

LAW RESOURCES CITED BY LAW STUDENTS IN NNAMDI AZIKIWE UNIVERSITY, AWKA AND CHUKWUEMEKA ODUMEGWU OJUKWU UNIVERSITY, ULI LIBRARIES IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

The law resources cited by law students in law libraries of Nnamdi Azikiwe University, NAU, Awka and Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University, (COOU), Uli were investigated. The objective of the study was to determine the presence and actual utilization of the recommended laws and statutes, law journals, law reports and law textbooks in Nigeria by Council of Legal Education for the final year undergraduate law students of the two institutions in writing their projects. The research design was a survey. A total of 500 projects were used for the study. The instrument used for data collection was a checklist from the Council of Legal Education, 2015. Data collected were analysed using descriptive statistics of frequencies and percentages. Findings from the study revealed that over 50% of the cited law resources were available in Nnamdi Azikiwe University (NAU), Awka law library, while Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University, Uli law library had less than 40% cited law resources and that law students cited mostly what were present in the law libraries for their researches. It is the recommendation of the authors that the law libraries should be adequately funded and equipped to enable them to achieve their goals and objectives.

Keywords: Law resources, research projects, laws and statutes, law journals, law reports, law textbooks, Council of Legal Education.

1. INTRODUCTION

Investment in any venture would be expected to yield good results. Likewise, every university would like to harvest the fruits of her heavy investment in the library. This means that the interest of every institution's management will be the positive result of the use of the huge information resources in the library by the students and lecturers. The university management and other stake holders will therefore wish to know how the resources of their library are used. Ukpanah and Afolabi (2011) cited in Onwudinjo, (2015) defined law library as a collection of legal information organized for use of those seeking to qualify as, or who have qualified as lawyers, and those enacting or administering law. It is the pivot on which the faculties of law revolve for attainment

of their educational excellence, goals and objectives. It is imperative that law libraries must strive to build adequate law collection that are adequate in both quantity and quality. Kotso (2007), argued that the need for standard collection for the law libraries in terms of quality and quantity cannot be over emphasized. These law libraries could be seen in the university law faculties, private law chambers, the judiciary, the legislative chambers or other law related institutions. It is expected that the information resources of these law libraries should in most cases be current, accurate and complete in answering the queries of the users. For the law reports, the resources must be complete, and there should be no gap in the acquisition of the reports.

These resources can be in the form of textbooks, laws and statutes, law journals, law reports and electronic resources. The law librarian is expected to ensure that the resources of his library are effectively organized, accessed, retrieved and disseminated and that such information must be relevant to meet the needs of the users.

Cited law resources in this context refers to works cited in law students' projects, which were available in the two universities law libraries studied. It is therefore the concern of this study to determine the level of the presence of cited resources by law students in the two institutions of study. Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka is a federal university while Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University, Uli is a state university. Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka was established in 1986 as a campus of the then Anambra State University of Technology, Enugu, with Faculty of Law situated at Awka campus. In 1991, Nnamdi Azikiwe University was carved out of the mother university as a result of the creation of Anambra and Enugu states, and in 1992, the university was taken over by the Federal Government of Nigeria. The university rose from few faculties in 1991 to about 19 faculties to date. The faculty of law currently has a population of 950 students with 36 lecturers.

Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University was started as Anambra State University, Uli, in the year 2000. It started with five faculties including Faculty of Law. However, in the year 2013, the name, Anambra State University, was changed to Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University. Presently, the university has twelve faculties. Faculty of Law currently has a population of 596 students with 26 lecturers.

2. Objectives:

The objective of this study simply is to find out the presence and actual use of the recommended and cited law library resources available in Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka and Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University, Uli.

3. Review of Related Literature:

Law materials of various nature are very important in all law libraries. They are important for the practice of legal profession. It is based on this that the Council of Legal Education in 2002, reviewed in 2015, prepared a pamphlet titled: "Selection of Legal Materials for an ideal Law Faculty Library" to guide every law library in the acquisition of materials.

Law report is a record of a judicial decision on a point of law which sets a precedent. Not all decisions taken in a court of law set a precedent, however interesting they may be in terms of the facts of the case or its consequences. A decision is only reportable if it lays down a new principle of law, or changes or clarifies the existing law. Essien (2006) cited in Ukpanah and Afolabi (2011) reports that the law reports are cited in court cases, assignments, projects and examinations by law students. Ukpanah and Afolabi, (2011) state that, the cases are referred to by the names of the parties to the action. According to them, the citation comprises five elements: the title of the case, date, volume number, an abbreviation for the title of the publication in which the case is published and the page number.

Law journals are scholarly articles written by lawyers, law lecturers, judges, and attorneys. These articles focus on current developments in the law, case decisions and legislation. Equally, law journals are very useful sources of current information in law and play a vital role in the law library's collections. Some of these law journals are the in-house products of the research works of the faculty members and are very helpful to the postgraduate and undergraduate students who spend most of their time reading publications from these learned journals. They carry current and up-to-date information resources.

Law textbooks are the printed materials containing the provisions of law, reports of cases decided by courts, commentaries on legislative procedures, rules and regulations, interpretations, etc arranged in a meaningful order for reference purpose. Bankole (1999) cited in Ukpanah and Afolabi (2011) argued that the quality of services offered to users is related to the utilization of the available textbooks in law libraries. Udoh (2003) citing Udofia (1998) reported that a survey conducted on availability of textbooks in academic libraries throughout the country revealed insufficient textbooks in academic libraries throughout the country. It has been universally acknowledged that the quality of academic output is traceable to the quality of the available information resources therein (Ibrahim, 2014). Onwudinjo (2015) in his research revealed that most law libraries do not have adequate textbooks in their right numbers and quality needed to pass the National Universities Commission and Council of Legal Education accreditations. He found that most law libraries do not even stock the Council of Legal Education recommended core

law textbooks. Koleoso, (2007) posits that many law libraries are not really worth their salt because of various problems facing them. She mentioned availability of materials in the law libraries as a major factor militating against effective law library services. Certainly, where a researcher is faced with the difficulty in locating needed materials, surely, frustration and loss of direction will set in and this may lead to poor quality of research work. Clinch (2001) cited in Ukpanah and Afolabi (2015) identified five types of law textbooks as books of authority; modern textbooks; casebooks; practice books and precedent books and went ahead to describe law textbooks as a systematic, narrative explanation of a commentary on the law. These textbooks, he said, are written by learned reputable authors and are required in the law libraries as very important sources of Nigerian law. It is the observation of Sanni, (2006) as cited in Ukpanah and Afolabi that in Nigeria, law textbooks of reputable standard have been written by learned reputable authors, and where in the absence of or scanty judicial decisions, these resources by reputable authors could be of persuasive authorities in the law courts.

Laws and statutes constitute very important sources of legal information in Nigerian law libraries. Statute is an act of a legislature that declares, proscribes, or commands something; a specific law, expressed in writing. It is a written law passed by a legislature on the state or federal level and sets forth general propositions of law that courts apply to specific situations. Statute law is often contrasted with case law, which originates from decisions of the appellate courts; and with constitutional law, based on a country's written constitution. They are considered primary sources of law.

The availability of information sources needed for research in faculties of law libraries have been a source of worry to law librarians and law teachers. Aguolu (2002) avers that availability of information sources means ensuring their presence in libraries for immediate use. The more accessible information resources are, the more likely they will be used by undergraduates; this is because users tend to use information resources that require the least efforts to access, (Okiki, 2013).

Law libraries are therefore expected to provide adequate law materials and resources to help law students to easily conduct research for studies, writing of assignments and projects. In Nigeria, federal universities receive more financial grants than state universities due to the fact that the Federal Government funds the former while States Government fund the latter. The Federal Government is richer than all the States put together. It is in the light of all these that the researchers want to investigate the law materials and resources available and cited by law students in the two institutions of the study. It is this gap in knowledge that the study intends to fill.

4. Methodology:

The research design was a survey. The sample size comprised 500 undergraduate projects of law faculties of Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, and Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University, Uli, from 2013/2014 to 2016/2017 academic sessions. These undergraduate projects are in the holdings of both law libraries. All the citations in the 500 projects were used for the study. Information needed in these projects were taken from the references and table of contents. The cited works of each project were scored using the Council of Legal Education (CLE) citation checklist for law reports, laws and statutes, law journals and law textbooks. The data on the presence of cited resources were collected using the Council of Legal Education checklist. These were counted according to their frequencies of citation. The checklist was used against the library's card catalogue, shelf list, accessions register in the two university libraries to ascertain the presence of the cited resources. The results were presented in tables and data collected were analysed using descriptive statistics.

5. Findings: Below are the findings of the study.

5.1 Table 1: Presence of Cited Law Reports (Foreign and Local) by Undergraduate Law Students in NAU, Awka, 2013/2014; 2014/2015; 2015/2016, 2016/2017.

| Categories | 2013/2014 Academic Session | % | 2014/2015 Academic Session | % | 2015/2016 Academic Session | % | 2016/2017 Academic session | % |
|--|----------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|-------|
| No of CLE recommended Law Reports (Foreign & Local) | 50 | | 50 | | 50 | | 50 | |
| No of CLE recommended Law Reports (local & foreign) present in the library | 36 | | 36 | | 38 | | 40 | |
| Frequency of citations to Law Reports | 502 | | 587 | | 602 | | 660 | |
| No of Law Reports Cited (Total) | 202 | | 305 | | 371 | | 472 | |
| Cited Law Reports Present in the library (Number) | 175 | 86.7% | 264 | 86.6% | 320 | 86.2% | 400 | 84.7% |
| Cited Law Reports not present in the library (Number) | 27 | 13.3% | 41 | 13.4% | 51 | 13.8% | 72 | 15.3% |

Figure 1.

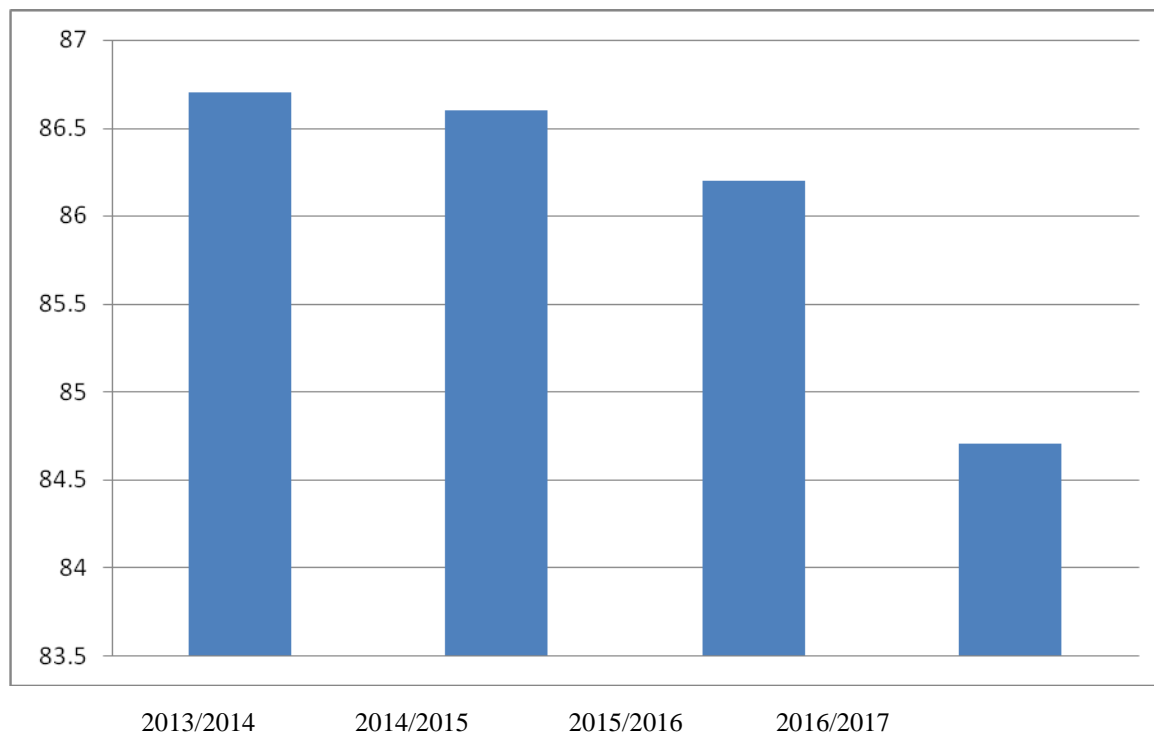


Figure 1: Bar Chart showing Presence of Cited Law Reports (foreign & local) by Undergraduate Law Students in Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka law library 2013/2014 to 2016/2017 academic sessions.

Table 1 showed that in 2013/2014 to 2016/2017 academic sessions, 50 titles of law reports (local and foreign) were recommended for purchase for all law libraries by the Council of Legal Education and out of the recommended number, Nnamdi Azikiwe University law library had 36 titles in 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 academic sessions, 38 titles in 2015/2016 academic session and 40 titles in 2016/2017 academic session. Table 1 shows that in 2013/14 academic session, 202 law reports were cited by the research students, while the frequency of the citations was 502. 175 (86.7%) cited law reports were found in the law library; while 27 (13.3%) of the cited law reports were not found. In 2014/2015 academic session, 305 law reports were cited and the frequency of the citations was 587. 264 (86.6%) cited law reports were found in the library; while 41 (13.4%) of the cited law reports were not found. In 2015/2016 academic session, 371 law reports were cited and the frequency of the citations was 602. 320 (86.2%) cited law reports were found in the law library; while 51 (13.8%) cited law reports were not found. In 2016/2017 academic session, 472 law reports were cited, and the frequency of the citations was 660. 400 (84.7%) cited law reports were found in the library, while 72 (15.3%) cited law reports were not found. The findings showed that the percentages of cited law reports available in Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka law library for the four academic sessions sampled were very high and encouraging. The percentages were 86.7%, 86.6%, 86.2% and 84.7%.

5.2 Table 2: Presence of Cited Law Reports (Foreign and Local) by Undergraduate Law Students in COOU, Uli, 2013/2014; 2014/2015; 2015/2016, 2016/2017.

| Categories | 2013/2014 Academic Session | % | 2014/2015 Academic Session | % | 2015/2016 Academic Session | % | 2016/2017 Academic Session | % |
|--|----------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|-------|
| No of CLE recommended Law Reports (Foreign & Local) | 50 | | 50 | | 50 | | 50 | |
| No of CLE recommended law reports (local & foreign) found in the library | 17 | | 17 | | 18 | | 19 | |
| Frequency of citations to Law Reports | 218 | | 253 | | 280 | | 304 | |
| No of Law Reports Cited (Total) | 104 | | 128 | | 139 | | 150 | |
| Cited Law Reports Present in the library (Number) | 78 | 47.7% | 82 | 50.6% | 86 | 49.6% | 95 | 52.3% |
| Cited Law Reports not present in the library (Number) | 24 | 52.3% | 46 | 49.4% | 53 | 50.4% | 55 | 47.7% |

Figure 2.

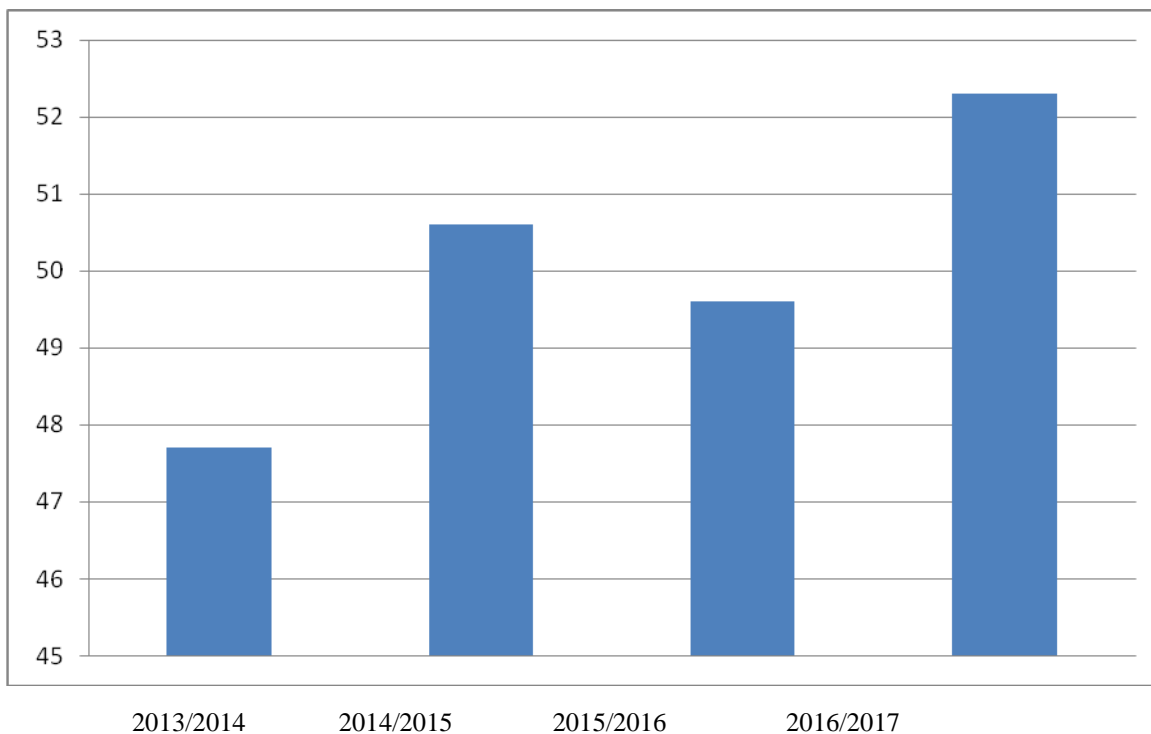


Figure 2: Bar Chart showing Presence of Cited Law Reports (foreign & local) by Undergraduate Law Students in Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University, Uli law library 2013/2014 to 2016/2017 academic sessions.

Table 2 shows that in 2013/14 to 2016/2017 academic session, 50 titles of law reports (local and foreign) were recommended for purchases for all law libraries by the Council of Legal Education and out of the recommended 50 titles, Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University, Uli law library had 17 titles in 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 academic sessions, 18 titles in 2015/2016 academic session and 19 titles in 2016/2017 academic session. Table 2 shows that in 2013/2014 academic session, 104 law reports were cited by the research students while the frequency of the citations was 218. 78(47.7%) cited law reports were found in the law library, while 24(52.3%) cited law reports were not found. In 2014/2015 academic session, 128 law reports were cited and the frequency of the citations was 253. 82(50.6%) cited law reports were found in the law library, while 46(49.4%) of the cited law reports were not found. In 2015/2016 academic session, 139 law reports were cited by the students, while the frequency of the citations was 280. 86(49.6%) cited law reports were found in the law library, while 53(50.4%) cited law reports were not found. In 2016/2017 academic session, 150 law reports were cited, while the frequency of the citations was 304. 95(52.3%) cited law reports were found in the law library, while 55(47.7%) cited law reports were not found. The findings showed that the percentages of cited law reports available in Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University law library for the four academic sessions sampled were low. The percentages were 47.7%, 50.6%, 49.6% and 52.3%.

5.3 Table 3: Presence of Cited Laws and Statutes (Foreign and Local) by Undergraduate Law Students in NAU, Awka, 2013/2014; 2014/2015; 2015/2016, 2016/2017.

| Categories | 2013/2014 Academic Session | % | 2014/2015 Academic session | % | 2015/2016 Academic session | % | 2016/2017 Academic Session | % |
|--|----------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|-------|
| No of CLE recommended Laws & Statutes (foreign & local) | 34 | | 34 | | 34 | | 34 | |
| No of CLE recommended Laws & Statutes (local & foreign) present in the library | 17 | | 17 | | 18 | | 19 | |
| Frequency of citations to Laws & Statutes | 215 | | 230 | | 232 | | 240 | |
| No of Laws & statutes cited (Total) | 153 | | 154 | | 159 | | 160 | |
| Cited Laws & statutes present in the library (number) | 104 | 67.9% | 102 | 66.2% | 98 | 61.6% | 105 | 65.6% |
| Cited Laws & statutes not present in the library (number) | 49 | 32.1% | 52 | 33.8% | 61 | 38.4% | 95 | 34.4% |

Figure 3.

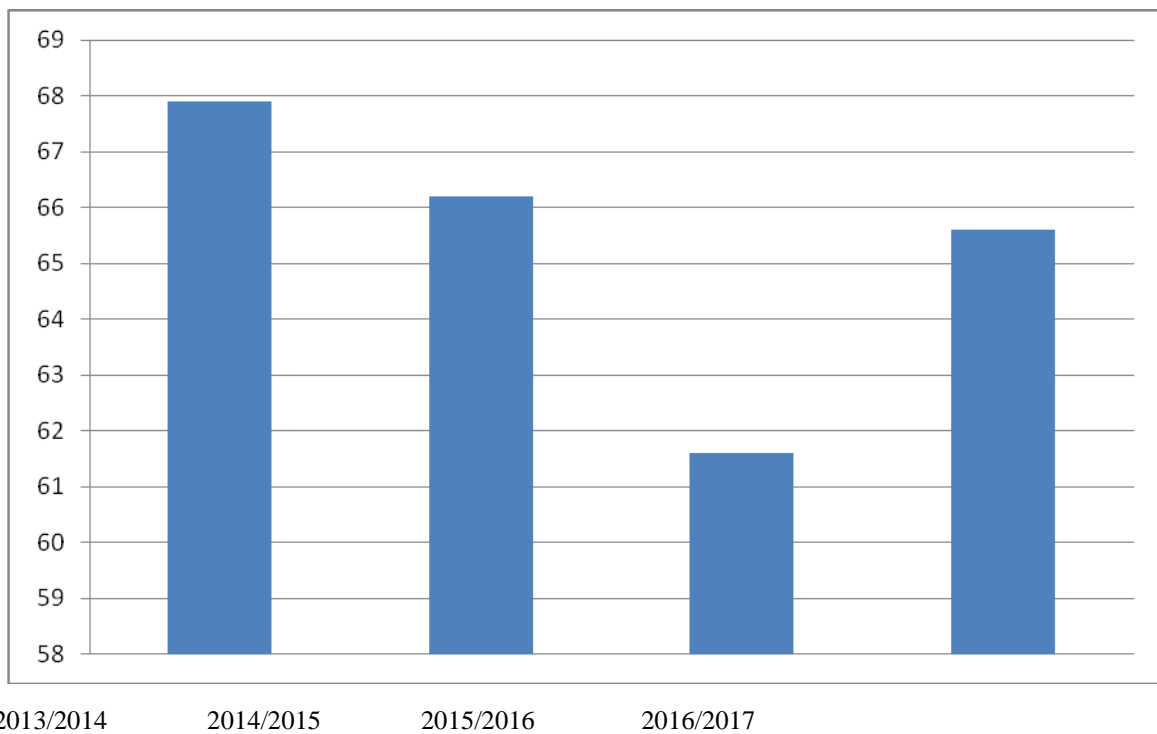


Figure 3: Bar Chart showing Presence of Cited Laws and Statutes (foreign & local) by Undergraduate Law Students in Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka law library 2013/2014 to 2016/2017 academic sessions.

Table 3 shows that the checklist by the Council of Legal Education recommended 34 titles of laws and statutes (foreign and local) for all law libraries for the four academic sessions. Out of the 34 titles, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, law library had 17 titles in 2013/14 and 2014/2015 academic sessions, 18 titles in 2015/2016 academic session and 19 titles in 2016/2017 academic session. The findings show that in 2013/2014 academic session, 104(67.9%) of the cited laws and statutes were found in the law library of Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, while 49(32.1%) of the cited laws and statutes were not found. In 2014/2015 academic session, 154 laws and statutes were cited and the frequency of the citations was 230. 102(66.6%) of the cited laws and statutes were found in the law library, while 52(33.8%) of the cited laws and statutes were not found. In 2015/2016 academic session, 159 laws and statutes were cited and the frequency of the citations was 232. 98(61.6%) of the cited laws and statutes were found in the law library, while 61(38.4%) of the cited laws and statutes were not found. In 2016/2017 academic session, 160 laws and statutes were cited and the frequency of the citations was 240. 105(65.6%) of the cited laws and statutes were found in the law library, while 95(34.4%) of the cited laws and statutes were not found. The findings also showed that the percentages of the cited law and statutes available in Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka law library for the four academic session sampled were high. The percentages were 67.9%, 66.2%, 61.6% and 65.6%.

5.4 Table 4: Presence of Cited Laws and Statutes (Foreign and Local) by Undergraduate Law Students in COOU, Uli, 2013/2014; 2014/2015; 2015/2016, 2016/2017.

| Categories | 2013/2014 Academic Session | % | 2014/2015 Academic Session | % | 2015/2016 Academic Session | % | 2016/2017 Academic Session | % |
|--|----------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|-------|
| No of CLE recommended Laws & Statutes (Foreign & Local) | 34 | | 34 | | 34 | | 34 | |
| No of CLE recommended Laws & Statutes (foreign & local) found in the library | 8 | | 8 | | 10 | | 12 | |
| Frequency of citations to Law & Statutes | 150 | | 170 | | 182 | | 179 | |
| No of Law & Statutes Cited (Total) | 100 | | 98 | | 108 | | 111 | |
| Cited Law & Statutes Present in the library (Number) | 40 | 40% | 42 | 42.9% | 49 | 45.4% | 52 | 46.8% |
| Cited Law & Statutes not present in the library (Number) | 60 | 60% | 56 | 58.1% | 59 | 54.6% | 59 | 53.2% |

Figure 4.

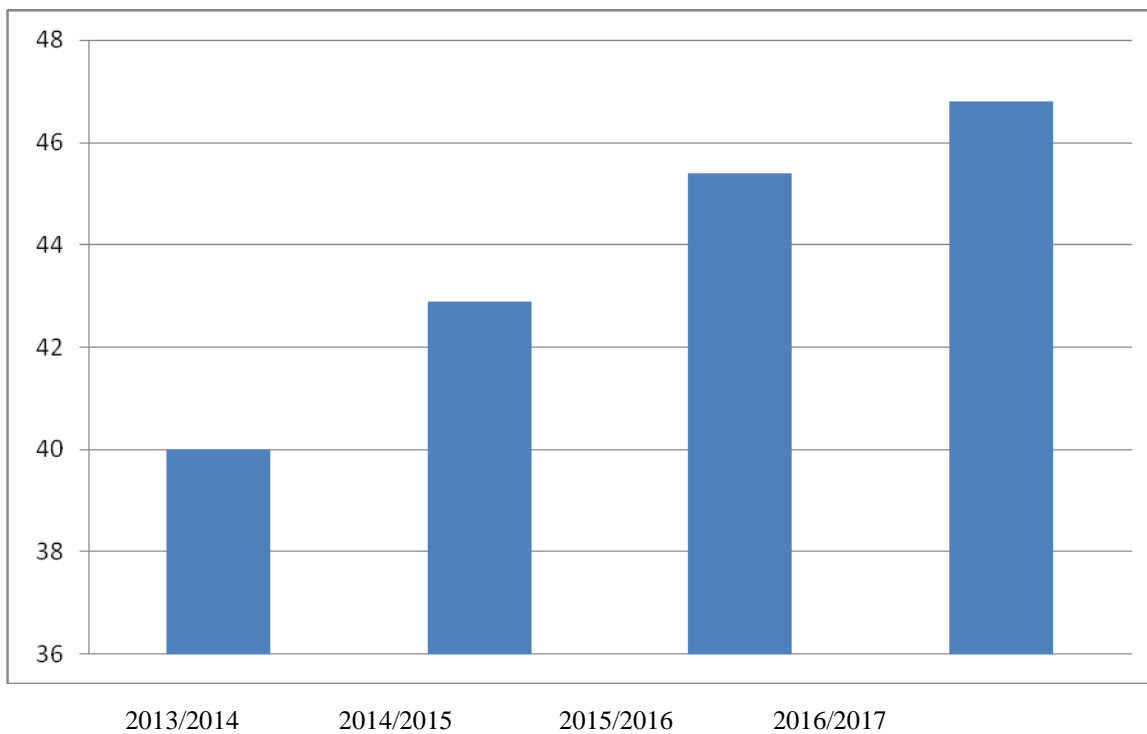


Figure 4: Bar Chart showing Presence of Cited Laws and Statutes (foreign & local) by Undergraduate Law Students in Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University, Uli law library 2013/2014 to 2016/2017 academic sessions.

Table 4 shows that in 2013/14 to 2016/2017 academic session, 34 titles of local and foreign laws and statutes were recommended for purchase for all law libraries by the Council of Legal Education and out of the recommended 34 titles, Chukwuemeka Odimegwu Ojukwu University law library had 8 titles in 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 academic sessions, 10 titles in 2015/2016 and 12 titles in 2016/2017 academic sessions. The findings showed that in 2013/2014, 40(40%) of the cited laws and statutes (foreign and local) were found in the law library of Chukwuemeka Odimegwu Ojukwu University, while 60(60%) cited laws and statutes were not found. The frequency of the citations was 150. In 2014/2015 academic session, 42(42.9%) cited laws and statutes were found in the law library, while 56(58.1%) cited laws and statutes were not found. The frequency of the citations was 170. In 2015/2016 academic session, 49(45.4%) cited laws and statutes were found in the law library, while 59(54.6%) cited laws and statutes were not found. The frequency of the citations was 182. In 2016/2017 academic session, 52(46.8%) cited laws and statutes were found in the law library, while 59(53.2%) cited laws and statutes were not found. The frequency of the citations was 179. The findings also showed that the percentages of cited laws and statutes available in Chukwuemeka Odimegwu Ojukwu University law library for the four academic sessions sampled were low. The percentages were 40%, 42.9%, 45.4% and 46.8%.

5.5 Table 5: Presence of Cited Law Journals (Foreign and Local) by Undergraduate Law Students in NAU, Awka, 2013/2014; 2014/2015; 2015/2016, 2016/2017.

| Categories | 2013/2014 Academic Session | % | 2014/2015 Academic Session | % | 2015/2016 Academic Session | % | 2016/2017 Academic session | % |
|---|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| No of CLE recommended Law Journals (Foreign & Local) | 120 | | 120 | | 120 | | 120 | |
| No of CLE recommended law journals (foreign & local) found in the library | 30 | | 30 | | 45 | | 50 | |
| Frequency of citations to law journals | 480 | | 485 | | 515 | | 528 | |
| No of Law Journals Cited (Total) | 301 | | 309 | | 362 | | 370 | |
| Cited Law Journals Present in the library (Number) | 252 | 83.7% | 251 | 81.2% | 270 | 74.6% | 276 | 74.6% |
| Cited Law Journals not present in the library (Number) | 49 | 16.3% | 58 | 18.8% | 92 | 25.4% | 94 | 25.4% |

Figure. 5

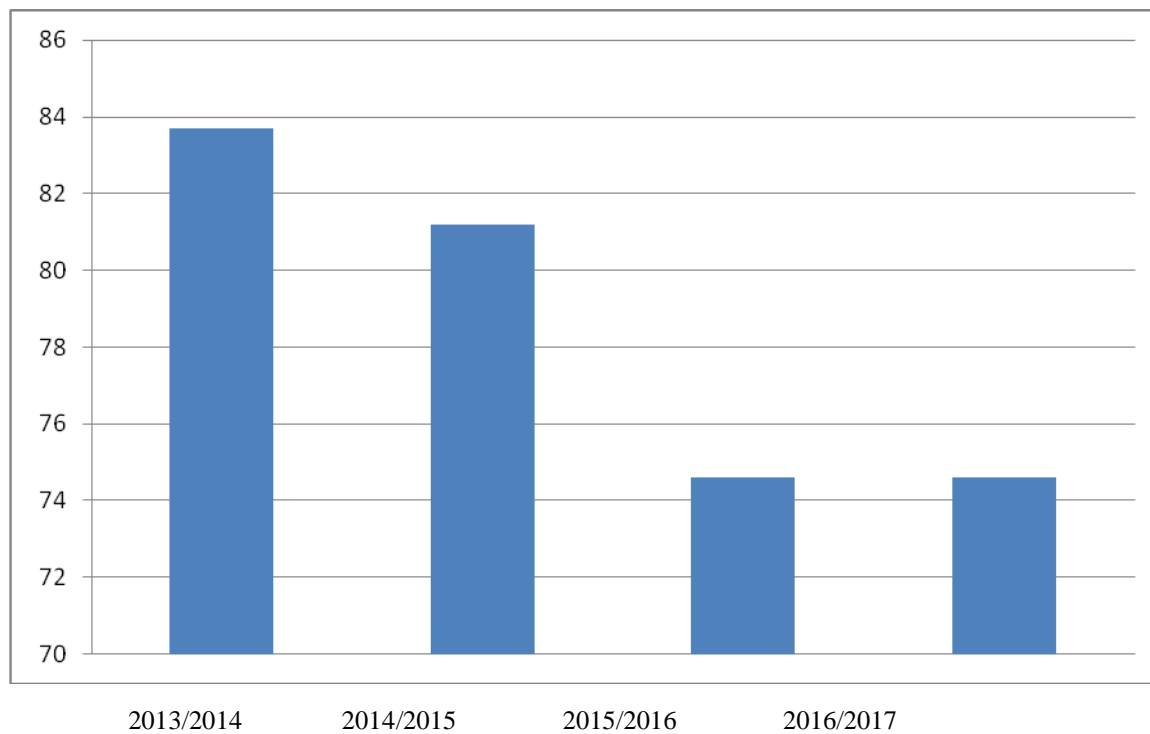


Figure 5: Bar Chart showing Presence of Cited Law Journals (foreign & local) by Undergraduate Law Students in Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka law library 2013/2014 to 2016/2017 academic sessions

Table 5 shows that the checklist by the Council of Legal Education recommended 120 titles of local and foreign journals for all law libraries for the four academic sessions. Out of the 120 titles, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, law library had 30 titles in 2013/2014 and 2013/14 academic session, 45 titles in 2015/2016 academic session and 50 titles in 2016/2017 academic session. The findings showed that in 2013/2014 academic session, 301 titles of law journals were cited and the frequency of the citations was 480. 252(83.7%) of the cited law journals were found in the law library of Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, while 49(16.3%) of the cited law journals were not found. In 2014/2015 academic session, 309 titles of law journals were cited and the frequency of the citations was 485. 251(81.2%) of the cited law journals were found in the law library, while 58(18.8%) of the cited law journals were not found. In 2015/2016 academic session, 362 titles of law journals were cited and the frequency of the citations was 515. 270(74.6%) of the cited law journals were found in the law library, while 92(25.4%) of the cited law journals were not found. In 2016/2017 academic session, 370 titles of law journals were cited and the frequency of the citations was 528. 276(74.6%) of the cited law journals were found in the law library, while 94(25.4%) of the cited law journals were not found. The findings also showed that the percentages of the cited law journals available in Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka law library for the four academic sessions sampled were very high and encouraging. The percentages were 83.7%, 81.2%, 74.6% and 74.6%.

5.6 Table 6: Presence of Cited Law Journals (Foreign and Local) by Undergraduate Law Students in COOU, Uli, 2013/2014; 2014/2015; 2015/2016, 2016/2017.

| Categories | 2013/2014 Academic Session | % | 2014/2015 Academic Session | % | 2015/2016 Academic Session | % | 2016/2017 Academic Session | % |
|---|----------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-----|----------------------------------|-------|
| No of CLE recommended Law Journals (Foreign & Local) | 120 | | 120 | | 120 | | 120 | |
| No of CLE recommended law journals (local & foreign) found in the library | 16 | | 16 | | 18 | | 20 | |
| Frequency of citations to Law Journals | 190 | | 194 | | 250 | | 277 | |
| No of Law Journals Cited (Total) | 109 | | 113 | | 115 | | 125 | |
| Cited Law Journals Present in the library (Number) | 59 | 57.4% | 60 | 58.2% | 58 | 46% | 63 | 45.1% |
| Cited Law Journals not present in the library (Number) | 50 | 42.6% | 53 | 41.8% | 57 | 54% | 62 | 54.9% |

Figure 6.

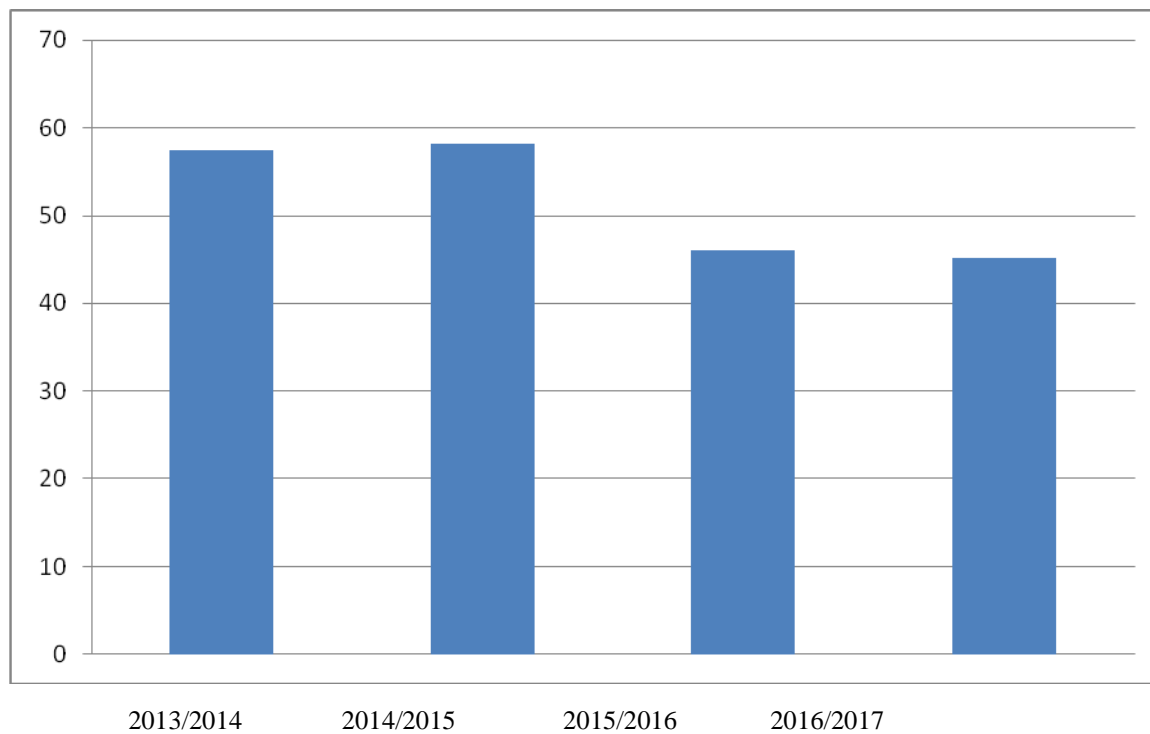


Figure 6: Bar Chart showing Presence of Cited Law Journals (foreign & local) by Undergraduate Law Students in Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University, Uli law library 2013/2014 to 2016/2017 academic sessions.

Table 6 shows that in 2013/14 to 2016/2017 academic session, 120 titles of local and foreign law journals were recommended for purchase for all law libraries by the Council of Legal Education and out of the recommended 120 titles, Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University law library had 16 titles in 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 academic sessions, 18 titles in 2015/2016 and 20 titles in 2016/2017 academic sessions. The findings showed that in 2013/2014 academic session, 59(57.4%) of the cited law journals (foreign and local) were found in the law library, while 50(42.6%) cited law journals were not found. The frequency of the citations was 190. In 2014/2015 academic session, 60(58.2%) cited law journals were found in the law library, while 53(41.8%) cited law journals were not found. The frequency of the citations was 194. In 2015/2016 academic session, 58(46%) cited law journals were found in the law library, while 57(54%) cited law journals were not found. The frequency of the citations was 250. In 2016/2017 academic session, 63(45.1%) cited law journals were found in the law library, while 62(54.9%) cited law journals were not found. The frequency of the citations was 277. The findings also showed that the percentages of the cited law journals available in Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University law library for the four academic sessions sampled were fair. The percentages were 57.4%, 58.2%, 46% and 45.1%.

5.7 Table 7: Presence of Cited Law Textbooks (Foreign and Local) by Undergraduate Law Students in NAU, Awka, 2013/2014; 2014/2015; 2015/2016, 2016/2017.

| Categories | 2013/2014 Academic Session | % | 2014/2015 Academic Session | % | 2015/2016 Academic Session | % | 2016/2017 Academic Session | % |
|--|----------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|-------|
| No of CLE recommended Law Textbooks (Foreign & Local) | 339 | | 339 | | 339 | | 339 | |
| No of CLE recommended law textbooks (foreign & local) found in the library | 159 | | 159 | | 180 | | 200 | |
| Frequency of citations to Law Textbooks | 700 | | 724 | | 758 | | 783 | |
| No of Law Textbooks Cited (Total) | 215 | | 218 | | 232 | | 251 | |
| Cited Law Textbooks Present in the library (Number) | 159 | 73.9% | 160 | 73.3% | 170 | 73.2% | 180 | 71.7% |
| Cited Law Textbooks not present in the library (Number) | 56 | 26.1% | 58 | 26.7% | 62 | 26.8% | 71 | 28.3% |

Figure 7.

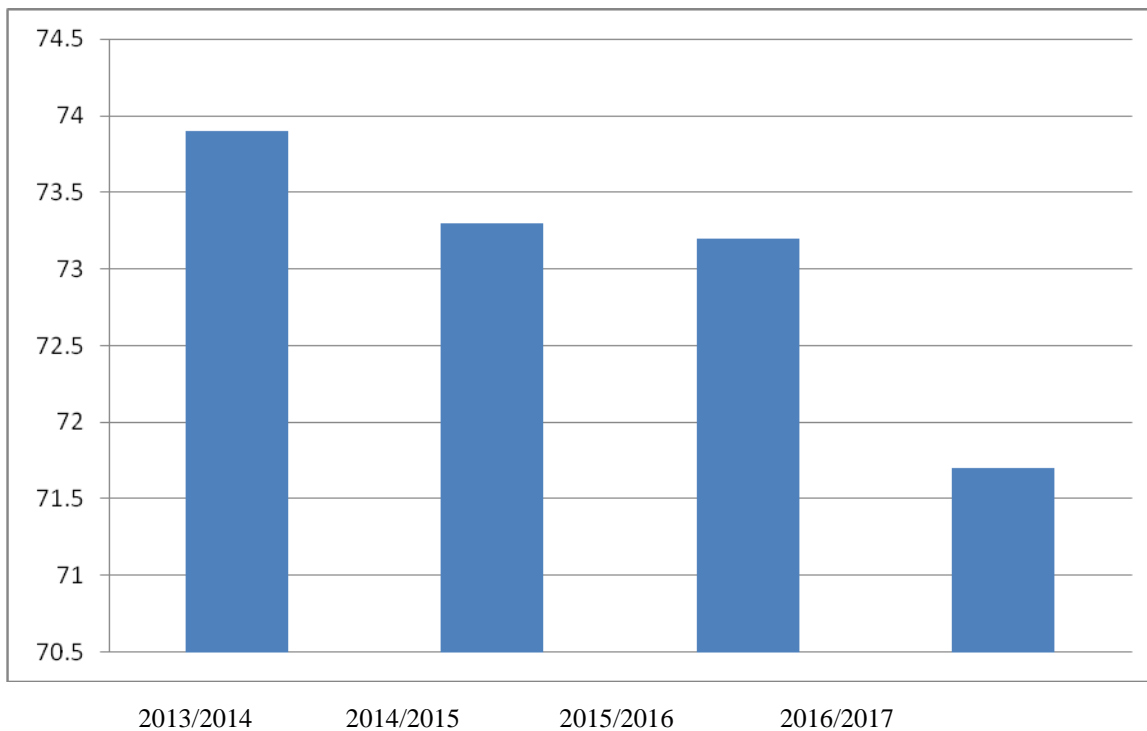


Figure 7: Bar Chart showing Presence of Cited Law Textbooks (foreign & local) by Undergraduate Law Students in Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka law library 2013/2014 to 2016/2017 academic sessions.

Table 7 shows that the checklist by the Council of Legal Education recommended 339 titles of foreign and local law textbooks for all law libraries for the four academic sessions. Out of the 339 titles, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka law library had 159 titles in 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 academic sessions, 180 titles in 2015/2016 academic year and 200 titles in 2013/14 academic session. The findings showed that in 2013/2014 academic session, 215 titles of law textbooks were cited and the frequency of the citations was 700. 159(73.9%) of the cited law textbooks were found in the law library of Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, while 56(26.1%) of the cited law textbooks were not found. In 2014/2015 academic session, 218 titles of law textbooks were cited and the frequency of the citations was 724. 160(73.3%) of the cited law textbooks were found in the library, while 58(26.7%) of the cited law textbooks were not found. In 2015/2016 academic session, 232 titles of law textbooks were cited and the frequency of the citations was 758. 170(73.2%) of the cited law textbooks were found in the law library, while 62(26.8%) of the cited law textbooks were not found. In 2016/2017 academic session, 251 titles of law textbooks were cited and the frequency of the citation was 783. 180(71.7%) of the cited law text books were found in the law library, while 71(28.3%) of the cited law textbooks were not found. The findings also showed that the percentage of the cited law textbooks available in Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka law library for the four academic sessions sampled were very high and encouraging. The percentages were 73.9%, 73.3%, 73.2% and 71.7%.

5.8 Table 8: Presence of Cited Law Textbooks (Foreign and Local) by Undergraduate Law Students in COOU, Uli, 2013/2014; 2014/2015; 2015/2016, 2016/2017.

| Categories | 2013/2014 Academic Session | % | 2014/2015 Academic Session | % | 2015/2016 Academic Session | % | 2016/2017 Academic Session | % |
|--|----------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|-------|
| No of CLE recommended Law Textbooks (Foreign & Local) | 339 | | 339 | | 339 | | 339 | |
| No of CLE recommended law textbooks (foreign & local) found in the library | 57 | | 58 | | 64 | | 72 | |
| Frequency of citations to Law Textbooks | 300 | | 302 | | 328 | | 350 | |
| No of Law Textbooks Cited (Total) | 115 | | 106 | | 133 | | 149 | |
| Cited Law Textbooks Present in the library (Number) | 60 | 38.3% | 61 | 35.1% | 62 | 40.5% | 70 | 42.6% |
| Cited Law Textbooks not present in the library (Number) | 55 | 61.7% | 45 | 64.9% | 71 | 59.5% | 79 | 57.4% |

Figure 8.

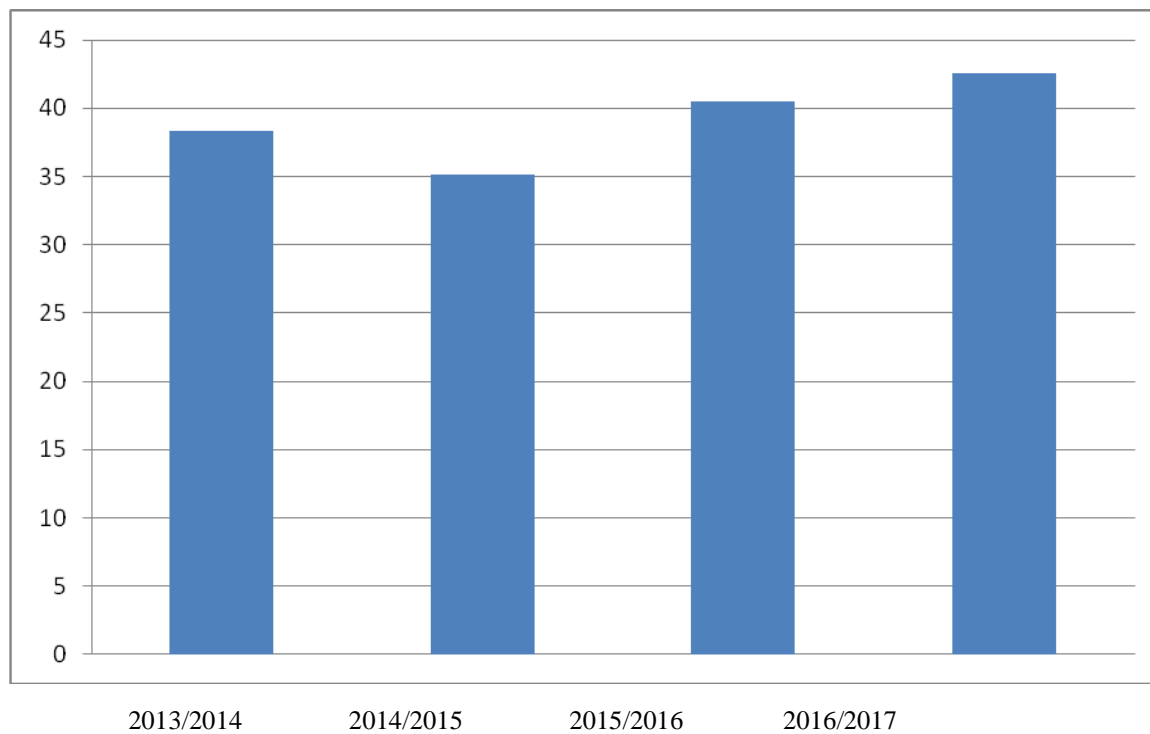


Figure 8: Bar Chart showing Presence of Cited Law Textbooks (foreign & local) by Undergraduate Law Students in Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University, Uli law library 2013/2014 to 2016/2017 academic sessions.

Table 8 shows that in 2013/14 to 2016/2017 academic session, 339 titles of local and foreign law textbooks were recommended for purchase for all law libraries by the Council of Legal Education and out of the recommended 339 titles, Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University law library had 57 titles in 2013/2014 session, 58 titles in 2014/2015 session, 64 titles in 2015/2016 session and 72 titles in 2016/2017 academic session. The findings showed that in 2013/2014 academic session, 115 titles of law textbooks were cited and the frequency of the citations was 300. 60(38.3%) cited law textbooks (local and foreign) were found in the law library of Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University, while 55(61.7%) cited law textbooks were not found. In 2014/2015 academic session, 106 titles of law textbooks were cited and the frequency of the citations was 302. 61(35.1%) cited law textbooks were found in the law library, while 45(64.9%) cited law textbooks were not found. In 2015/2016 academic session, 133 titles of law textbooks were cited and the frequency of the citations was 328. 62(40.5%) cited law textbooks were found in the law library, while 71(59.5%) cited law textbooks were not found. In 2016/2017 academic session, 149 titles of law textbooks were cited and the frequency of the citations was 350. 70(42.6%) cited law textbooks were found in the law library, while 79(57.4%) cited law textbooks were not found. The findings also showed that the percentages of cited law textbooks available in Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University law library for the four academic sessions sampled were poor. The percentages were 38.3%, 35.1%, 40.5% and 42.6%.

6. . Discussions:

Let us borrow from the ICT jargon, garbage in garbage out. One can only give what he has. From the total evidence in the research analysis, one can deduce that students can only do well if the necessary materials for their research are made available for them. Looking critically at all the tables, it is clear that while Nnamdi Azikiwe University law library had more than 40% of the required materials, ChukwuemekaOdumegwu Ojukwu University law library had less that 40%. The research work of the students was based on the availability of these law materials (laws and statutes, law reports, law journals, law textbooks) and this is why there is stagnant differences in number of materials cited and the frequency of their citations.

In all the tables, NAU showed remarkable records of availability of materials whereas COOU showed poor availability except in Table 6 where it recorded fair availability. On the presence of law reports in Tables 1 and 2, there was remarkable percentage

difference between the presence of cited law reports of the two institutions. While NAU scored above average, COOU scored below average. On the presence of laws and statutes in Tables 3 and 4, NAU also showed above average presence of laws and statutes while COOU showed below average.

In Tables 5 and 6, there was remarkable improvement in the presence of law journals by the two institutions. While NAU scored above average for the four sessions, COOU scored above average in 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 academic session and below average in 2015/2016 and 2016/2017 academic sessions. In Table 7 and 8, the presence of the law textbooks for the four academic sessions in NAU showed above average, while OOU showed below average.

7. Conclusion and Recommendation:

It is clear from the study that over 50% of the cited law resources were present in Nnamdi Azikiwe University law library, while Odumegwu Ojukwu law library scored below 50% in majority of the results. This result has some implications in the utilization of these law resources by the students in carrying out their research work. From the result of the findings, the law library management of all the law libraries should endeavor to up-date their subscriptions of the law journals, law reports, laws and statutes and of course the current law textbooks. As law books are very costly for students and even lecturers to be purchased, efforts should be made by the authorities of the two institutions of the study to improve in fund allocations to the law libraries.

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