



**Exploring the Use of Law Information Resources and Services at
Ekiti State University, Nigeria.**

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Abstract

In the contemporary legal education landscape, the strategic integration of digital and print infrastructures is essential for fostering innovation-led research. The main objective of this study is to explore the utilisation of Ekiti State University Law Library resources and services by a diverse cohort, including undergraduate and Master's students, lecturers, and practicing lawyers in Ado-Ekiti. Adopting a mixed-methods research design, the study utilised a self-structured instrument, the "Law Library Survey 2023," alongside qualitative insights to gather data from a sample of 90 respondents, achieving an 85.6% response rate. Data were processed using SPSS software for descriptive analysis and thematic synthesis of qualitative feedback. Findings revealed a significant preference for print resources over electronic alternatives, with 63.6% of respondents expressing satisfaction with physical law reports and journals. Conversely, critical digital and reference assets remain underutilized; 14.3% of users reported dissatisfaction with reference services, 29.9% never consulted serials, and engagement with electronic databases was notably low. The study concludes that a significant "satisfaction-usage gap" exists, where the underutilization of vital resources like periodicals and e-databases hinders the potential for effective legal research. Consequently, it is recommended that the library management implement 21st-century service policies, enhance digital literacy training, and foster proactive user-librarian engagement to optimize resource patronage and academic output.

Keywords: Information behaviour, Information resources, Law resources, Law services, User's satisfaction,

Introduction

This study assesses the use of the resources and services in Ekiti State University Law Library (ESULL). Library resources encompass both human and material resources; while it also extends to both print and electronic resources; and facilities used in teaching and learning (Resource Definition Guide, 2013). The utilisation of resources in the library is the basis of institutional libraries, and academic libraries in the United States and Africa were found to use diverse resources in providing access to information. According to Stephens (2011); Mahmood and Richardson (2011), libraries in the United States of America use predominantly portals and Web 2.0 features to provide access to wide range of resources in the library. Web 2.0 is a user centred web through which users' converse across blogs, wikis, photo sharing sites and through online discussion (Maness, 2006). However, libraries in Africa especially Nigeria still use predominantly non-electronic resources in provision of access to information. In other words, recent literature indicates that while global trends in academic libraries heavily emphasise digital resources and emerging technologies, a notable gap in adoption remains between developed nations like the United States and developing nations like Nigeria, where traditional print materials often still dominate (Moruf & Dangani, 2020; Opele, 2023). Given that libraries serve diverse institutional communities and various groups of individuals, it is assumed that the specific developmental level of an environment directly influences the types of information resources utilised.

Winterton (2020); Lala and Nosakhare (2022) affirmed law library as a special library which serves a defined community-the legal community. This however, is not to say that law libraries cannot be used by non-legal persons. Special libraries or not, they have developed alongside with other libraries whose mode of services have been framed by the societal needs for information. Libraries have therefore provided services, access to services and defined their users through trends in societal development, as this could be seen from the history of library development (Tait, Martzoukou and Reid, 2016).

Ekiti State University was formally established in 1979 as Obafemi Awolowo University (O.A.U) at Ondo State; however, in 1982 it started its operations (Ekiti State University, 2023). In 1984, O.A.U was renamed Ondo State University; and it was in this same year that it admitted one hundred and thirty-six (136) students into diverse degree programs (Olorunyolemi, 2006). It was in this same year that the University library was established (Olorunyolemi, 2006).

However, the establishment of the law library was done at a later period. The University Law Library (ESULL) was created as an attachment to the Ekiti State University Library (ESUL). In 2011, UNAD was renamed Ekiti State University (EKSU) to reflect the merger of three universities in the State - the University of Education, Ikere Ekiti (TUNEDIK), the University of Science and Technology, Ifaki-Ekiti (USTI) and the University of Ado-Ekiti (UNAD). Thus, law library has developed alongside with the University library which was framed by the policies and changes in the University. In 2012, the University developed a 5-year strategic plan (2013-2017) in order to provide calculated services for the University. This affected the law library as its 5-year strategic plan in relation to services and resources were also developed.

The University's Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has grown sporadically extending to provision of broadband internet access which has put the campus on "Wi-Fi network" (EKSU News,2023). As at present, the University has good ICT collaboration with International Business Machines (IBM) experts (Microsoft and Samsung) and partnership agreement with GOOGLE Africa. EKSU has an established collaboration with University of Nottingham, Texas Southern University, University of Kwazulu Natal, South Africa and Arizona State University (EKSU News, 2023). Thus, the University has provided a good platform which should necessitate the provision of services and resources in libraries especially the law library.

The Law Library provides both traditional and digital services. The digital facilities include: Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) powered by SLIMS (Seneyal Library Management System) of recent, KOHA automation management system, databases that provide access to Laws of the Federation online, LexisNexis professional, Law Pavilion, Legalpedia, JSTOR online and others (both subscribed and free databases). It also has vast print resources of different kinds ranging from text materials, reference materials, serials and others. This therefore provides the basis for this study which is to explore the utilisation of law information resources and services in Ekiti State University Law Library.

Research Problem

From observations, law students in Ekiti State University Law Library use print resources more than they do with electronic resources. Though, they were found to use electronic information resources (Ogba, 2013), however they used mostly Google search engines and not database. Furthermore, the above study focussed on law students in Southwest, Nigeria and not

specifically law students in Ekiti State University. Thus, it is not known how law students in Ekiti State University utilise law information resources and services and if the resources and services utilised satisfies their information needs. It has become necessary to find out whether there is justification in Ekiti State University spending so much in subscribing to legal databases or stick to print resources.

Objectives of study

The main objective of this study is to explore the use of Ekiti State University Law Library resources and services by law students, lecturers, Masters Students and Practising lawyers in Ado-Ekiti. Specifically, the objectives are to:

1. find out the law library resources and services being utilised.
2. ascertain the expectations of the users of law library resources and services.
3. determine the level of satisfaction achieved by law library users in the use of law information- resources and services.

Research questions

1. What are the law library resources and services being utilised by law library users?
2. What are the expectations of users for law library resources and services?
3. What is the satisfactory level attained by the law library users in the use of law information resources and services?

Literature Review

The synthesis of existing literature highlights a persistent developmental struggle within Nigerian law libraries, characterized by a transition from traditional to digital systems that is frequently stalled by infrastructural and behavioural barriers. This study examines this phenomenon through the Expectation-Confirmation Model (ECM), which posits that the continued use of a service depends on whether the actual performance confirms or disconfirms a user's initial expectations.

Current research on the law library resources and services being utilised reveals a heavy reliance on traditional formats. Umar and Yahaya (2020), in a study of 1,348 postgraduate law students, found that while print resources are frequently utilised, electronic databases remain

significantly under-exploited. Similarly, Oloniruha et al. (2024) identified that while legal professionals utilise digital archives and research guides, they frequently bypass e-books and online journals. This traditionalism is often a defensive strategy; as Adeeko and Adetimirin (2021) note, users often browse physical shelves independently to avoid the technical hurdles of digital systems, suggesting that utilization is currently skewed toward tangible media due to the perceived unreliability of electronic alternatives.

The expectations of law library users form the baseline of the ECM. Theoretically, users expect information resources, electronic gadgets and facilities, and information services—the human and technical support for data distribution (TechTarget, 2011), to be seamless and efficient. However, in the Nigerian context, these expectations are frequently met with systemic failures. Olajide and Adio (2017) surveyed 384 undergraduates at Federal University Oye-Ekiti and found that students expect, but often lack, a conducive environment with stable power and adequate study spaces. Furthermore, users expect professional support, yet environmental stressors like staff harshness (Ossai, 2009) and poor physical facilities (Oyedun, 2011) create a negative disconfirmation where the library reality fails to meet the researcher’s baseline standards for comfort and speed.

The satisfactory level attained by users is the direct result of whether their expectations (RQ2) are confirmed by the actual resources they utilise (RQ1). Uluocha (2015) conducted a study of 414 Nigerian law lecturers which establishes that while the daily use of diverse resources enhances research productivity, this satisfaction is contingent upon modern infrastructure. When actual performance is marred by high subscription costs and poor connectivity, as found by Oloniruha et al. (2024), users experience a satisfaction-usage paradox when 35 legal professionals was censored at the Akwa Ibom State High Court. Despite the availability of high-end tools like JSTOR or LexisNexis, the cycle of negative disconfirmation leads to low satisfaction, driving users back to traditional print and hindering the academic excellence typically fostered by successful digital implementations (Stephens, 2011).

A research gap exists concerning the Satisfaction-Usage Paradox at Ekiti State University (EKSU) Law Library, specifically regarding the needs of Master’s students and practitioners in state-owned environments. Methodologically, there is a scarcity of mixed-methods research applying the Expectation-Confirmation Model (ECM) to explain why users abandon digital

platforms, with no prior study measuring how disconfirmation drives the return to traditional print.

Methodology

Library resources of 18 years' time range (2005-2023) were selected and reviewed focusing mainly on resources from common law countries (Countries that use English/British legal system). Materials selected focused on utilisation of information resources and services in libraries.

The population of study was made up of Undergraduate Law Students, Law Lecturers, Postgraduate Law Students and practicing Lawyers in Ekiti State, Nigeria. The sample size is 90 consisting of 60 law students randomly selected from third year to fifth year in equal distribution of 20 per class. First year and second year law students were not included because they are assumed not to have really settled in the core law courses. Convenience sampling technique was used to select 10 lecturers from the Law Faculty, 10 postgraduate law students who were not law lecturers and 10 practicing Lawyers from the Ministry of Justice, Ekiti State. Convenience sampling technique was used because of the perceived difficulty in getting lecturers, practicing lawyers and postgraduate students at one place. A self-developed questionnaire tagged "Law Library Survey 2023" was therefore used to obtain relevant information from the subjects.

Table 1. Distribution of Study Population and Sampling Techniques

Participant Category	Population/Source	Sample Size (n)	Sampling Technique	Selection Criteria / Remarks
Undergraduate Law Students	Faculty of Law, EKSU	60	Stratified Random Sampling	20 students each from 300L, 400L, and 500L.
Law Lecturers	Faculty of Law, EKSU	10	Convenience Sampling	Selected based on availability within the Faculty.
Postgraduate Law Students	Ekiti State University	10	Convenience Sampling	Included only those not currently serving as lecturers.
Practising Lawyers	Ministry of Justice, Ekiti State	10	Convenience Sampling	Selected based on accessibility at the Ministry.
Total		90		

Analysis and Interpretation

Data collected were analysed using SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) version 25.0 software. The analysis and interpretation of the questionnaire was done under the facets below:

- a. Law Library resources and services being utilised.
- b. The satisfactory level attained by the law library users in the use of information resources and services.
- c. Expectations of law library users on Law Library Resources and Services.

Law Library resources and services being utilised.

To evaluate the current engagement with specialised academic tools, this section presents a descriptive analysis of the information resources and services utilised within the law library. Table 2 provides a detailed breakdown of the frequency and percentage of usage, specifically focusing on critical digital platforms such as JSTOR and Legalpedia, alongside broader electronic databases. These data points serve to illustrate the extent to which law students and researchers are integrating modern digital infrastructures into their legal scholarship.

Table 2: Descriptive Analysis Showing the Frequency and Percentage Usage of Information Resources and Services (E-Resources, Databases, JSTOR and Legalpedia)

Resources	Level of satisfaction	Frequency	Percentage
E-Resources	I don't use it	21	27.3
	Never heard of it	8	10.4
	Not satisfied	18	23.4
	Satisfied	29	37.7
	Very satisfied	1	1.3
Total		77	100
Databases	I don't use it	23	29.9
	Never heard of it	15	19.5
	Not satisfied	15	19.5
	Satisfied	23	29.9
	Very satisfied	1	1.3
Total		77	100
JSTOR	I don't use it	22	28.6
	Never heard of it	12	15.6
	Not satisfied	10	13.0
	Satisfied	31	40.3
	Very satisfied	2	2.6
Total		77	100

Legalpedia	I don't use it	21	27.3
	Never heard of it	16	20.8
	Not satisfied	13	16.9
	Satisfied	25	32.5
	Very satisfied	2	2.6
Total		77	100
Lexisnexis	I don't use it	19	24.7
	Never heard of it	17	22.1
	Not satisfied	9	11.7
	Satisfied	28	36.4
	Very satisfied	4	5.2
Total		77	100
Book loan	I don't use it	23	29.9
	Never heard of it	15	19.5
	Not satisfied	15	19.5
	Satisfied	23	29.9
	Very satisfied	1	1.3
Total		77	100

Table 1 shows that 21(27.3%) did not make use of law e-library, 8(10.4%) never heard of it, 18(23.4%) were not satisfied with the utilisation of law e-library while 30(41%) were satisfied with the utilisation of law e-library. Thus, majority of the respondents were not satisfied with the use of Ekiti State University Law e-library for information resources. The Table further shows that 23(29.9%) did not use databases while 24(32.2%) were satisfied with the utilisation of database in law library. This means that 67.8% of respondents were not satisfied with the use of databases in law library out of 70.1% that utilise the library databases. Furthermore, 22(28.6%) did not use JSTOR, 12(15.6%) never heard of it, 10(13.0%) were not satisfied with its utilisation, 31(40.3) were satisfied and 2(2.6%) were very satisfied. This means that out of 71.4% that use JSTOR, majority (40.3%) were satisfied. Furthermore, 21(27.3%) were found not to use Legalpedia, 16(20.8%) never heard of it, 13(16.9%) were not satisfied with it, 25(32.5%) were satisfied with its utilisation and 2(2.6%) were very satisfied (Table 4). This shows that a very low percentage (32.5%) were satisfied with the use of Legalpedia; and 27.3% which is very close to 32.5% do not utilise it at all. Table 2 further shows that 19(24.7%) had not made use of LexisNexis, 17(22.1%) had not heard of it, 9(11.7%) were not satisfied with it, 28(36.4%) were satisfied with it and 4(5.2%) were very satisfied. This means that out of 75.3% respondents who used LexisNexis, only 36.4% respondents were satisfied with it. On the usage of book loan services, 23 (29.9%) did not use book loan services, 15 (19.5%) never heard of it, 15(19.5%)

were satisfied with it and 1(1.3) were very satisfied. This means that out of 70.1% that takes advantage of library book loan services, only 19.5% were satisfied with the service.

The Satisfactory level attained by the law library users in the use of information resources and services.

Table 2 shows result of the awareness, use and satisfaction level of users of Ekiti Law Information Resources and Services. It shows that 6 (7.8%) of the total respondents have not made use of library print textbooks, 1 (1.3%) never heard of it (print textbook), 13 (16.9%) were not satisfied with the print textbooks while 48 (62.3%) were satisfied with the utilisation of print textbooks in the law library. This shows that majority of the respondents were satisfied with the use of print textbooks in Ekiti State Law Library.

Table 2: Frequency and Percentage of Usage of Information Resources and Services and Satisfaction (Print Textbooks and Law Reports)

Resources	Level of satisfaction	Frequency	Percentage
a. Print textbooks	I don't use it	6	7.8
	Never heard of it	1	1.3
	Not satisfied	13	16.9
	Satisfied	48	62.3
	Very satisfied	9	11.7
Total		77	100
b. Law Reports	I don't use it	9	11.7
	Never heard of it	1	1.3
	Not satisfied	14	18.2
	Satisfied	49	63.6
	Very satisfied	4	5.2
Total		77	100
c. Journals	I don't use it	10	13.0
	Never heard of it	3	3.9
	Not satisfied	14	18.2
	Satisfied	47	61.0
	Very satisfied	3	3.9
Total		77	100
b. Reference resources	I don't use it	16	20.8
	Never heard of it	7	9.1
	Not satisfied	11	14.3
	Satisfied	38	49.4
	Very satisfied	7	6.5

Total		77	100
c. Encyclopedia	I don't use it	24	31.2
	Never heard of it	3	3.9
	Not satisfied	16	20.8
	Satisfied	31	40.3
	Very satisfied	3	3.9
Total		77	100
Newspaper	I don't use it	23	29.9
	Never heard of it	2	2.6
	Not satisfied	25	32.5
	Satisfied	26	33.8
	Very satisfied	1	1.3
Total		77	100

On the satisfaction of Law reports, Table 2 shows that 9 (11.7%) were not using the law reports and 1 (1.3%) never heard of it. 14(18.2%) were not satisfied, 49 (63.6%) of the total respondents were satisfied while 4(5.2%) were very satisfied with the utilisation of law reports. This also shows that majority of the respondents were satisfied with the use of Law reports in Ekiti State Law Library. Table 1 further shows that 10 (13%) of the total respondents did not make use of journals; 3 (3.9%) have never heard of journals; 14 (18.2%) were not satisfied with the use of law journals, while 47 (61.0%) reported that they were satisfied with the utilisation of journals in the law library. However, 3 out of the total respondents were more satisfied. This as well shows that majority of the respondents were satisfied with the use of journals in Ekiti State Law Library. The table also shows that 16 (20.8%) did not make use of reference resources, 7 (9.1%) never heard of it, 11 (14.3%) were not satisfied with it, while 38 (49.4%) were satisfied with the utilisation of reference resources. This shows that many of the respondents were not satisfied with the use of reference resources. It also shows that 24 (31.2%) of the total respondents did not use encyclopaedia (another reference resource), 3 (3.9%) never heard of it, 16 (20.8%) were not satisfied with its utilisation, while 31 (40.3%) of the total respondents were satisfied with the utilisation of encyclopaedia in the law library. However, 3(3.9%) were very satisfied. This further confirms the earlier conclusion that not many of the respondents were satisfied with the use of reference materials. Further in table 1, 23(29.9%) did not use newspaper, 2(2.6%) have never heard of it in the law library, 25(32.5%) were not satisfied with its usage, while 26(33.8%) were satisfied with its utilisation. However, 1(1.3%) out of the respondents were more satisfied. This shows that a very low percentage of the respondents was satisfied with

the use of newspapers as the margin between satisfaction and non-satisfaction of newspaper resource is 1(1.3%); thus, respondents were not satisfied with the use of newspaper resource in Ekiti State University Law Library.

Comparing the Utilisation of Print Resources to Electronic Resources

The analysis shows clearly that respondents utilise the print resources more than they do with the electronic resources. It is further shown that despite the fact that there were electronic facilities in the library; respondents still prefer to use the print resources than the electronic ones; and were more satisfied with print resources than the electronic ones (See Tables 2 and 3). In order to enquire further, data was collected to find out the areas respondents majorly use when they visit law library. Results are presented in table 5. Table 3 shows that 20(26%) had used the e-library section 1-3 times in an academic year, 53(68.80%) 4-6 times, 2(2.6%) 7-10 times, while 2(2.6%) use the e-library always. This shows that a very low percentage of 2.6 are always at e-library while a high percentage of 68.80 only use the e-library 4-6 times in an academic year. It was found that 13(16.9%) had used the serial section 1-3times, 58(75.3%) 4-6 times, 4(5.2%) 7-10 times while 2(2-6%) were using serial section always. This also shows that respondents do not always use the serial section since majority of users used it only 4-6 times in an academic year. It was also found that 16(20.8%) had used the reference section 1-3times, 48(62.3%) in 4-6times, 5(6.5%) 7-10 times, while 8(10.4%) always use it. In Reader's section, 22 (28.6%) had used it in 1-3 times, 24(31.2%) 4-6 times, 10(16.0%) 7-10times, while 21 (27.3%) always made use of the reader's section. Table 3 shows that 18(23.4%) had made use of the newspaper section 1-3 times in an academic year, 57(74%) 4-6 times while 2(2.6%) made use of it always. Table 3 therefore reveals that the readers section is the section most used by respondents as there are always 21 respondents representing 27.3% of the total respondents always in the library. It is also shown that there are always users in the reference section; though with a low percentage. However, the finding indicates that respondents did not always utilise library resources and services as seen from the low percentage of users who used the library. This is further supported by the fact that respondents rarely used the e-library as the majority of users (68.8%) who visited the library did so only 4-6 times in an academic year while only 2(2.6%) visited always in an academic year.

Table 4: Frequency and Percentage of the Sections used in the library.

Library sections	No. of time visited in an academic year	Frequency	Percentage
E-library	1-3	20	26.0
	4-6	53	68.8
	7-10	2	2.6
	Always there	2	2.6
Total		77	100
Serial section	1-3	13	16.9
	4-6	58	75.3
	7-10	4	5.2
	Always there	2	2.6
Total		77	100
Reference section	1-3	16	20.8
	4-6	48	62.3
	7-10	5	6.5
	Always there	8	10.4
Total		77	100
Reader's section	1-3	22	28.6
	4-6	24	31.2
	7-10	10	13.0
	Always there	21	27.3
Total		77	100
Newspaper	1-3	18	23.4
	4-6	57	74.0
	7-10	2	2.6
	Always there	0	0.0
Total		77	100

A percentage of 2.6 % visited the serial section always; though there were a high percentage (75.3%) users who visited 4-6 times in an academic year. There was a remarkable finding under usage of newspaper section. The analysis showed that none of the respondents used the newspaper section always; though 74.0% (57 respondents) used it 4-6 times in an academic year. This is quite remarkable as the newspaper section is where there should be users present always. This is an area which requires further study as there is a need to know why students do not visit the newspaper section always.

Expectations of the users of Law Library Resources and Services

The analysis shows the expectation of law library users as well as factors to the use of information resources and services. The data below is the responses of open-ended question from the survey. Evidences of findings were selected from data which were grouped into concepts.

Findings showed that majority of the respondents would want improvement in staff relationship with users; increase in the length of time the library operates; provision of comfort and relaxation for users and provision of book loan services. For examples:

Staff relationship with Users

Majority of the respondents said they would like improvements on how the library relates with their users. For example:

“I would like to see improvements in how the library staff relate with students while using the library...they should be more cordial they should improve human relations...”

Current resources

Few of the respondents requested for the resources in the library to be kept up to date. For example.

“The library should contain up to date books they should always ask the students if he is just coming for the first time; if so, they should take him/her round the library”

Length of time the library opens

Majority of the respondents said they would like the library to lengthen the periods the library is opened. For instance:

“The extent of time the librarians closes the library... because there are times we finish classes 4pm in which we will need to use the library and they would have closed.”

“An ideal library should have up to date stuff...should open 8am and close late with power supply to power the air condition, fans, and other e-equipments.”

Comfort and Relaxation

Few of the respondents were interested in the comfort they could get from the use of the library. For example:

“A library that can make people research with ease, Well-ventilated and spacious...online resources...” *“Comfortability [comfort]and enough time to read...”*

Book Loan Services

Majority of the respondents said they were interested in being given a chance to borrow books from the library. For instance:

“Opportunity and ability to borrow or loan library books... this is because there are some books in the library that are better shared and understood when its being read in groups with friends.”

When asked the section they would need improvement on, majority of the respondents said the e-library.

Discussion of Findings

The results of this study reveal a critical disconnect between the availability of legal resources and user satisfaction at the Ekiti State University Law Library. Despite high engagement with digital platforms, overall satisfaction remains alarmingly low; for instance, while 70.1% of respondents utilise library databases, 67.8% expressed dissatisfaction. This trend persists across specialized tools like Legalpedia (32.5% satisfaction) and LexisNexis (36.4% satisfaction). These findings align with Quadri et al. (2014), who observed that while electronic resources may be technically available in Nigerian universities, their actual utilization remains hampered by poor user experiences. Furthermore, the 20% awareness barrier identified here echoes the findings of Oloniruha et al. (2024), who noted that limited awareness of available services significantly impedes digital adoption among legal professionals.

Regarding satisfaction levels across different formats, this study shows a clear preference for print media over electronic resources. The rarity of e-library usage aligns with Ossai (2009) and is further buttressed by Umar and Yahaya (2020), whose empirical study of 1,348 law students in Northern Nigeria confirmed a deep-seated reliance on printed materials due to the perceived unreliability of online databases. This "traditionalism" is likely a consequence of the local environment; as Olajide and Adio (2017) discovered at FUYOYE, erratic power and inadequate infrastructure serve as primary deterrents to digital engagement. Conversely, international comparisons by Stephens (2011) demonstrate that the infusion of Web 2.0 services is what typically shifts engagement from physical to digital effectiveness, a technological leap currently missing in the EKSU context.

Furthermore, the identification of specific section usage patterns, where the readers' section dominates while reference and serials remain underutilized, offers a novel contribution to Nigerian library research. Finally, the respondents' expectations for physical comfort, relaxation, and friendly staff attitudes expand upon the work of Oyedun (2011). While previous studies focused on physical deterrents like noise and ventilation, these findings highlight that service policies and interpersonal relationships are equally vital. As Uluocha (2015) emphasizes, for law

libraries to foster research productivity, they must move beyond mere resource provision and invest in the continuous digital literacy training and modern infrastructure required to confirm the high expectations of 21st-century legal researchers.

Conclusion

In conclusion, this study evaluated the utilisation patterns of information resources and services at the Ekiti State University Law Library, revealing a significant inclination toward traditional print media over electronic alternatives. A critical finding is the underutilisation of newspapers, periodicals, and reference materials; these are indispensable assets for real-time legal research that remains under-exploited by the student population. This disparity underscores an urgent mandate for law librarians to spearhead aggressive awareness campaigns and strategic literacy programmes to elevate current engagement levels. Furthermore, the library must prioritize the implementation of 21st-century service policies and innovative digital offerings to foster user satisfaction. Beyond infrastructure, institutional focus should be directed toward professional development training, emphasizing a cordial and mutually respectful relationship between staff and students to create an environment conducive to maximum resource patronage.

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