 4 journals were not available in any of the law libraries under Digest, current legal problems, ikeja Bar Journal and Journal of contemporary legal problem. Only two journals, Journal Bar Association Journal were available in all the law libraries. The total figure stand at 9 each journals each in ANSU and ESUT while UNN has 11 and NAU 12.

Table 27 - 27 presents result of the analysis on law reports. Table (a) shows the report of the table, 17 foreign law report. From the were cited by the law students. Out of this number 11 law reports were available in all the law libraries. While African law Reports was available only in ESUT, in all ANSU has 13, ESUT 15, while NAU and UNN has 16 each.

In Table 27 (b) result of the analysis is presented on local law report. From the table, it can be seen that 32 local law report were cited by law students in their research projects. 15 law report were available in all the law libraries. These include All federation weekly law Reports or Nigerian, CAU Nigerian law Reports, federal supreme court cases, Federation weekly law Reports, monthly law Report, Nigeria constitutional law Reports, Nigeria monthly law Reports, supreme court cases.

Nigeria weekly law Reports, Northern Nigeria Regional law Reports, supreme court cases, supreme court of Nigeria law Reports, weekly Reports of Nigeria, Western Nigeria law Reports and western Region of Nigeria law Reports. The rest are available either in two or three law libraries. The availability report shows that out of the 32 local law reports cited ANSU has 18, UNN has 25, ESUT has 31 while NAU has 32.

Table 28 -59 presents the result of the analysis on foreign statute/law. From the table 82 foreign law sources were cited. Out of this number 43 were not available in all the law libraries. Only Halsbury laws of England was available in all the law libraries studied. The availability figure in each law library is as follows: UNN 7, NAU 15, ESUT 20 and ANSU 24.

In Table 27 (b) result of the analysis is presented on local laws cited by undergraduate law students. A total of 113 total law sources were cited. 28 law reports with 0% were not available in all the law libraries while 43 law reports could be found in just one law library. Only the 1979 and 1999 constitution of the federal Republic of Nigeria was available in all the law libraries. The availability record of the local laws shows that ANSU has 15, ESUT 20, UNN 23 and NAU 60.

Table 29-60 presents result of the analysis on reference sources. It can be seen from the table that 11 reference sources were cited by the students. Out of this number, 4 reference sources were available in all the law libraries. These are Black's law Dictionary, chambers 20th century dictionary of law (5thed) L.B. Curzon, and New Oxford Advanced learners Dictionary by A.S. Horny. Merriam Webster colligate Dictionary and New lexicon Webster Dictionary are available only in NAU and ANSU respectively. The availability total shows that ANSU and UNN each has 6 out of the 11 reference sources cited while ESUT and NAU has 9 and 10 respectively.

In table 30 – 61 result of the analysis is presented on research report. In the research report. Only lecture notes from law lecturers was cited. None of the law libraries has these lecturer note in their collection. It therefore received a 0%.

Table 31 present the result of the analysis on internet sources. None of the undergraduate research projects cited the internet sources in the check list. However, in the course of the study, it was gathered that some of these law libraries recently acquired these online data bases in law in preparation for the ongoing Nigerian universities commission and council for legal Education accreditations exercise. The result as presented in total 31 show that UNN has 2 (18.18%), ESUT has 3 (27.27%) and NAU 6(54.54%) while Anambra state University has subscribe to none.

SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS

1. The finding of the study shows that the undergraduate research projects in law studied yielded total of 33435 citations while law reports, statute and textbooks are the dominant sources amounting to 95.77% of the citations. Journals, reference sources, research reports, newspapers and internet sources were lowly cited (see Table 1) and fig 1).
2. The findings also reveal that of the research projects studied, cited sources with 20 citations and above were identified rated as most frequently cited by undergraduate law students. Generally it can be observed from the tables law students cited more of reports and research report than foreign texts. None of the research projects cited internet sources. (see tables 2-23).
3. From the findings none of the law libraries studied have all the cited sources in their collection. However the four law libraries have 64.8% of the local law reports. Nnamdi Azikiwe University seems to fare better than the other law libraries in terms of availability of cited sources (see tables 24- 30).
4. The finding of the study also reveal that major challenges faculty of law libraries in south East Nigeria encounter in the provision of information sources to law students include.
 - Paucity of funds.
 - Lack of bibliographic control of published law materials.
 - Selection, acquisition, cataloguing and classification of law materials by the main university library.

- Law library services being carried out manually.
 - Bureaucratic bottleneck as a result of faculty of law libraries being under the control of university libraries.
 - Inadequate man power development for law library staff.
 - Poor ICT infrastructure.
 - Shortage of accommodation.
5. Finding of the study also reveal that strategies law libraries can adopt to improve the availability and utilization of information sources cited in undergraduate law project in South East Nigeria include.
- Improved funding and creation of a separate book vote for law libraries.
 - Digitization and publication of publishers catalogue online.
 - Selection, acquisition, cataloguing and online.
 - All technical service of law materials to be carried at the law library by professional librarians.
 - Automation of law library operation/ service.
 - Granting the law library a degree of viable autonomy.
 - Sponsorship of law librarians to conference, workshop and in service training on law librarianship.
 - Provision of adequate accommodation for students use.
 - Improved ICT infrastructure and subscription to prescribed online data bases in law.
 - Provision of alternative power supply with robust KVA to power the entire law library complex.

RESEARCH QUESTION4: What Challenges do Law librarians encounter in the Provision of information sources to Law students in faculty of Law libraries in South East Nigeria?

Funding

The four Law librarians interviewed in the four law Libraries all reported that fund is a major barrier in the acquisition of information sources in their Law libraries. In the four law libraries, there is no separate budget for the faculty of law libraries. The university Libraries control the library fund and consequently the Law library budget. Thus acquisition of information resources is centrally done by the main university library. The Law Library has no separate book vote. Hence, during acquisition, faculty of computers with other disciplines in the university.

Moreover the major source of fund for these Law library is government subvention the university receives from either the federal government or the state government as the case may be. The four Law librarians reported that the University management do not release all the funds meant for the library. In addition, fees meant for maintenance of the library such as library registration, co fines collected from over due books are paid into the university account. Request for the release bottleneck.

They also reported that the law library has no internally generated revenue. Equally donations from individuals and donor agencies trickle in once in a while. According to them, the university receives some relief through the TET fund but this happens once in a while. Paucity of fund is even worse in the state university. ESUT failed NUC accreditation in 2012 as a result of inadequate facilities.

The Law librarians reported that State government subvention to the university is very poor. The universities rely mainly on school fees and internally generated revenue for sustenance. This also affects staff salary.

The law librarians identified the following as problems which inhibit the selection process:

Lack of bibliographic control (not knowing what is available in the market).

- Selection of materials is centrally done at the main university library.
- When publishers catalogue are sent to faculty of law lecturer to make selection such recommendation are not sent such recommendation are not sent back to the law library.
- Sometimes recommendation made by law librarians are not adhered to.
- Law librarians are not allowed to buy. Contract for the purchase of library materials is controlled and undertaken by the university management.
- Problem of blanket purchase (by the main lib) without regard to faculty of law library needs.
- Law librarians are not sponsored to professional conferences and workshop. At such conferences publishers and book vendors exhibit their wares. Even when law librarians attend such conferences and workshops, fund is not made available to the law library.
- Inadequate bibliographic control is further compounded by the level of ICT development in the country. Many publishing houses in law in Nigeria are not hooked to the internet. Manual selection of information source is usually the available option.

Library Process (bottleneck)

- The law librarians identified the following administrative challenges they face in the provision of information sources to law students:

- Information sources acquired by the main university library arrive late at the law library. The bureaucratic processes involved affect the late arrival of such materials to the law library. Sometimes it takes several months before weekly law reports, daily newspapers, journals and other materials arrive at the law library for students to use. In most cases the need for such material have elapsed.
- Cataloguing and classification of law materials is centrally carried out at the main university library in most of these law libraries except in Nnamdi Azikiwe University.
- Lack of qualified and experienced librarians to handle the cataloguing and classification of the law collection.
- Lack of training on the use of the meys classifications scheme as recommended by the Council of legal Education. As a result, there is no university in assigning of class marts to law materials.
- Cataloguing and classification of the law materials is still manually done. This contributions to the delay in the release of such materials for use by law students.
- Staff involved in the cataloguing process are not sponsored to conference and workshops to update their knowledge.
- Staff of the law library can be transferred out of the law library. This does not promote professionalism. Such changes disrupt the system.

Access to e-resources

From the interview conducted it was obvious that the librarians have a common challenge in the provision of electronic resources to law students.

These challenges include:

- Poor alternative supply
- Lack of alternative power supply
- Absence/Poor internet connectivity
- Non subscription to licensed online databases in law
- Poor ICT infrastructure. None of the law libraries has up to 50 computer sets to compare with their large student population who are supposed to use the facility.
- Lack of trained personnel to handle the digital resources.

Other Problems

The law librarians reported that apart from the problems already identified above, they have accommodation problem. Both the ready area and the shelves are grossly inadequate in view of the nominal roll of students at the faculty. Consequently, most of these law libraries do not have enough space to house the research projects. Such invaluable information resources are dumped at the faculty of law for want of space at the law library. Both law students and other library user no longer has access to such materials. The problem UNEC law library has serious accommodation problem. It may not accommodate more than 200 students at a time.

- The administrative control under the university librarian poses a big problem at the law library. The law library and this lack of administrative and financial control impedes progress in the law library.
- Staff development: Both the council of legal Education and the NUC insists that only lawyers will man the law libraries. In as much as this has its obvious advantages it poses serious challenge to the staff personnel who is required to

possess dual degrees in law and librarianship without a commensurate remuneration salary wise. This affects the morals of law librarians.

Research Question 5: What strategies can law librarians adopt to improve the availability and utilization of information sources cited in undergraduate projects in faculty of law libraries in South East Nigeria?

Funding:

The four law librarians recommend that the university management should create a separate or dedicated book vote for the law library during acquisition of information resources. Both the dean and the faculty members know better how to channel the limited resource to meet their needs. Such account will be under the control of the faculty of law while the law librarian will be a signatory to such account. This suggestion was made in view of the fact that law has two regulatory bodies the council for legal Education and the National Universities commission. Each of these regulatory body has its basic requirement I standard which every faculty of law in Nigeria must meet during accreditation exercise.

The need for improved funding was also stressed. Subvention to the university and the law library in particular should be increased in view of current economic reality in Nigeria.

Also in view of the paucity of fund in many government establishments in Nigeria, they recommend that law libraries should explore other avenues of improved funding through internally generated revenue. They recommend readers registration at the beginning of every session. None of the law libraries visited impose registration levy on their library

users. The amount each student will pay is however to be determined by each faculty of law. Other fee based services include fine from over due books, consultancy service etc. Funds can also accrue from the ICT service such as web based services, scanning etc, all such internally generated revenue should be paid into the faculty of law account to be controlled by the dean of law and the law libraries.

The Tertiary Education Trust Fund as an intervention strategy by the federal government should regard collection development at the law library as a critical area. Nigerian Universities should also include the law librarian as a member of the committee that manage such funds.

Law libraries should also solicit the assistance of donor agencies both in Nigeria and beyond.

The law librarians made the following recommendation.

Selection Process: The problem of in bibliographic control of law materials can be managed if law librarians become aware of what publishing houses in law have published. The communication channel can be improved when publishers catalogue are distributed to universities and book vendors. Attendance to professional conferences and workshop on, librarianship and law librarianship (in Particular) where such fliers are distributed will improve the communication channel, In addition publishing house in law in Nigeria can be enhance the visibility of published materials when they are visible encourage and improve digital selection of online resources as well as e-commerce.

Granting the law library a degree of viable autonomy whereby the law librarian and the dean of law will be at liberty to determine what and how information resources will be procured for the law library.

Acquisition tour: Law librarians should be sponsored to law teachers conference, Nigeria Bar Association Conference, Nigeria Association of law libraries, Nigeria Library Association etc. fund should be made available for the purchase of selected materials during such acquisition tour.

Library Process

The bureaucratic processes involved before law materials acquired at the University library arrives at the law library can be by-passed when law materials are purchased directly at the law library. This will enhance the availability and usage of these materials.

Then the usage of law reports statutes and daily newspapers will be timely appreciated.

Cataloguing and classification of law materials should be done at the law library by professionally qualified librarians. Staff involved in this technical service should be trained and retrained from time to time. ICT infrastructure in these libraries should be improve to encourage online cataloguing and classification. This will enhance timely availability of these materials at the law library.

The Council for legal Education recommends the use of moys classification scheme in the classification of law materials in all Nigerian University faculties of law libraries. The moys classification scheme is a special classification scheme that made provision for the classification of law materials by jurisdiction.

Special training is needed for one to acquire the necessary skill needed to use this scheme proficiently in this process should be retained at the law library otherwise frequent posting of staff of the law library with special skill will create a by vacuum. All these invariably affect the availability of law materials to law students.

Access to e- resources

To enhance the availability and usage of law materials the law librarians recommends as follows:

- Improved electricity supply at the law library. This is a project which the university management should undertake.
- Faculty of law should make provision for alternative power supply. Such alternative power supply should have robust KVA to power the entire law library complex.
- Robust internet connectivity and bandwidth is a sine quonon for effective law library service in Nigeria provision of ICT infrastructure is capital intensive Universities should invest in such projects.
- More computer sets should be acquired at the law library. The number for each law library will be determined by the student population in each faculty.
- Each law library to subscribe to prescribed on line databases in law by the NUC. These include lexis Nexis, West Law, legal pedia and law pavilion. Fee paid for such services should be budgeted by each law faculty on an annual basis.
- Staff development programme for law library staff in charge of the digital collection cannot be compromised.

Other Problems

Accommodation: In all the law libraries visited, the law librarians suggested that the reading area where the students sit to consult the library texts are inadequate. They recommend expansion of the existing law library building or construction of a new and bigger one to accommodate at least 30% of the student population as required by the

NUC bench mark and the council of legal Education. UNEC law library needs a new and bigger accommodation. More shelves, reading desk and chairs should be procured to enhance the use of information resources at the law library.

Staff development: Both the law librarians and other categories of law library staff should be sponsored to conferences, Seminars, Workshops on a regular basis to update their knowledge and acquire new skills on the UNEC law library, the librarians in charge should be sponsored to obtain a degree in law.

Acquisition of Information resources at the faculty of law libraries should be a continuous exercise. Such acquisition should reflect both the council of legal Education recommended texts for law libraries and the National Universities Commission Benchmark for faculty of law.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS, IMPLICATIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

This chapter presents discussion of findings of the study, the interpretation of the findings, implications, recommendations and conclusion;

The discussion is carried out under the following sub headings:

Discussion of findings

The Types of cited sources in Undergraduate Research Projects in Law

The result of the findings showed that law reports, statute/law books and textbooks are the dominant sources cited in undergraduate research projects in law. This finding agrees with the views of Ekundayo (2000) who stated that the Primary tool of the lawyer is the book. A lawyer will always make a poor submission if he does not refer to legal authorities. Similarly a judgement will not be rich without refereeing to previous decided case as authorities. The finding also corroborates the study by Obidimma and Ezeh (2011) in which they identified law reports and statutes as primary source materials for legal research. Statutes include Acts, Laws, Decrees and Edicts while law reports are reports of more important cases decided by the superior courts which form a part of the primary sources of information law researching.

Simiarly, legal textbooks according to Dada (2006) constitute the bulk of a law library and can therefore be regarded as the most important single entity available for the conduct of legal research. Apart form citations in various academic papers, the opinions and view of some of the legal textbook writers have been referred to with approval in court proceedings. The study by Nkiko& Adetoro (2007) at the covenant University library confirmed students research interest in textbooks. The authors of the research projects in that study cited heavily from textbook holdings of the university library. Books received a total of 7802 citations representing 53.3% whereas in the present study, textbooks received 9788 citations or 29.27%.

Sam and Tackie (2007) work earlier reviewed in this study reaffirms students research interest in textbooks. Books and monographs were most frequently cited with a citation count of 969 or 43.8%. The result of the citation analysis of dissertations of law

submitted to University of New Delhi by Burma (2011) in which law textbooks account for 22.21% of the entire citations is similar to the present study.

Furthermore, the findings of the study also reveal that undergraduate law students cite law journal. Journal citation received 608 citations or 1.82%. Notwithstanding the low citation this information source received in this study, Law journals are the most current sources of research materials in the law library because of their frequency of publication. Some are either published monthly, quarterly, half yearly or biannually. According to Dada (2006) they contain Scholars, articles, commentaries, notes and comments on current legal problems. Like the law reports, legal periodicals may be categorized in to foreign and local titles. Legal periodicals often times contain book reviews, seminars, roundtables and conference announcements. The importance of journal articles in research has been reaffirmed by previous studies reviewed in this work. In Burman (2011), 25.52% of the total citations generated in that study, came from journal articles. The same applies to the study by LaBonte (2005) in which the CNSI members rely heavily on journal articles which formed 90% of all the publications cited in that study.

Interestingly, the findings of the study showed that law students also cite reference sources which received only 524 citations representing 1.57%. Reference sources in this study comprise of law dictionaries, encyclopedias, bibliographies, citators and indexes. Legal dictionaries define and illustrate the meaning and usage of words and phrases which a technical legal meaning or are used in legal contexts with a distinct meaning.

Shepard's Citation also reviewed in this work is a citatory. It is among the earliest reference sources on citation analysis in law development as far back as 1873.

Other types of information sources that are represented in the citations are newspaper and research reports. In this study, newspapers received 229 citations or 0.68%. This information source though lowly cited is an important research tool which aids both the law students and lawyers in legal researching.

Obidimma and Ezeh (2011) informed that some Nigeria daily newspapers have a comprehensive selection of law reporting and other legal matters (especially unreported Judgements). Both the Guardian and This Day newspapers devote some pages on law reporting every Tuesday while the Vanguard publish its own on Fridays. The low citation newspapers received in these undergraduate research projects could be as a result of poor awareness of their content and existence in the law libraries since none of the law libraries index their newspapers. It could also be as a result of their late arrival at the law library because they are acquired at the main university library. Equally poor ICT infrastructure in these law libraries may have contributed to the poor utilization of this important information source. This is because over 25 Nigerian newspapers can now be accessed online on a daily basis. Result of earlier studies on citation analysis is not different from the present one. In the study by leiding (2005) which was also reviewed in this study newspaper citation accounts for 3.8% of the entire citations generated in the work. While in Ckik are and Patil (2008), it was as low as 0.4% and 0.88% in Burman (2011).

Research report received 57% citations which amounts too. 16%. It had the least citation. Research report as articulated in this study comprise of LL.B projects, LL.M thesis, Ph.D dissertation, conference proceedings and lecture notes from law lecturers. Incidentally, only lecture note by law lecturers was cited by the students. This result is somehow

replicated in leadings (2005) where research report received 0% citation. Although this information source was lowly cited in this work, it does not make it a less important research tool in law libraries. The four law libraries studied have well established postgraduate programme that have lasted for years. The problem of non use by undergraduate law students could be as a result of unavailability and inaccessibility of the materials the individual law libraries. Most of these law libraries have accommodation problem. At ESUT, UNN and ANSU, a greater percentage of the research projects are still dumped at the faculty of law. It is therefore not surprising that students may not have been aware of their existence. Moreover, most of the research projects have not been indexed.

The most frequently cited sources.

Findings of the study should that cited sources with 20 citations and above were rated as most frequently cited. Among the various categories of information sources cited, law reports has the highest number of citations of 12493 representing 37.37%. A total of 45 law reports were identified out of which 14 are foreign law reports. All England Law Report was the most frequently cited, with 779 citations representing 20.70% others that also received very high citations in the rank are Law Reports (Chancery Division), with 658 citations or 17.48%, Yale Law Reports 486 or 12.91 and law Reports (probate Division) 457 citations or 12.14%.

It is important to note that both the council of legal Education and the National Universities Commission recommended these law reports in the list of foreign law library must have in its collection.

The All England Law Reports covers English case laws. Although it is a foreign report, the Nigerian legal system has a common law tradition as such faculty of law libraries in Nigeria are bound to acquire them.

Apart from the foreign reports, 31 local law reports were also identified as most frequently cited sources. The Nigerian Weekly Law Reports received the highest rating of 4647 citations representing 53.3%. The Nigerian Weekly Law Reports is a weekly publication and covers important judgements delivered in courts of appeal and the supreme court of Nigeria. It also covers all subjects of law. The high citation it received is a clear indication of its relevance and importance as the most desired local law reports in faculty of law libraries.

Statute/Law books is another primary source of law which received high citation count of 9741 or 29.13%. 87 statutes with 20 citations and above were identified as most frequently cited in law. Out of this number, 24 are foreign statutes and while 63 are local reports. Sale of Goods Act 1893 has the highest citation (232 or 12.29%) among foreign statute. It was closely followed by convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women which received 211 citations or 11.18%.

Sale of Goods Act, 1893 is among those received English laws in Nigeria. Received English laws are those laws which were still in force in England as at 1st January 1900. It has been domesticated in Nigeria and is now included in Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 2004. Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women is an international convention which has been ratified in Nigeria. Nigeria is a signatory to the convention.

Among the local laws, the 1999 constitution of the federal Republic of Nigeria has the highest citation. It received 1086 citations or 14.84%. It was closely followed by laws of the federation of Nigeria 2004. The 1999 constitution of the federal Republic of Nigeria is the current constitution in force in Nigeria.

It is there not surprising that it received the highest citation. The constitution is supreme and its provision have binding force on all authorities and persons throughout the Federal Republic of Nigeria. If any other law is inconsistent with the provisions of this constitution, the constitution shall prevail, and that other inconsistency be void.

It is there mandatory that every law library must have copies of the constitution.

Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 2004 is a compendium of laws in force in Nigeria as at December 2002. In Nigeria, Laws of the Federation is compiled every ten years by the Although Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 2010 is already selling in the market, it has not received judicial notice. That is to say it is not yet a valid legal instrument until it is passed into law by the national assembly. Hence Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 2004 still remains valid. Since it contains all laws in force in Nigeria up to December 2002, law libraries should endeavour to include it in its collection: Every other law passed by the national assembly after 2002 come out as gazette. Sometimes they are packaged as annual volumes.

The import of this presupposes that every law library that has Laws of the Federation 2004 must endeavour to acquire all laws enacted after 2002. There are a number of online resources in law in Nigeria that can help to bridge this gap. They include the Legal Pedia and Law Pavilion. It is pertinent to note that a number of other Nigeria laws rated as most

frequently cited laws are contained in this compilation (Laws of the federation 2004) as long as they are federal laws. State laws are not included in Laws of the Federation 2004.

Law textbooks received high citation and is rated as the second most frequently cited source in law projects. Textbooks received 9788 citations representing and above were identified as most frequently cited sources. These textbooks cover several subjects studied in this research. Principle of Criminal Liability in Nigerian Law by Aguda & Ohagbu received the highest citation. It had 67 citations. The 356 textbooks identified as most frequently cited cover various subjects. Faculty of law libraries in Nigeria have received prescribed list of textbooks by the two accrediting bodies in law- Council of legal Education and Nigerian Universities Commission. This list serve as check list during accreditation exercise. Specifically, the NUC recommend that all faculty of law library should have all the major textbooks on each course taught in the faculty of the university concerned.

Reference sources received 524 citations. Eight reference sources were rated as most frequently cited. Black Law Dictionary received the highest citation. It has 219 citations representing 42.6%. The NUC recommended three law dictionaries that must be in every faculty of law library. They include Black's Law Dictionary, Jowitt's Law Dictionary and Shrood's Law Dictionary. The high citation Black' Law Dictionary received is an indication of its usefulness in legal researching.

Implication of the study

In Nigeria, the law programme is designed to ensure that the graduate of law will have good general knowledge of law, including a clear understanding of the place and importance of law in society. This is because all human activities be it social, economic

or political take place within legal framework. The objective of legal education is specifically to produce lawyers whose level of education would equip them properly to serve as advisers, solicitors or advocates to governments and their agencies, companies, business firms, associations, individuals and families. Legal research and ability to find the law is a most useful weapon without which no lawyer can survive and thrive in such as adversarial judicial system practiced in Nigeria. This means that the use of the law library and the information resource centre should be part of his training right from his undergraduate days at the faculty of law and the Law school. Unfortunately, the findings of the study have revealed that law students lack the necessary information sources in their faculty libraries for the conduct of their research.

For instance, the findings of the study reveal that law students rely heavily on the use of law reports, statutes and textbooks. Unfortunately paucity of funds have made it difficult for faculty of law libraries to support legal researching in Nigeria. This has serious implications for law librarians. Law is a professional course and law libraries are regarded as the laboratory of law students law competes with every other discipline in the university during budget allocation. It does not received any special consideration like medicine during resource allocation.

The implication of this finding also has a far reaching effect on the faculty of law. The faculty of law library is not only essential but crucial to the study and practice of the legal profession. Many faculties of law in Nigeria have either been denied accreditation or granted partial accreditation by both the National Universities Commission and the council of legal Education due to inadequacy of their library resources.

The finding equally have some implications for the law students in terms of availability of research materials at the law library. Private arrangement for those research materials which are not in the law library. The unavailability of cited sources in the law library it not checked may result to Plagianism – a situation where students copy from completed project reports without acknowledging the original author.

From the findings also it was discovered that undergraduate law students cite more of local sources in their projects. This finding have implications for authors, publishers and librarians in terms of provision of research materials published in Nigeria. This has Implications for publishers in terms of accepting manuscripts written on Nigeria legal system on one hand and authors particularly Nigerian lawyers who would be in the forefront of production of research materials on Nigerian law. Similarly it has some implications for faculty of law libraries in Nigeria in the formulation of acquisition policies that will address the research needs of those conducting legal research in Nigeria. The consequences of continual reliance on foreign publication in law lies in the fact that those materials may not address the research needs of law students in Nigeria.

It is quite worrisome that none of the research project cited from the electronic resources. It is surprising more especially in this era of information explosion and rapid technological development. A lot of online legal databases that contain very useful research material are available.

The consequences of this is that access to current materials may continue to elude law students in Nigeria. Also has implication for the researchers because they require some training on information and communication facilities for access to these electronic resources.

By the findings of the study, law librarians are already aware of the law journals students cite frequently. The absence of some or all of those journals in the library is an eye opener for the law libraries to adjust their acquisition policy in order to accommodate the research needs of law students. Failure to subscribe to these journals will adversely affect the quality of legal research as well as the quality of law library and its resources in Nigeria.

The finding of the study on most frequently cited sources have implication for law librarians and publishers. The list of most frequently cited sources is an indication of most sort after texts in law libraries. Knowledge of this would guide law librarians during the selection and acquisition of law materials. Priority attention would be given to those titles that are in high demand. By this the law library would be able to make a judicious use of its scarce resources.

Equally this knowledge would guide law librarians to weed off materials that are not being used in the library.

This finding also has implication for publishers in terms of information materials that are in high demand but are no longer in the market. Some of these research materials may require reprint for purposes of providing the research needs of law students in Nigeria.

The finding of the study has raised the nagging issue of lack of autonomy of faculty of law libraries in Nigeria. This administrative arrangement has slowed down the pace of development in law libraries. Both the choice of materials to be procured and the processing of such materials is still a problem in most of these law libraries. Faculty law libraries require some degree of viable autonomy to function as expected.

The findings of the study also has implication for staff of the law library who need to be empowered through regular attendance to seminars, workshops, conferences and in service training.

From the findings it was clear that most of these law libraries have serious accommodation problem which need urgent attention. In the design of the new library building the law librarian should be involved and his recommendation taking into consideration.

The finding on the availability of cited sources in the faculty of law libraries made some shocking revelations. None of the law libraries have all the cited sources in its collections. This shows the state of faculty of law libraries in Nigeria. Both the university and all stake holders in the funding of faculty law libraries should devise a strategy of resuscitating these law libraries to actually serve as the laboratory of law students in Nigeria.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations are made:

1. Faculty of law libraries in Nigeria should improve on their acquisition of current law reports, statutes and textbooks since these are the dominant sources undergraduate law students use in their research projects.
2. The National Universities Commission and the Council of legal Education have prescribed a list of primary and secondary sources which every faculty of law must have in its collection. Faculties of law libraries should adhere to this benchmark in the acquisition and management of its resources. Adherence to this list will take care of the research needs of law students.

3. There are a number of online databases in law such as Lexis Nexis, Westlaw, Legal pedia, Law Pavilion and others which the Council of Legal Education and NUC have prescribed for every faculty of law. Law libraries should endeavour to subscribe to them and also create an enabling environment for robust internet access and information and communication facilities themselves in training that will enable them to acquire the necessary ICT skills needed to access these electronic resources.
4. Faculty of law libraries should use the identified frequently cited sources as guide during the acquisition of information sources so as to meet the research needs of law students.
5. The National Universities Commission stated clearly in its 2007 Benchmark that faculty of law library is the laboratory of law students. The NUC as the supervising ministry should impress this on the minds of all stakeholders in the funding of legal education. Acquisition of information sources at the law library should receive priority attention during budget allocation to the university.
6. Autonomy of faculty of law libraries can no longer be compromised. Incidentally this administrative arrangement is a creation of the law establishing the university which vested the control of all faculty libraries on the university libraries. Time has come for the review of this law.
7. The procedure for the selection and acquisition of information sources at the law library has been prescribed by the 2007 NUC Benchmark. What is now required is the enforcement in all faculty of law libraries in Nigeria.

8. Faculty of law library development should be included in the critical area of the TET fund project. This will help to improve the facilities of the law libraries.
9. Paucity of funds is endemic in virtually all government establishments in Nigeria. Time has come for faculty of law libraries to look inwards and devise strategies on how raise funds through internally generated revenue.
10. Staff of the library should be sponsored to conferences, seminars, workshops and in service training. This will help to check lethargy among law librarians and also help them keep abreast of recent development in law librarianship.
11. Accreditation exercise by both the Nations Universities Commission and the Council of Legal Education at the universities should carried out on a regular basis. Experience has shown that this has helped to improve facilities in faculty of law libraries in Nigeria.

Limitations of the Study

The major limitation suffered by this study was how to gain access to these research projects which were analyzed. Some of them were not available at the law library at the time of research. The reason given for their unavailability at the law library was mainly for lack of space for storage; as such some of them were still under the autody of the faculty of law. The researcher thus relied on the available research project at the law library.

Added to this is the problem of incorrect and incomplete citation which hinder identification and access to sources being cited. As a result the data collected may not have been as accurate as it would have been without these limitations.

Suggestions for further Research

This study does not lay any claims for a comprehensive research on information resources used by undergraduate law students when wisting their research projects and the availability of such resources in faculty of law libraries in South East Nigeria. Based on this the following suggestions are made for further research:

1. This study should be replicated in faculty of law libraries in all the six geopolitical zones in Nigeria.
2. A similar study should be conducted to cover the period from 2011 to the present since the present study stopped at 2010.
3. Investigation into the information seeking behavior of postgraduate law students in Nigeria.
4. A rebometric analysis to determine the extent law students consult electronic resources in law and the availability of Niger laws and other information resources on the internet.
5. An attitude study could be conducted to determine the disposition of law librarians toward acquisition of information resources to meet the research needs of the faculty.

CONCLUSION

Law is made up of a body of rules and regulation which guide human conduct. These rules and regulations are recognized and accepted as obligatory by members of a given society; a breach of which exposes the culprit to some from of punishment. In Nigeria the law programme is designed to ensure that the graduate of law will have good general knowledge of law, including a clear understanding of the place and importance of law in society. The ability to perform research is one of the fundamental skills in one armoury of

a good lawyer. A good lawyer is one who knows best where and how to find the law as the need arises. These legal authorities are always obtained from a good law library.

It is based on this premise that this study sought to find out the type of information resources undergraduate law students use in the conduct of their research and the availability of cited sources in faculty of law libraries in South East Nigeria.

It was found that law students rely heavily on law reports, statutes and textbooks in addition to use of journals, research reports and reference sources. None of the research project cited the internet sources. The study also identified the information sources that are most frequently cited by these researchers. Unfortunately some of the faculty of law libraries studied mainly as a result of lack of funds.

The findings have implications for government, faculty of law library administrators, members of the Bar and the Bench and law students. Based on the findings of the study, recommendations were made to improve the availability of research materials in faculty of law libraries in Nigeria.

