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UTILIZATION OF ELECTRONIC INFORMATION RESOURCES ON RESEARCH PRODUCTIVITY OF STAFF AND STUDENTS OF FACULTY OF LAW, GODFREY OKOYE UNIVERSITY ENUGU, NIGERIA

BY

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Abstract

Purpose: *The objective of this study was to assess the use of Electronic Information Resources (EIRs) and their influence on the academic staff and law students' research productivity in Godfrey Okoye University, Enugu, Nigeria.*

Design/Methodology/Approach: *The study was conducted using descriptive survey design. The target population consisted of 124 respondents, which included 19 academic staff and 105 law students (400l and 500l), and total enumeration sampling technique was employed because of the small size of the population. A structured four point Likert scale questionnaire was used for data collection and descriptive statistics was used for analysis of data, which were presented in terms of mean and standard deviation.*

Findings: *It was found that all the EIRs (LawPavilion, LexisNexis, NWLR Online, Open Access databases and Institutional Repository), are fully available and accessed to a high level. Moreover, the use of EIR showed that there was a significant positive influence on research productivity, specifically in increasing the volume of papers, the depth of legal arguments, and the efficiency of time spent searching.*

Implication: *These findings affirm that electronic information resources play required and important role as catalysts in modern legal scholarship. The universities should responsibly invest time and resources in their databases, power systems, and digital literacy training programmes on an ongoing basis to remain competitive academically on a global scale.*

Originality/Value: *This paper is empirical and has established the direct relationship between the use of specialized legal databases and research productivity in the context of a private university in Southeast Nigeria and has given a model approach to the development of institutional digital library.*

Keywords: *Electronic Information Resources, Research Productivity, Law, University, Academic Staff.*

Introduction

The introduction of digital renaissance in this 21st century, has really transformed the way information is generated, stored and retrieved. The traditional library which was once well defined by rows of dusty shelves and the scent of outdated papers in the academic environment, has now advanced into a lively, hybrid setting. However, Electronic Information Resources (EIRs) is the major reason for this transformation which comprise digital databases, e-journals, e-books, and institution repositories. According to Kehinde and Folorunsho as stated in Omidiji (2024), "Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is mainly the attribute for progress in the 21st century, basically reshaping the landscape of intellectual

communication. Thus, the enhancement of the digitization of knowledge and data is technological evolution, which is providing more streamlined and precise mechanisms for the organization, storage, and retrieval of information." Akpojotor (2017) asserts that the main aim of promoting electronic resources focuses on analyzing how users select and utilize these tools. He further suggests that the pillar of successful learning programmes is the institutional commitment because without an enabling environment provided by the university, students and staff cannot fully have access to e-resources to enhance their academic output. Idakwo (2022) affirms that the development of any nation and the welfare of its people totally depend on the quality of its research. By serving as instruments of growth, universities play a transformative role in various sectors, promoting development on a global scale. This is particularly true in Nigeria, where the majority of scholarly output originates within the university framework. Methodologically, research is a critical and analytical process characterized by its rigorous, verifiable, and empirical nature designed to interpret information and provide evidence-based answers.

However, Law is the most critical field that requires currency and accuracy of information. Information intensity has to do with the legal profession, a sole judicial precedence or a minor adjustment to a statute can alter the outcome of a case or the direction of legal scholarship. Conventionally, legal research involves lengthy hours of manual referencing through Law Reports and Gazettes. Thus, initiation of legal EIRs such as Law Pavilion, nwlronline, HeinOnline, Legalpedia, LexisNexis and Westlaw have transformed this process. However, with the help of these tools mentioned above, there is in-depth searches of many cases in seconds, currency of Supreme Court and Court of Appeal judgments, and the ability to conduct research from anywhere. Oberhiri-Orumah and Funom (2025) observe that the digital transformation of academic libraries and scholarly approaches represents an essential standard shift in contemporary higher education. Electronic Information Resources (EIRs) mediated through digital interfaces which have fundamentally redefined the mechanism of knowledge discovery and engagement. As observed by Frankor and Akussah cited by Ani et al. (2014), academic staff in Nigerian universities have really struggled with an information discrepancy that hampers scholarly decision-making. While the trajectory is clearly towards an electronic information environment, the technological infrastructure to support this shift is often

said to be lacking in Nigeria. Therefore, although the use of ICT offers great promise for the revolution in research, the infrastructure in local universities is still far behind international standards.

However, the main purpose of academic achievement is a productive research and this is usually measured by the number and quality of publications, contributions to the body of knowledge and quickness of information synthesis. For the lawyers and law students, it is not just about the quantity, it is about the quality of the authorities cited and also about the depth of legal analysis. Godfrey Okoye University Enugu has positioned itself as a 21st century ICT driven institution. Thus, the law Library of the university is well equipped with state of the art facilities including an e-library with over 100+ computers and also subscriptions to legal databases such as nwlronline, LexisNexis and Law Pavilion. However, the effectiveness of these resources is tied to their usage in spite of the investments. Though the provision of the digital tools has been made by GOUNI, the extent to which these resources are utilized and actually translated into research productivity still remains a subject of investigation. Is there an underutilization problem that impedes the potential output of its scholars or the Law Library is a bustling hub of digital innovation? This study hence, seeks to evaluate the relationship between the utilization of EIRs and the research productivity of the academic community within the Law Faculty of Godfrey Okoye University, Enugu.

Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study was to assess the utilization of electronic information resources on research productivity of staff and students of faculty of law, Godfrey Okoye University Enugu, Nigeria. The specific objectives include;

i. To identify the types of Electronic Information Resources available to law students and faculty members in the GOUNI Law Library.
ii. To determine the extent of utilization of these electronic resources by the library users.
iii. To ascertain the influence of EIRs on research productivity in the GOUNI Law Library.

Review of Related Literature

Electronic Information Resources (EIRs)

Electronic Information Resources (EIRs) signify a standard shift in legal documentation. The observation made by Aina (2014), shows that EIRs are systems where information is stored electronically

and made accessible through computer networks and electronic systems. Some of the electronic resources include OPAC, CD-ROMs, Online- Databases, E-journals E-books, Internet resources etc. Conversely, in the legal circle, Palfrey (2010) emphasizes on the legal scholarship and education which are becoming progressively interdisciplinary in this 21st century, and law librarians are vital players in supporting this move toward interdisciplinary research and teaching. The researcher further stated that there is availability of legal information in a growing number of digital formats, which is moving beyond traditional law reports to embrace dynamic databases. Amusa and Antimo (2016) stated that electronic legal information resources are legal documents that require computer to be accessed and also applicable with law which include; CD-ROMs on law, electronic databases, and those available freely on the Internet. The researcher identified the primary legal Electronic Information Resources (EIRs) as statutes and law reports available via platforms like LexisNexis**,** Westlaw**,** HeinOnline etc.

Utilization of EIRs in Nigerian Law Libraries

Utilization of electronic information resources has been basically the watchword of universities in Nigeria, both for the students and the researchers. There is a need for effective utilization of Electronic Information Resources (EIRs) in the support of legal studies, research, and practice in Nigerian law libraries. The resources include e-laws reports, legal database, e-journal, legislation, e-case law, and institutional digital collection. EIRs help the law students, lecturers, researchers, and practitioners to access up-to-date and past legal materials faster than they can when using printed collections alone. Amusa and Atinmo (2016) established that electronic legal resources enables access to legal information and reduces the over-reliance on printed information sources, but their research also showed low availability, lack of training, few computer workstations, and little local content as the key challenges. Omole, Oketunji, and Adeoye, (2026) findings also show that Nigerian law students use some specific electronic legal resources selectively including Nigeria Weekly Law Reports and LawPavilion, even though overall use is still poor. Also, Fabunmi (2017) as cited by Alkhafaji and Samea (2023) opines that among the financial strain of a recessed economy and subsequent library budget, the Electronic Information Resources (EIRs) availability has become a precarious issue. The study shows that in spite of these economic hurdles, students regularly utilize EIRs for their coursework, reporting a

positive relationship between digital resource uses and learning outcomes.

However, the university library in Godfrey Okoye University has prematurously championed the access to digital library, and made the announcement of institutional subscriptions to Nigerian Weekly Law Reports (NWLR) Online and Law pavilion to improve the professional experience of the law faculty (Iwu-James, 2024). Thus, Amusa and Antimo (2016) find that the usage of EIRs is not consistent every day as it tends to increase during the accreditation period.

Effect on Research Productivity

Research Productivity in a law library context is the productivity of legal academics, students and practitioners creating high quality legal analysis, publications and case research. Electronic Information Resources (EIRs) act as the vital catalyst to increase productivity in academic research activities, whereby the process by which lawyers analyze information and construct arguments is transformed (Oberhiri-Orumah & Funom, 2025). This may involve articles in scholarly journals, books chapters, and the examination of original evidence and supervision of postgraduate students through dissertations. Research activity also comprises obtaining research grants, working as an editor or reviewer in journals, gaining patents and writing books/monographies or contributing to public discussions. One typical approach to measuring this productivity is via the count of publications distributed across various academic sources, especially with research output in developing countries. Electronic Information Resources (EIRs) have greatly influenced the productivity of research through better access to scholarly information that is up-to-date, varied, and reliable. In Nigerian universities, EIRs include electronic journals, electronic databases, e-books, and institutional repositories that assist in literature search, evidence collection, citation, and the sharing of research results. Ani, Ngulube, and Onyancha (2015) noted a positive effect on the productivity of academic staff in some Nigerian universities through the accessibility and use of electronic resources. The same was indicated in their earlier empirical study that indicated a positive correlation between EIR accessibility and use and academic staff productivity especially in international publication (Ani, Ngulube, & Onyancha, 2014). In other words, some researchers pointed out that high awareness does not always lead to high productivity. Abramo and D'Angelo (2014) noted that Nigerian research productivity can remain low if the quality of the EIRs used is poor or if

researchers lack the skills to synthesize the information effectively.

Challenges to EIRs Utilization

Some scholars agree that while EIRs provide easy access to global legal knowledge, the use of EIRs is limited due to institutional, technical, and personal factors. Instead of considering the factors independently, empirical research highlights that the problems faced by users in using EIRs are systemic in nature within the university setting.

i. **Technical and Infrastructural Bottlenecks:** The deficiencies in infrastructure have been seen as the biggest obstacle cited by many researchers in developing countries. Adeleke and Nwalo (2017) found out that unreliable supply of electricity and insufficient IT equipment act as major barriers to the access of databases by post-graduate researchers. This is reinforced by Omidiji (2024) through his research where he noted that more than 70 percent of the respondents were affected by the poor internet connectivity and power failures in their research activities. In addition, Oberhiri-Orumah and Funom (2025) have revealed that one of the major socio-technical bottlenecks is the slow internet speed which acts as a technological barrier since it stops legal scholars from downloading full-text law reports and huge legal libraries. On the other hand, the study reveals that there are still major infrastructural challenges in the institutional libraries like unreliable internet access etc., which are still hampering their functioning. Therefore, it is suggested that the management of the university should be focused on critical infrastructure e.g. internet with reliable high bandwidth to improve the utilization of EIRs while providing adequate computer work stations in the EIRs (Olajide & Folasade, 2018)

ii. **Financial and Subscription Challenges:** Limited availability of funds at institutions usually hinders uninterrupted access to expensive legal databases. According to Fabunmi (2017, as cited in Alkhafaji & Samea, 2020), economic recessions and decreased budgets of libraries make it impossible to renew subscriptions to specialized information sources like LexisNexis and Westlaw. Financial instability results in inconsistent access to the databases, which causes scholars to use outdated print copies and open-access resources.

iii. **Access to Digital Resources and Skill Discrepancy:** Apart from physical infrastructure, one thing that academics

highlight is that access alone will not lead to proper usage if the users themselves do not possess sufficient skills. For example, Karunarathna (2014) found out that even though 93% of law students made use of digital resources, most of them lacked proficiency in making more complex searches by applying Boolean operators or searching through complicated legal indexing systems. To tackle the issue, Ugwu & Orsu (2017) identified that there was no proper orientation of the users nor were there any e-resources librarians. Lack of knowledge was also identified as a critical constraint to using EIRs by Karunarathna (2015). Concerning this availability and practical use gap, Ugwu and Orsu (2017) pointed out that employing competent and dedicated e-resources librarians could deliver the required professional counseling as well as technical assistance to optimize the usage of electronic resources.

Empirical Review

Omidiji (2024) examined academic use of electronic resources by undergraduates of University of Ibadan. Descriptive research design was used for the study and the total sample size was 231 undergraduate students of University of Ibadan. The Information that e-books and e-journals are becoming essential for current information dissemination is clear from the discovery. There is the use of the internet as a daily constant tool by more than 70% of respondents. However, despite their high level of connectedness the study discovered an issue that stemmed for poor infrastructure such as slow network and intermittent power. These results correspond with the problems commonly encountered in Nigerian tertiary institutions

Idakwo (2022) studied the utilization of library and information resources for research productivity in Nigerian universities. In debating the role of information resources on academic production, research is presented as a comprehensive, data-based investigation which depends on high-quality library collection. The research considers library resources globally; the books, periodicals and audio visual material necessary for academic excellence. The research identified significant usage barriers, including insufficient staff and little contact between lecturers and librarians in resource selection. Hence, the study suggests that a combination of strategies such as improvement in library funding, provision of research grants on non-rank basis and to ensure that librarians are

involved in promotional activities to increase patronage and usage.

Oberhiri- Orumah and Funom (2025) examined the Impact of Electronic Resources on Academic Research Productivity in Nigerian Universities: A Systematic Review of Empirical Evidence. Electronic Information Resources (EIRs) have rendered a seismic shift in the world of academics nowadays. The analysis of empirical data covering 2015 to 2025 were utilized by the research to find out the nexus between EIR engagement and research productivity in Nigeria universities. It was observed that the adoption of EIR is positively associated with research productivity, however, this relationship is frequently hindered by socio-technical bottlenecks like erratic electricity supply and inadequate bandwidth. Further the study highlights the gap between high user awareness and real productivity benefits. This implies a failure in the logic that equates access with output. As revealed by the research, the more encompassing strategy that connects magnets with job creation might learn a few tricks from Clean Line Energy Partners that began as an entrepreneurial venture with limited resources and is seeking to develop infrastructure for wind energy production.

Ani et al. (2015) evaluated perceived effect of accessibility and utilization of electronic resources on productivity of academic staff in selected Nigerian universities. Information access is important for effective research at universities. With electronic information sources, information can serve as platforms that help to facilitate research at universities. The current research seeks to examine the perceived effect of information resource accessibility and usage on research productivity in Nigerian universities. A quantitative research methodology was employed in the research while survey was used as research method. Self-reporting questionnaire was used to collect data for the research. From regression analysis, it was noted that there was a significant perceived effect of information resource accessibility and usage on research productivity in Nigerian universities. But there was no significant perceived effect of information resource accessibility and usage by discipline on research productivity in the survey. In the case of gender, it was observed that there was no significant perceived effect of information resource accessibility and usage by gender on research productivity. Considering the above observations, it is advised that proper development of digital libraries in Nigerian universities would help in solving the issues of accessibility and usage of electronic resources by the

academic faculty members in their research work. In addition to this, Nigerian universities should formulate a policy for the development of electronic resources to ensure proper and equal access and use of the electronic resources at the Nigerian universities. Policy for the sustainable digitization of relevant library resources should be developed for proper digital libraries.

Nwokike and Osisianwo (2020) surveyed "comparing the use of electronic information resources by lecturers in Babcock University and Tai Solarin University of Education in Ogun State, Nigeria". Electronic information resources (EIRs) now play a crucial role in meeting the academic and research needs of staff and students in Nigerian universities. This article investigated the use of these resources among 264 lecturers at Babcock University and Tai Solarin University of Education (TASUED) through a cross-sectional survey design. The results revealed that search engines were the most widely used EIRs in both institutions, with institutional repositories receiving least usage. There was also a significant overall difference in levels of usage between the two universities. Based on these findings the study suggests that awareness be raised and focused training be delivered to enhance lecturers' digital skills and encourage more effective use of available electronic resources.

Adeleke and Nwalo (2017) examined the availability, use and constraints to use of electronic information resources by postgraduates' students at the University of Ibadan. The study highlighted the importance of access to Electronic Information Resources (EIRs) for fostering innovation and supporting timely research in today's digital environment, especially among postgraduate students. Using a descriptive survey design, data were collected from 300 students across seven faculties and analyzed with descriptive statistics. The findings showed that while the internet was the most readily available and commonly used resource, the use of professional full-text databases was still quite limited. Unreliable electricity supply emerged as the major challenge, alongside technical issues such as poor search precision, inadequate IT skills, and slow computer systems. In response, the study recommends making EIR use compulsory in academic work, strengthening awareness programs, and urgently improving power infrastructure.

Omole et al. (2026) explored demographic factors, library service quality and use of electronic information resources by law students in Nigeria. The study was

conducted on demographic variables, library services quality and use of Electronic Information Resources (EIRs) among final year students of law in selected federal universities of South West Nigeria. The survey research design was used in the study involving total enumeration of 552 final year students of law in the Federal University of Oye-Ekiti, University of Ibadan and University of Lagos. Data were gathered through a questionnaire consisting of four subsections and Cronbach Alpha technique with demographic variables (α= 0.83), use of EIRs (α= 0.88) and library services quality (α= 0.71). Of the 552 distributed questionnaires, 92.2% of responses were received and were usable. Descriptive statistics like frequency, percentages, mean and standard deviations were used to analyse data. It was observed that most of the respondents were young adults, especially those within the age bracket of 26-35years (30.1%). EIR utilisation was found to be highest among Nigeria Weekly Law Report (80.7%), Law Pavilion (63.3%), and the library website (60.7%). However, -ROM (18.9) was the least used resource. Though some of the resources have a higher frequency of use, the frequency of EIR use in general was relatively low (x = 1.94), being lower than the criterion earn of 2.50. The same is true for the perception of library service quality (x = 1.24) which was slightly below the benchmark average of 2.46. It was found that even though final year law students of selected federal universities in South-West Nigeria are aware and make selective use of certain EIRs, overall EIR utilisation and perceived library service quality were below the desired standard.

Methodology

This study adopts a descriptive survey research design. The population of the study involves 124 participants which include 19 academic staff and 105 law students in the 400 and 500 levels. These respondents were chosen due to their active participation in research work and their use of electronic information resources. Census (total enumeration) sampling technique was adopted for this study. Data collection involves observation checklist and a structured questionnaire, the "EIR Utilization and Research Productivity Questionnaire" (EIRURPQ), designed on a four-point Likert scale. Data analysis employed was descriptive statistics, specifically mean scores and standard deviation, to answer research questions. A mean score of 2.50 or above will be interpreted as a positive effect on productivity and high extent of utilization.

Data Analysis

Research question one: What are the types of Electronic Information Resources available to law students and faculty members in the GOUNI Law Library

Table 1: Types of Electronic Information Resource(s) Available

S/N	Statement	A	NA
1.	Offline and Online Legal Databases (e.g., LawPavilion).	✓	-
2.	International Subscribed Databases (e.g., LexisNexis).	✓	-
3.	Electronic Law Reports and Journals (e.g., NWLR Online).	✓	-
4.	Open Access Legal Resources (e.g., Google Scholar)	✓	-
5.	Institutional Repository (Theses and Journals).	✓	-

Scale: A = Available; NA = Not Available

Based on the responses above, all the five categories of Electronic Information Resources (EIRs) are available at GOUNI Law Library.

Research question two: What are the extent of utilization of these electronic resources by the library users?

Table 2: Extent of Utilization of EIRs

S/N	Statement	HE	E	LE	VLE	F	$\bar{x}$	σ	R	D
1	Use of e-library databases for case law searches	50 200	58 174	12 24	4 4	402	3.24	0.76	2nd	HE
2	Use of internet facilities for electronic journals	47 188	60 180	11 22	6 6	396	3.19	0.79	3rd	HE
3	Use of LawPavilion/Legalpedia for assignments/research	45 180	52 156	15 30	12 12	378	3.05	0.94	5th	HE
4	Downloading e-books and statutes from the library's e-collections	42 168	62 186	16 32	4 4	390	3.15	0.76	4th	HE
5	Accessing international databases for research	51 204	57 171	16 32	3 3	410	3.31	0.64	1st	HE

The results reveal that all five Electronic Information Resources (EIRs) mean scores exceed the apparent decision benchmark of 2.50, which means that all items were rated as High Extent (HE). The researchers mean score is 3.31 with a standard deviation of 0.64 for accessing international databases for research, this is ranked as the highest

mean score. This means that the extent of use of international databases in research is greater than usual, as mentioned by the respondents. The standard deviation for this question was relatively low, as well, indicating that the responses were fairly grouped around the mean. Case law search of e-library databases was done in second place with a mean of 3.24 and standard deviation of 0.76. This indicates that users of e-library databases used them widely for case law research. The mean and standard deviation scores for access to electronic journals were 3.19 ± 0.79, ranking 3rd. This means that there is high level of use of internet facilities for accessing electronic journals. The mean time spent downloading e-books and statutes from the library's e-collections was 3.15 with a standard deviation of .76, which is ranked 4th. It means also that respondents used the electronic collections of the library to a large extent. Use of LawPavilion/Legalpedia for assignments/research was the most highly rated item with a mean score of 3.05 and a standard deviation of 0.94, the 5th most rated item. It was the lowest-scoring of the five items but the mean was still above the decision benchmark, suggesting that respondents still agreed that they used these legal information resources.

Research question three: What are the influence of EIRs on research productivity in the GOUNI Law Library?

Table 3: Influence of EIRs Utilization on Research Productivity

S/N	Statement	SA	A	D	SD	F	$\bar{x}$	σ	R	D
1	Increased number of papers	54 216	48 144	16 32	6 6	398	3.21	0.85	2nd	A
2	Enhanced quality and depth of arguments	43 164	64 192	14 28	3 3	387	3.19	0.73	3rd	A
3	Reduced time spent on physical searches	39 156	54 162	20 40	11 11	369	2.98	0.91	4th	A
4	Ability to cite international journals	46 184	63 189	12 24	3 3	400	3.23	0.72	1st	A
5	Effective collaboration with researchers	51 204	55 165	11 22	7 7	398	3.21	0.83	2nd	A

The means scores in Table 3 also indicate that all five statements had a mean score above 2.50, and all of the items had a decision of Agreed (A). The mean value of ability to cite international journals is 3.23 with standard deviation of 0.72, which is ranked 1st. This indicates that respondents felt access to and use of EIRs was especially useful for them to reference international journals for research. An

increase in the number of papers was ranked 2nd with a mean of 3.21 and a standard deviation of 0.85. This means that 100% of the respondents felt that the use of EIRs resulted in an increase in their research work or scientific production. Collaborating with researchers was also ranked 2nd with a mean of 3.21 and a standard deviation of 0.83. This implies that the use of EIR helped to enable collaboration between researchers. The mean score of 3.19 and standard deviation of 0.73 were ranked 3rd for enhanced quality and depth of arguments. This means that the respondents thought EIRs helped to enhance the depth and caliber of their argument in academic assignments. The lowest mean was for the reduced time spent on physical searches, with a mean of 2.98 and standard deviation of 0.91, which was ranked 4th. This was the least successful item but the mean is still above the decision benchmark, therefore, there is a consensus that the use of the EIR can help to save time when conducting a physical search.

Discussion of the Findings

Availability of EIRs: The findings show that electronic information resources such as e-journals, databases, institution repository, e-books, e-law reports, etc are all available and accessible in law library of Godfrey Okoye University, Enugu. However, the library currently subscribes to the following legal databases, LexisNexis, Law Pavilion, NWLROnline, ProQuest and other open sources that legal materials can be found.

Extent of Utilization of EIRs: The results show that the respondents generally used Electronic Information Resources sufficiently. The mean scores (3.05 to 3.31) indicate that all the mentioned EIRs were used to a significant degree. The utilization that was most prominent was access to international databases, and Law Pavilion/Legalpedia the least. This is in agreement with the findings of Omole et al. (2026) which indicated that the final year law students of selected federal universities in South-West Nigeria are aware and make selective use of certain EIRs. The study disagrees with the findings of Adeleke and Nwalo (2017) which indicated that the actual utilization of professional full-text databases remains low.

Influence of EIRs Utilization on Research Productivity: The results suggest that Electronic Information Resources have been widely used by the respondents and they believe that EIR positively influences their research productivity. The mean scores across all of the questions are consistently high indicating that respondents believe that

EIRs are useful for all of the listed purposes. The standard deviations (0.64 to 0.94) represent relatively moderate variability in respondents' ratings and thus reasonably high consistency in the ratings given. These findings are in line with previous work by Ani et al. (2015) where access to use of electronic resources contribute significantly to research output. The result is also in line with the report of Oberhiri-Orumah and Funom (2025) which EIRs adoption strongly depends on high levels of academic productivity.

Conclusion

The research concludes that Godfrey Okoye University Law Library is richly stocked with core Electronic Information Resources (EIRs) which includes local databases such as LawPavilion and nwlronline, international databases like LexisNexis, and the likes. Faculty and students have a demonstrable "High Extent" of the use of the digital resources, which has completely changed research behaviour. The integration of these resources has enabled a dramatic increase in research productivity including more published work, better quoted papers, and lesser time devoted for manual legal searches. Effectively, the transition from traditional print-only research to a digital-hybrid model has positioned GOU law scholars to compete more effectively in the global legal academic community.

Recommendations

To maintain and enhance the present productivity, the following suggestions are suggested:

1. Sustained Subscriptions and Diversification: The administration needs to ensure sustained subscriptions to high-quality international legal databases like Westlaw and LexisNexis and prevent their cancellation. The library must also look into advanced AI-powered legal analytics services so that the faculty can be well prepared when it comes to 21st century legal research.
2. Detailed Information Literacy Skills (Legal Research Skills): While there is good proficiency at a basic level, the library needs to organize "Advanced Legal Research Workshops" on a regular basis. Such workshops will include mastering of sophisticated search techniques, Boolean logic and proper use of reference management software like Zotero and Endnote.
3. Optimization of Infrastructure: To prevent technostress and research bottlenecks, it is crucial that the university invests in alternate power

options (solar energy / high capacity inverters) and high bandwidth.

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