



ASSESSMENT OF THE USE OF MOYS CLASSIFICATION SCHEME IN SELECTED JUDICIARY LIBRARIES IN KWARA STATE, NIGERIA

¹ Abdussalam, Titilola Aminat Bayero (Ph.D., CLN); ² Ibrahim, Olarewaju Yahaya; ³ Alabi, Raliat (PhD, CLN) and ⁴ Akinlade, Oladimeji Abdulraqueeb

¹ Principal Librarian, Readers' Services Division, University Library, University of Ilorin. E-mail: abdussalam.tab@unilorin.edu.ng +2347037543349

² Law Librarian, University Library, University of Ilorin. E-mail: yahaya.io@unilorin.edu.ng +2348032251418

³ Principal Librarian, Fountain University Oshogbo, Osun State. E-mail: raliatbola@gmail.com +2349155113801

⁴ Graduated Student, Department of Library and Information Science, University of Ilorin. E-mail: akinladedimeji@gmail.com +2347030952838

Abstract

Judicial libraries are collections of books managed by librarians, established and organized to facilitate the learning, research and practice of law (American Bar Association, 2021). Moys Classification Scheme (MCS) was built from the existing Library of Congress Classification Scheme for law; main class K is the most acceptable classification scheme for organizing law resources. However, due to a lack of knowledge of Moys application by many librarians, the organisation of law collection becomes difficult which might be attributed to the late adoption of MCS (Godwin & Adepoju 2019). Based on the above, this study tends to examine the adequate use of Moys classification by librarians and how effective the scheme classifies collections in judicial libraries in Kwara State. This study adopts quantitative research, using a survey research design. The study population includes forty-seven (47) library staff in Kwara state judiciary libraries. A total enumerative sampling technique was used. The research instrument employed was questionnaires. The collected data was analyzed using the descriptive method of data analysis of simple percentage, table and frequency. The finding of the study is that judiciary librarians know how to use Moys classification scheme among others. The study concluded that little or no knowledge of Moys classification from library school makes it difficult for them to comprehend some judicial terminology when classifying. Recommendations were also made.

Introduction

A Judicial library is a library set up to provide legal information resources to assist judicial officers, other members of the court and their clients such as law scholars and students in academic institutions and other law officers in ministries, police stations, prison staff and members of the public who are seeking information related to law. A Judicial library is an organized collection of information sources to meet the needs of

the legal profession and legal information needs of the members of the public (Gusau, 2017). Judicial libraries can be found in different courts such as The Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, High Courts and Sharia Courts of different states. Judicial libraries were known to be the first library to housed legal collections in Nigeria as far back as 1909 by the then Lagos High Court and the Ministry of Justice. Therefore, the importance of judicial libraries cannot be overemphasized because the information



resources found in law libraries are stretching back for long centuries, of men's thoughts and endeavours in the way of justice. (Alabi, 2018).

As a special library, the judicial library has clients who seek specialized information and as such, should provide adequate services and relevant collections in formats that satisfy the legal information needs of its clients. A judicial library is more than a collection of books managed by librarians, it is a collection built and organized with a purpose, to facilitate the learning, research and practice of law (American Bar Association, 2011). Historically, the common phrase used to describe the judicial library is the laboratory of the court house. The judicial library has always been a core part of the court with the primary mission to serve the legal research needs of lawyers, their clients, law teachers and students. Lawyers spend more time in the libraries to research a similar case they are dealing with in order for them to be able to handle the case to a maximum expectation and better serve their clients; this shows how important judicial libraries are to users (Dada, 2017).

There must be preceding organization of the acquired information sources in order to provide access to them when they are needed by the users. The processes involved in organizing the resources of a law library are called classification. Library classification is the process of organizing library materials according to their subject using a system of coding (Jegade, 2017). In order to ensure adequate service delivery of resources in judicial libraries, organization of these resources are important, generally, law resources are divided into two main parts, the primary sources of law which are laws made by the parliament and pronouncements from courts and the secondary sources are supplements to the primary sources of law, they are textbooks on law, legal reference resources and indexes to legal materials. (Alabi, 2018). In

the 19th and 20th centuries, it was not uncommon to find large law collections of 100,000 volumes or more to be completely uncatalogued, and the entire bibliographic record carried in the head of the librarian. Collections were often organized alphabetically by author, which caused problems when authors changed, a relatively frequent occurrence in legal publishing. Abridgments, digests and indexes of law reports were frequently initiated by a compiler who in the course of the years was succeeded by other compilers, while the continuous work itself became known by a non-title popular. Elizabeth Moys classification scheme was introduced in 1968 by Elizabeth Moys a British woman who was a librarian at the University of Lagos, Nigeria. "No shelf arrangement can fully bring out all aspects of all the books; however, good classification scheme used brings the individual book in appropriate place on the shelves" (Macdowall, 2022). The most acceptable classification scheme for law resources is Moys classification scheme, it is a one volume orange book which classifies law resources based on subject area and jurisdiction of the resources.

Godwin and Adepoju (2019) posited that the classification scheme for law libraries collections arrived late in librarianship when compared with other subject's collections, and this was attributed to the fact that law libraries collections were initially limited, and the alphabetical arrangement sorted the purpose of the law librarians. However, in the recent time, the Moys classification scheme has been adopted to classify judicial library collections; this is as a result of the fact that Elizabeth Moys Classification Scheme (EMCS) is the classification scheme that recognizes the peculiarity of the nature of the law collection (Olayinka, 2017). This is because other schemes treat legal publications from subject perspectives; Moys organizes law collections by their



nature and Jurisdiction that is primary sources, secondary sources, and law reference and law journals and this approach facilitates easy access to law and legal publications of a country needed by the users (Amusa & Iyoro, 2020). Gusau (2017) stated that one of the advantages of Moys scheme as a specialized classification scheme is that it enables association building among law libraries. Against this background this study examined assessment of the use of Moys classification scheme in selected judiciary libraries in Kwara state, Nigeria

Statement of the Problem

Many of the librarians that work in law libraries do not really have a grasp of the technicalities of Moys application to law materials, which might be attributed to the late adoption of Moys classification scheme in classifying judicial library collections as stated by (Godwin & Adepoju 2019). It becomes very difficult to organize law collection for ease of retrieval if there is lack of knowledge of Moys application and this may be as a result that most librarian are more conversant with the common classification scheme and apparently learn the use of Moys classification on the job, which might hinder the effective use of the scheme.

Furthermore, Tuyo (2019) stated that Moys classification scheme is built on the foundation of Library of Congress Classification Scheme for law; main class K. Therefore, it was the class K of Library of Congress Classification that Elizabeth Moys expanded to form Moys classification scheme for law books, which was then an in-house classification to meet the excess diversity of law books. The foundation of Moys scheme prompted the curiosity to examine the workability and effectiveness of Moys scheme in the standardization of the subject of the law collection. Based on the above, this study tends to examine the adequate use of Moys classification by the librarian and how

effective the scheme classifies the judicial collections in judicial libraries in Kwara State for easy retrieval

Research Questions

The following questions will guide the conduct of the study

- i. What is law librarian's knowledge on the use of Moys classification scheme?
- ii. How effective is Moys classification scheme in classifying judicial library collections?
- iii. To what extent is Moys classification scheme easy to use? And
- iv. What are the challenges encountered in using Moys classification scheme?

Literature Review

Overview of Moys Classification Scheme

The scheme was built on existing Classification Schemes, Library of Congress Classification Scheme and Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme to express the unique characters of law collections and their categories, unlike other classification tools that pay attention primarily to the subject during classification, Moys considers the jurisdiction (Eyitayo, 2018) and a very manageable classification scheme, it only covers one subject area which is law. The division of the Moys scheme is stated below according to Nwosu, et al. (2017):

Synopsis; provides a very useful overview of how to use the scheme. It is useful as a guide on how to classify legal information.

Schedules: The schedule contains the list of all the main classes and subclasses of the scheme with their corresponding notation: the notation is a sign or symbol in a fixed order representing disciplines, and subjects listed in the schedule.

Tables: used to build numbers, Index of jurisdictions; gives the classification numbers for particular countries and the cutter numbers for countries when dividing by jurisdiction A-Z. The scheme also provides in its preliminary pages how



cutter numbers are to be constructed. Thesaurus is an alphabetical list of subjects which provides quick access to the schedule. Amusa and Iyoro (2020)

K Journals and reference books 340.01-9
KA Jurisprudence
KB General and comparative law 340.1
KC International Law 341
KD Religious Legal Systems 342
KE Ancient and Medieval Law 343
Modem national legal systems
Common Law
Primary materials 344
KF British Isles
KG Canada, US, West Indies
KH Australia, New Zealand

Challenges in the Usage of Moys Classification Scheme

There are challenges militating against the use of Moys Classification Scheme in judicial libraries. Okoye (2020) observed in his research that Moys classification has some flaws regarding the classification of the legal materials which include an incomplete Moys scheme in regard to the subject of law. Some law subjects are yet to be found in the tool and this condition requires the classifier to classify such subjects under the general term. Also, notations with hierarchy are omitted when classifying under their own country and for non-legal materials. This results in complexity in the adoption of the scheme.

Inadequate classification skills in classifying law resources are also a challenge. Levor (2016) opined that to apply a classification system to the physical arrangement of materials in the judicial library, highly skilled, familiar with law terminology and specialized library professionals are needed. The knowledge of the way the law is produced is an absolute necessity for technical services law librarians; unfortunately, most librarians

stated the structure of Moys Classification Scheme of the 5th edition (2013): General and non-national legal system

Treatises
KL General 345
KM Public Law 346
KN Private Law 347
Other modern legal systems
KP Own country (Optional alternative)
KR Africa 349.6
KS Latin America 349.8
KT Asia and Pacific 349.5
KW European Communities 349.4
Optional alternative
KZ Non-legal subjects

are trained in general librarianship and have little or no training on the handling of legal materials, which has resulted in inadequate use of Moys scheme in classifying legal information resources.

Raju (2019) observed that subject discipline is becoming more important, especially in professional fields such as law where library and information professionals need to develop or acquire skills and knowledge unique to that field, he observed in his study that most librarians working in law library lack adequate knowledge in law; as such found it difficult to relate with legal terminology to properly label the legal information materials in their specific subject area.

Inadequate work experience in a judicial library is another challenge. Jegede (2020) posited that experience can be a good substitute for having a subject degree stating that some professionally trained librarians with or without law training who worked in a law library for some period of years with devotion and a sense of duty, performed effective law librarian duties. Modesta and Dina (2019) found most librarians employed to a judicial law library have no prior work experience in a law library, which makes it difficult to adjust to



the classification scheme used in the law library.

Furthermore, Manaf, Nadzar and Ibrahim's (2019) study revealed that the cataloguers encountered various problems with Moys as a result of a lack of training to adequately prepare them for Moys classification. This study further shows that most of the law librarians got to know the Moys on the job and not from their various institutions of learning. As such, their ineffective the use of Moys scheme is attributed to lack of awareness and training.

Research Method

This study adopts quantitative research, in which a descriptive/survey research design is adopted. The study population includes forty-seven (47) library staff in judiciary libraries in Kwara state, Nigeria. Total enumerative sampling technique was used as the population size is small. The study adopts questionnaires as a research instrument to gather information from the population. The questionnaire was divided into five sections to elicit response from respondents. The collected data was analysis using descriptive method of data analysis of simple percentage, table and frequency.

Results and discussion of findings

Table 1: Study population of library staff in Judiciary Libraries in Kwara State

S/N	Judiciary Libraries in Kwara State	Professionals	Para-Professionals	Total
1	Federal High Court	4	6	10
2	Ghailb Chambers	2	4	6
3	Sharia Court	3	3	6
4	Kwara State High Court Ilorin	5	7	12
5	Kwara State High Court Omu-Aran	2	4	6
6	Court of Appeal Ilorin	3	4	7
	Total	47		

Source: Registry from each of the library (2023)

Data Presentation and Analysis

This section presents the analysis of research variables ranging from the demographic characteristics of the respondents. A questionnaire was designed to elicit the necessary information from Professionals (Librarians) and paraprofessionals (Library Assistants, Library Officers) in judiciary libraries in Kwara State. It covers the descriptive analysis of the data, the research question

and the discussion of the findings. Forty-seven (47) copies of the questionnaire were administered to the respondents out of which forty-seven (47) were returned. In the course of inputting the data into SPSS, seven were found to be invalid for analysis. Thus, the total number of valid returned questionnaires is 40, resulting in an approximate value of 85.1% response rate. Results are presented in tables using frequency and percentages.

RQ1: What is law librarian’s knowledge on the use of Moys classification scheme?



Table 2: Frequency and percentage scores of knowledge of law librarians on the use of Moy’s classification scheme

S/N	Items	SA	A	D	SD
		Frequency/%	Frequency/%	Frequency/%	Frequency/%
1	I have enough practical knowledge on Moys classification from library school.	3(7.5)	2(5.0)	29(72.5)	6(15.0)
2	I can assign accurate Call Number using Moys classification.	15(37.5)	8(20.0)	7(17.5)	10(25.0)
3	My years of experience made me have great knowledge to use Moys classification.	25(62.5)	10(25.0)	4(10.0)	1(2.5)
4	Subject heading thought accurately matches the subject heading listed in Moys classification.	5(12.5)	3(7.5)	20(50.0)	12(30.0)
5	I am well familiar with the Moys structure and great knowledge in using it.	7(17.5)	8(20.0)	20(50.0)	5(12.5)
6	I have a great knowledge of Moys hierarchical notations.	20(50.0)	10(25.0)	8(20.0)	2(5.0)

Source: Field survey, 2023

Table 2 above showed knowledge of law librarians on the use of Moy’s classification scheme. It revealed that the judiciary librarian agreed to have knowledge on Moys hierarchical notations, knowledge on assigning accurate call number using Moys classification and through years of experience they have great knowledge to use Moys classification.

Q2: How effective is Moys classification scheme in classifying judicial library collections?

Table 3: Frequency and percentage scores of how effective is Moy’s classification scheme

S/N	Items	SA	A	D	SD
		Frequency/%	Frequency/%	Frequency/%	Frequency/%
1	Moys classification scheme creates an avenue for inclusion of more law subjects.	15(37.5)	14(35.0)	6(15.0)	5(12.5)
2	Moys classification creates easier identification of materials.	15(37.5)	6(15.0)	10(25.0)	9(22.5)
3	Moys Classification shows differences in materials of varied	30(75.0)	5(12.5)	4(10.0)	1(2.5)



4	jurisdictions. Moys Classification saves the stress of classifying judicial materials.	24(60.0)	6(15.0)	7(17.5)	3(7.5)
5	Moys Classification easy retrieval of materials from a collection.	11(27.5)	10(25.0)	18(45.0)	1(2.5)
6	Moys Classification brings together law materials of similar subject and jurisdiction.	28(70.0)	2(5.0)	6(15.0)	4(10.0)
7	Moys Classification easily directs the reader to the location of required law material.	18(45.0)	1(2.5)	19(47.5)	2(5.0)

Source: Field survey, 2023

Table 4 above showed how effective is Moy’s classification scheme, majority of the respondents 30(75.0%) strongly agreed that “Moys classification shows differences in materials of varied jurisdictions”, 28(70.0%) strongly agreed that “Moys classification brings together law materials of similar subject and jurisdiction”, 24(60.0%) strongly agreed that “Moys classification saves the stress of classifying judicial materials”. More so, 15(37.5%) also strongly agreed that “Moys classification creates easier identification of materials” and “Moys classification scheme creates avenue for inclusion of more law

subjects” respectively. However, 18(45.0%) disagreed that “Moys classification easy retrieval of materials from a collection” and 19(47.5%) also disagreed that “Moys classification easily directs the reader to the location of required law material”. This means that Moy’s classification scheme is effective because: Moys classification shows differences in materials of varied jurisdictions, Moys classification brings together law materials of similar subject and jurisdiction, Moys classification saves the stress of classifying judicial materials and Moys classification creates easier identification of materials.

RQ 3: To what extent is Moy’s classification scheme easy to use?



Table 4.4: Frequency and percentages scores of extent Moy’s classification scheme is easy to use

S/N	Items	SA	A	D	SD
		Frequency/%	Frequency/%	Frequency/%	Frequency/%
1	Provision of well granularity level for each judiciary materials give better understanding and ease use of Moys classification.	6(15.0)	3(7.5)	24(60.0)	7(17.5)
2	Compatibility of Moys scheme with subject thought made it easy to use.	20(50.0)	8(20.0)	8(20.0)	4(10.0)
3	Familiarity of Moys Classification scheme from other classification scheme made it easy to use.	21(52.5)	9(22.5)	6(15.0)	4(10.0)
4	Simple structure of Moys Classification on a singular scheme made classification of materials easy.	8(20.0)	23(57.5)	6(15.0)	3(7.5)
5	Simple grouping of subjects made the use of Moys classification easy.	11(27.5)	9(22.5)	10(25.0)	10(25.0)

Source: Field survey, 2023

Table 5 showed the extent Moy’s classification scheme is easy to use, majority of the respondents 23(57.5%) agreed to the statement that “Simple structure of Moys classification on a singular scheme made classification of materials easy”, 21(52.5%) strongly agreed to the statement that “Familiarity of Moys classification scheme from other classification scheme made it easy to use”, while 20(50.0%) strongly agreed that “Compatibility of Moys scheme with subject thought made it easy to use” and 11(27.5%) strongly agreed that “Simple grouping of subject made the use of Moys classification easy”.

However, 24(60.0%) disagreed that the Moys classification scheme is easy to use include: Simple structure on a singular scheme, familiarity of Moys classification scheme from other classification scheme made it easy to use, compatibility of Moys scheme with subject thought made it easy to use and simple grouping of subject made the use of Moys classification.



RQ 4: What are the challenges encountered in using Moy’s classification scheme?

Table 4.5: Frequency and percentages scores of challenges encountered in using Moy’s classification scheme

S/N	Items	SA	A	D	SD
	Items	Frequency/%	Frequency/ %	Frequenc y/%	Frequency/%
1	Little or no knowledge of Moys classification from library school.	25(62.5)	4(10.0)	9(22.5)	2(5.0)
2	Ambiguity of Moys scheme.	8(20.0)	1(2.5)	28(70.0)	3(7.5)
3	Incomplete with regard to some subject of law.	8(20.0)	2(5.0)	26(65.0)	4(10.0)
4	Lack of law knowledge makes it difficult to comprehend some judicial terminology when classifying.	30(75.0)	4(10.0)	5(12.5)	1(2.5)
5	Unavailability of update Moys classification scheme.	33(82.5)	7(17.5)	20(50.0)	10(25.0)
6	Poor mentorship from an experienced judicial librarian.	3(7.5)	2(5.0)	5(12.5)	30(75.0)
7	Lack of early awareness of Moys classification.	28(70.0)	4(10.0)	5(12.5)	3(7.5)

Source: Field survey, 2023

Table 6 showed the challenges encounter in using Moy’s classification scheme, majority of the respondents 33(82.5%) strongly agreed to unavailability of update on Moys classification scheme, 30(75.0%) strongly agreed to lack of law knowledge makes it difficult to comprehend some judicial terminology when classifying, 28(70.0%) strongly agreed to lack of early awareness of Moys classification, more so, 25(62.5%) also strongly agreed to little or no knowledge of Moys classification from library school. This implies that the challenges encounter in using Moy’s classification scheme include: unavailability of update Moys classification scheme, lack of law

knowledge makes it difficult to comprehend some judicial terminology when classifying, lack of early awareness of Moys classification and little or no knowledge of Moys classification from library school.

Discussion

The findings of the study showed that the judiciary librarian agreed to have knowledge on Moys hierarchical notations, knowledge on assigning accurate call numbers using Moys classification and through years of experience they have great knowledge on how to use Moys classification scheme. This finding agrees with Ogbeide (2017) that law librarianship in Nigeria is as old as the legal profession



and the oldest judicial libraries are those of the Lagos High Court and Federal Ministry of Justice and dated as far back as 1909, and the librarians use Moy's classification scheme. The study also agrees with Tuyo (2019) that law libraries contained cupboards and a few bookshelves in which legal reference books, local cyclostyled courts decisions of both the West African Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court were arranged using Moy's classification scheme.

Conclusion

This study established that Moys classification judiciary libraries in Kwara state have knowledge about the scheme and this shows as many judiciary librarians make use of the scheme to deliver effective services to their users. The study also concluded that unavailability of updated Moys classification scheme, lack of law knowledge, lack of early awareness of Moys classification and little or no knowledge of Moys classification from library school makes it difficult to comprehend some judicial terminology when classifying.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, it is recommended that; the parent institution and the librarians should:

1. Ensure that Moys classification scheme is widely use to organize legal information resource;
2. Encourage the law librarians to understand the impact and effectiveness of Moys classification scheme.
3. make sure that law librarians acquire knowledge on the structure of Moys classification scheme.
4. Create awareness on Moys classification scheme, find a way to update Moys classification scheme and be used to some judiciary terminologies.

References

- Adedibu, S. O. (2016). The glorious uncertainty of law librarianship. *Law Library Journal*, 57(1), 5-10.
- Akinwunmi, O.S., Stella, E. & Bana, C. (2018). The Use of MOYS Scheme in Classification of Periodicals and other Legal Materials in Law Libraries: A Practical Approach. *Journal of Applied Information Science and Technology*, 3(1), 11-17.
- Alabi R. (2018). The Unique Role of Law Library in the Training of Legal Practitioners in Nigeria. *The International Journal of Business Management and Technology*, 21-26.
- Amusa, O I & Iyoro, A. O. (2020). Appraisal of classification schemes and their effectiveness in organizing law collections in Nigerian law faculties. *Library Philosophy and practice*, 2(1), 100-115.
- Anaeme, F. (2018). *Standards for Nigerian Law Libraries*. Enugu: Immaculate publication Ltd.
- Anaeme, F. O. & Anyaeg, B.U. (2017). *Law Library Resources for Legal Education and Research*. Ibadan: Heinemann.
- Bin-Lucchi, A. (2020). Frederick Hicks's strategic vision for law librarianship. *Law Library Journal*, 3(1), 367-379.
- Cohen, A. (2019). A cataloguing quality audit tool. *Library and Information Research News*, 1(2), 26-37.
- Dada, T. (2017). *Law Librarianship and Legal Research in the Digital Age*. Lagos: NIALS.
- Godwin L.S. & Adepoju A.A. (2019) Use of the Elizabeth Moys Classification Scheme for Legal Materials in the Law Libraries in Nigeria. *Library Philosophy and Practice*.



- Godwin, L. S. & Adepoju, A. A. (2019). Use of Elizabeth Moys Classification Scheme in the Management of Law Collections in Nigeria. *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*, 99-105.
- Gusau, I. B. (2017). Law Library in the 21st Century: The Need for Reform. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 99-110.
- Iyabo, M. (2019). Trends in Library and Information Science Research in Africa. *Journal of Library and Archival*. 29(1), 50-62.
- Jedge, O. (2017). Law Libraries Introduction to the Moys Classification Scheme. National Workshop on Technical Services in. *Malaysian Journal for Library and information science*, 4(2), 35-47.
- John-Okeke, R. (2018). Academic Journals Bibliographic networking and law libraries in Nigeria. *International Journal of Library and Information Science*, 5(1), 8-13.
- Kotso, J. (2017). The Role of Court Library Services in Administration of Justice in Nigeria. *The National workshops for the Judicial Librarians*. 34-40.
- Macdowall F. (2022) Classification in Law Libraries and the future of Moys Classification Scheme. *Journal of Australian Law Librarian*. 30 (3), 32-40
- Malami, E. (2012). *The Nigerian legal method. 2nd ed.*, Ikeja: Princeton Publishing Company.
- Moys, E. (2013). *Moys Classification and thesaurus for Legal Materials*. London: Harper Collins Publisher.
- Nwalo, K. (2016). The Role of Classification Scheme in consortium Building. *Cataloguing, Classification and Indexing*, (p. 16). Abeokuta: University Press.
- Nwosu, M C, Tuyo, O & Aniche, C N. (2017). Imperatives of classifying legal materials using Moys classification scheme in Nigerian law libraries. *Journal of Information and knowledge management*, 5(2), 75-80.
- Okoye, N.-J. C. (2020). Adoption of Moys Classification and Thesaurus (MCT) for Legal Materials: A Survey of Federal University Law Libraries in South East Nigeria. *Cataloging & Classification Quarterly*. 3(1), 90-105.
- Olayinka, W. (2020). Law librarians' obligations to Law Library. *Law Library Journal*. 5(3) 50-55.
- Tuyo, O. (2019). Use of Moys classification scheme in classification of law materials. *Journal of Applied Information Science and Technology*, 5(3), 10-16.
- Uloko, G. (2017). Sustainable Collection Development in Nigeria Law Libraries. Problems and Prospects in the 21st century in legal Information and Development in the 21st century. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 62-69.