University of Nebraska - Lincoln
DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln

Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal) | Libraries at University of Nebraska-Lincoln

11-1-2011

Information Communication Techonology (ICT) Use as a Predictor of Lawyers' Productivity

J.E. Owoeye
University of Lagos, owoeyeeddy@yahoo.com

Follow this and additional works at: http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac

Part of the Library and Information Science Commons

Owoeye, J.E., "Information Communication Techonology (ICT) Use as a Predictor of Lawyers' Productivity" (2011). *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. Paper 662.
http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/662

StatCounter.com RSS Add to Google

http://unllib.unl.edu/LPP/

***Library Philosophy and Practice* 2011**

ISSN 1522-0222

Information Communication Techonology (ICT) Use as a Predictor of Lawyers' Productivity

Jide Owoeye
Principal Librarian
Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies
Lagos, Nigeria

Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) is an umbrella term that includes all technologies for the manipulation and communication of information. The work of legal practitioners involves a high level of documentation and information processing, storage, and retrieval. The information intensiveness of a lawyer's responsibility is such that tools and technologies that would speed up the documentation, management and information handling are not only important but professionally necessary. The value of accuracy, correctness, completeness, relevance and timeliness are characteristics of information which ICT systems do generate to meet lawyer's information needs.

The role of lawyers in any society is essential. In the early days, before the coming of the Europeans, each community in Nigeria had its own system of rules and practices regulating human behaviour. These were undocumented but known to all. Penalties which ranged from ostracism, payment of fines, and community service with close monitoring. With the advent of colonial masters, the common law of England was introduced and customary law with some modifications was retained. It is the common law and customary law that have evoloved into the court systems that are the Nigerian legal system (Holdsworth, 1976, Omotola and Adeogun, 1987 and Gerbert, 1998).

The legal system is essential to maintain stability and order in the society. Lawyers in any civilized society settle fundamental human rights, disputes and clashes. A legal practitioner in Nigeria is a barrister as well as a solicitor whose primary duties are; advocacy, litigation, counseling, preparation of legal document, etc. A lawyer defends his client (s) in the court of law by applying the principles of law to the evidence available, by providing relevant facts. Lawyers enlighten the public of their constitutional rights and ensure that people are not deprived of their fundamental human rights such as freedom of association, speech, opinion, religion etc.

Ekundayo (1995) and Oyebode, (2005) pointed out that, the services of lawyers

are needed in almost all human endeavours such as banks, insurance, companies, government institution etc. Omekwu, (2003) posited that computers in a lawyer's office are useful for the performance of the following functions to:

- check and input information and ensure correctness and completeness.
- sort information into designed sequence, store data for future reference and use.
- refer lawyers to previously stored information, carry out calculation functions, analyze and summarize data.

Based on the three major functions above computers in lawyers offices could be applied in many area of law practice such as litigation, advocacy, criminal law, commercial law, environmental law, insurance, etc.

Omekwu (2004) also indicated that, the use of digital technology has led to migration of lawyer's instrument of trade to electronics formats. Judicial decisions and all other sources of information germane to the work of lawyers are now available in electronic format. Many of these materials can be accessed online. Many legal scholars, researchers and judicial officers have all discussed how these developments will impact on legal practice now and in future.

Eke (2006) wrote that ICT is impacting different sectors of Nigerian economy, especially in legal profession. Due to the importance of ICT in the development of Nigerian legal system, there is a paradigm shift from acquisition of print information resources to electronic resources in law libraries. For instance, availability of the Internet or related computer network (such as Local Area Network) can provide quick access to relevant legal information in electronic format in law libraries than is manually possible. Hence, effective adoption and use of ICT in law libraries will be immensely beneficial for sustainable development in Nigeria by ensuring that relevant and current information is made available for legal practice for enhanced productivity.

Katsh, (1994) had written on the emerging generation of digital lawyers and on how to re-orient the legal practitioner to cyber space. Widdison (1995) described a new practice of law on the internet. Wall (1998) provided empirical evidence to prove how IT is shaping legal practice in United Kingdom. Azinge (2002) identified five key areas of IT relevance to lawyers. The main points are summarized below;

- Internet access to judicial decisions; with basic IT facilities like a personal computer, a dial-up or wireless connectivity. A lawyer can now access judicial decisions of the Supreme Court of Nigeria, and all the House of Lord Judgments. The same is applicable to the judgments of many U.S. Courts. Online legal databases like Lexis/Nexis and Westlaw are already a practical experience of legal professionals in developed countries.
- Electronic Communication: Digital technology provides the platform for lawyers to:
    - transmit and receive messages from clients, colleagues and the court system.
    - gain access to the internal know-how of the institutional memory of a law firm and
    - provide access to information on specific subject matters.
- Documentation is a cardinal aspect of the legal institution responsibilities. The legal process is undoubtedly documentation-intensive. Whether in drafting agreements for clients, or legislative drafting or litigations, preparing writs or even judges writing their judgments.
- Litigation support service. Information technology is relevant to the lawyers' management and control of the diverse documents which they have to master in order to advance and prepare their clients' case. It relates to efficient use of IT systems for the efficient storage and speedy retrieval of such documentation.

- IT system allows a lawyer to work on many documents simultaneously while at the same time downloading materials from the internet. He can copy and paste one document to another or from one section of document to another.
- ICT is also relevant in the area of basic text retrieval, use of CD-ROM systems and quicker and more qualitative service to clients and cooperation between counsel, clients, courts and law investigation and enforcement institutions.

However, it is worthy to mention that ICT use in developing countries has been hindered by many problems which include; insufficient fund allocation, inadequate manpower requirement, power outages, prohibitive cost of importation of hardware, software and the accessories of ICT, conservatism on the part of management and unfavourable government policies. Others include; lukewarm attitude towards alleviating the sufferings of academic institutions by the government, lack of training culture in ICT skills, inadequate infrastructures such as personal computers and communication facilities. Ogunleye (1997); Adeyemi, (2002); Chifwepa (2003); Ikem and Ojo (2003); Ibeagwan (2004); Badu (2004); Osunade and Ojo (2006) and Olalude (2007).

According to Aina (2004), ICT has become an important field for all information professionals. This is because of its relevance and application to tasks in libraries and information centres. He further explained that the major application of ICT to information professionals is in the areas of networking, online searching, CD-ROM technology, library automation and the Internet. Also Odunewu and Olashore (2009) reported that information and communication technologies have been dominant in information provision, processing and handling. Through the use of Internet a user is able to access through ICT bibliographic and full text information in several millions document descriptors used for describing the documents needed.

For information communication technology to be meaningful there must be result, output or productivity. Productivity in economic term is described as output per hour. In the manufacturing sector the process of calculating productivity is straight forward while in the service industry it is more difficult to calculate. This is so because; it is difficult to quantify exactly how output should be measured. For instance, how does one measure the productivity of a lawyer? Do we measure the amount of revenue he generates, the number of clients he attends to, or perhaps, the number of cases he successfully wins in the court? Generally, productivity is defined as output per hour worked. In the legal industry, the measure that is widely used in developed nations (USA, UK, Germany, etc.) is the number of billable hours. This method is however, a poor one, because billable hours are not what are being produced.

Another measure of lawyer's productivity would be firm's profitability per employee per hour worked. This measure would allow one to measure the effects of technology on productivity in real terms. In Nigeria, only few lawyers bill by the hour but look into variables in charging their clients, e.g., the nature of case, likelihood of speedy execution, position and wealth status of person (s) in involved, environment (location) of the case, etc.

However, there should be a consensus on how productivity should be measured. The bedrock of this study is the application of ICT which is an input that could enhance work productivity of the legal practitioner. This study will therefore attempt to find out information communication technology use as predictor of lawyers' productivity in Lagos state, Nigeria.

Objectives – considering the crucial roles of ICT in the society, the main objective of this study is to investigate ICT usage as predictor of lawyers' productivity in Lagos State, Nigeria.

While the specific objectives are to:

1. identify the available ICT resources in the law firms of Lagos State.

2. determine the extent to which ICT resources are used for lawyers' productivity in the law firms of Lagos State.

3. identify the areas of ICT use in the law firms of Lagos State.

4. identify the problems associated with ICT use in the law firms of Lagos State.

Methodology

The target population for this study was practicing lawyers or commercial lawyers in Lagos State, Nigeria.

Forty law firms in Lagos State were used as indicated in table 1.

Cluster sampling was used to select respondents across the twenty (37) local governments in the state. The population was divided into clusters of lawyers in the thirty seven local governments; ten local governments were randomly selected. These local governments are; Ikeja, Lagos Island, Mainland, Surulere, Kosofe,Oshodi/Isolo, Shomolu, Ikorodu, Epe and Badagry. In each of the selected local governments, law firms were purposefully selected based on availability and use of ICT resources in these offices..

Questionnaire was the only method used for data collection for this study. The number of questionnaire administered to the forty law firms was 805, while 615 were returned, giving a response rate of 76.4%.

Table 1: Law Firms in Lagos State

S/N	Name	Address	City	Number of lawyers
1.	Gani Fawehinmi Chambers & Library, Rotimi Williams (SAN)	35 Adeniran Ajao Road, Ajao Estate Anthony Village	Ilupeju.	25
2.	Femi Falana & Co.	Obafemi Awolowo House, 29/31 Awolowo Way, Ikeja	Ikeja	14
3.	Femi Sunmonu & Associates	S.A. Sunday Adigun Street,Alausa Ikeja CBD	Ikeja	17
4.	A.B. Kasumu (SAN)	6 Eric Moore Close, Surulere	Surulere	12
5.	Abdulai, Taiwo & Co. Goodwill House	27 Ikorodu Road, PO Box 536, Yaba	Yaba	18
6.	Chigbu & Chigbu & Co.	53 Razaq Balogun Street, Surulere	Surulere	16
7.	T.A. Aguda & Co.	104 Babs Animashaun, Surulere	Surulere	8
8.	Tunji Abayomi & Co.	34 Aje Street, Sabo Yaba	Yaba	28
9.	B.U. Benson (SAN)	84 Ogunlana Drive	Surulere	12

10.	Oladipo Bali & Co. Suite CB	Adeniran Ogunsanya Shopping Complex (UTC) Surulere	Surulere	16
11	AELEX,7th Floor, Marble House	1 Kingsway Road, PO Box 52901, Ikoyi	Lagos	36
12.	Austen- Peters & Co. Pent House Floor, Foreshore Towers,	2 A Osborne Road Ikoyi	Lagos	19
13.	Ayo Afilaka & Associate, Ambassadors Chambers	7 Ogba Road, Moshalashi, Agege.	Agege	18
14.	Akinjide & Co.	4th Floor NCR Building, Broad Sreet, Lagos	Lagos	17
15.	Akinosun, Odusolu, Thomas & Iruka (AOTI)	3rd Floor, Ribway House, 95 Igbosere Road Lagos Island	Lagos	18
16.	Obafemi Adewale & Co.	3/9 Olukoleosho St., Off Simbiat Abiola Way, Ikeja.	Ikeja	10
17.	Idreez & Idreez Chambers	183 Akowonjo Road, Agege.	Agege	18
18.	Chief Ladi Rotimi – Williams Chambers.	20 Idowu Martins Street, Victoria Island, Lagos	Lagos	10
19.	Dr Olu Onagoruwa Chambers	No 220 Herbert Macaulay Way, Yaba	Yaba	25
20.	Seun Aderibigbe Chambers	9 Amort Road, Badagry	Badagry	18
21.	Spurgeon Ataene & Co, Blessed Chambers	7 Jebba Street, Ebute Metta (West).	Ebute Metta	4
22.	Maleyatan Adegboye, Ojuolape Chambers	32 Adegbola Street, Railway Crossing, Ikeja.	Ikeja	29
23.	Alesinloye & Associates	2nd Floor/Emmanuel High St. Ogudu Ojota.	Ojota	11
24.	Rhodes & Rhodes	27 Lagos Road Epe.	Epe	12
25.	Awoma & Awoma & Co.	4 Raji Abayomi Street, Mafoluku Oshodi.	Oshodi	9
26.	Olisa Agbakoba (SAN). Associate Martins Complex	34 Creek Road, Lagos.	Apapa	13

27.	Abioye, Abioye & Co.	16 Kofoworola Crescent, Off Awolowo Way, Ikeja.	Ikeja	20
28.	Dare Akande & Co.,	John West House, Acme Road, 2nd Floor, Suite 215, Ogba.	Ogba	4
29.	S. A Adesanya (SAN) & Co.	2 Tinubu Square, Lagos	Lagos	12
30.	F.W. Osadebay-Akpunonu & Co.	4 John Bull Square, Badagry	Badagry	14
31.	Abiodun Dada Doherty & Co.	Top Floor Suite A3 Adeola Adeoye St. Off Toyin Street, Ikeja.	Ikeja	6
32.	Abdul Kareem, Fajimite & Co. Inukan Chambers,	Kanyinsola House, 6 Palm Avenue, Epe	Epe	10
33.	Yinka Oyeniyi Farounbi & Co.	11 Agric Road, Ikorodu	Ikorodu	13
34.	Wale Babalakin & Co	24 A Campbell Street, 8th Floor, Broad Street Lagos	Lagos	47
35.	Adewumi Fatunde & Co.	25 Ita Alewa, Ikorodu	Ikorodu	13
36.	Dr Tunji Braithwaite & Co	34 Okesuna street, Lafiaji, Lagos	Lagos	16
37.	Igbaji Mike Oti & Co.	10 Pako Otunba Lane, Ikorodu	Ikorodu	11
38.	Nya' Osahon Ihenyen & Co.	Ikeja Plaza Suite B 325, 3rd Floor, 81 Mobolaji Bank Anthony Way, Ikeja, Lagos	Ikeja	4
39.	Jare Kembi & Co.	4 Coker Street, Epe	Epe	5
40.	Osuolale & Co	7 Adio Street Mangoro Bus Stop Epe	Epe	6
TOTAL				615

Results and Discussion

The data collected were analyzed using percentages and frequencies based on a number of variables. These variables include; demographic information about the respondents, availability of ICT resources, areas of ICT use in law practice; frequency of ICT use and level of lawyers' productivity.

Table 2: Age Distribution Range of Respondents

Age range of Distribution	Frequency	Percentage %
21-30	151	24.6

31-40	200	32.5
41-50	170	26.6
51-60	68	11.1
61+	28	4.2
	615	100

Table 2 shows the age range distribution of the respondents. The data indicates that 151 (24.6) of the respondents are between 21-30 age range, 200 (32.5%) are between 31-40 age range, 170 (26.6%) between 41-50 age range, 68 (11.1%) between 51-60 age range and 26 (4.2%) of the respondents were 61 years and above. It can be inferred from the data that the middle age group used more ICT facilities than other groups. This may be due to their level of awareness where as the older age group respondents rank the least.

Table 3: Distribution of Respondents according to areas of specialization

Areas of Specialization	Frequency	Percentage %
Advocacy	69	11.1%
Solicitors	48	8.0
Both	498	80.9
	615	100.0

The data in table 3, shows that 69 (11.1%) of the respondents practice as advocates, 48 (8.0%) practice as solicitors and 498 (80.9%) practice both as advocates and solicitors.

This indicates that majority of the respondents in Lagos state practice both as advocates and solicitors, whereas in the more advanced countries (UK, USA) once you are a solicitor you cannot practice as an advocate and vise visa.

Table 4: Educational Qualifications

Educational qualifications	Frequency	Percentage %
LLB, BL	410	66.6%
LLM	196	31.9
PhD	9	1.5
	615	100.00%

The data in table 4 depicts that 410 (66.6%) possessed LLB and BL, 196 (31.9%) had LLM and 9 (1.5%) were with PhD degrees.

It could be inferred from the findings that majority of the respondents had their first degree in law in addition to Bachelor of law which is one of the qualifications to practice in Nigeria. This is followed by LLM which is the second degree in law and the least is PhD. This may imply that attainment of higher degrees in law is not a prerequisite to professional efficiency and competency but an added advantage.

Table 5: Availability of ICT resources

S/N	ICT Resources	Readily available	Very readily available	Readily not available	Very readily not available
1.	Telephones (Land lines, mobile phones and intercoms)	220 (35.8%)	395 (64.2%)	_____	_____
2.	Desktop PC	130 (21.1%)	270 43.9%	160 (26.1%)	55 (9.9%)
3.	Laptop PC	195 (31.7%)	180 (29.3%)	145 (23.6%)	95 (15.4%)
4.	Photocopier	198 (32.0%)	282 (48.0%)	80 13.0%	55 (7.0%)
5.	Internet (e- mail)	125 (20.3%)	218 (35.5)%	171 (27.8%)	101 (16.4%)
6.	Law book on CD Rom	132 (21.5%)	168 (27.3%)	187 (30.4%)	124 (20.8%)
7.	Scanner	127 (20.7)	173 (28.1%)	114 (18.5)	201 (32.7%)
8.	Tele-fax	102 (16.7%)	158 (25.6%)	178 (28.9%)	177 (28.8%)
9.	Law Reports on CD ROM	126 (20.5%)	135 (21.9%)	146 (23.7%)	209 (33.9%)
10.	Online Access to celebrated cases.	97 (15.4%)	113 (18.4%)	123 (20.3%)	282 (45.9%)
11.	Law Journals on CD ROM	100 (16.2%)	140 (22.8%)	134 (21.8%)	241 (39.2%)
12.	Computerized library	73 (11.9)	120 (19.5%)	193 (31.4%)	229 (37.2%)
13.	Database in law management system (Lexis) West law, Pc law JSTOR), etc.)	128 (20.8%)	149 (24.2%)	131 (21.3%)	207 (33.7%)

14.	Electronic court proceedings.	118 (19.2)	179 (29.1%)	143 (23.2%)	175 (28.5%)

Table 5 shows the availability of ICT resources, in the following categories.

Telephones, (landlines, mobile and Intercoms) with 615 (100%), rate of availability. It shows the highest rate of availability. This study inferred that every lawyer had access and used telephones both for official and personal maters. Next on the list of ranking is photocopier with 480 (80%). Other ICT resources with high availability ranking are; Desktop Pc, 400 (65%), laptop PC with 375 (61.%) available and 240 (39%) not available, the internet with 343 (55.8%) available and with 272 (44.2%) not available.

ICT resources that were fairly available were law books on CD-ROM with 300 (48.8%) availability and with 305 (51.2%) non availability, and electronic courts proceedings with 297 (48.3%) availability and 318 (51.7%) non availability.

Whereas, the following ICT resources indicated high rate of non availability (not available); Tele-fax, Law reports on CD-ROM, Law Journals on CD-ROM, Data base in Law management and the least on the table was computerized library system with 422 (68.6%) non availability and with 193 (31.4%) availability.

Table 6 Areas of ICT Use

S/N	Areas of law practice	Yes Freq. per.	No Freq. per.
1.	Administrative	509 82.8%	106 17.2%
2.	Alterative Dispute Resolution (ADR)	423 68.8%	192 31.2%
3.	Constitutional law	384 62.4%	232 37.6%
4.	Corporate and Business law	461 74.9%	154 25.1%
5.	Criminal law	458 74.4%	157 25.6%
6.	Employment and labour law.	341 55.4%	257 41.6%
7.	Environmental law	389 63.3%	226 36.7%
8.	Human right	487 79.1%	126 20.9%
9.	Litigation	355 57.7%	260 42.3%
10.	Political	400 65.0%	215 35.0%
11.	Others	368 59.8%	247 40.2%

From Table 6, presents the views of respondents on areas of law practice. Respondents indicated high rate of response in all the areas of law practice. The highest being administrative law with 509 (82.8%). Followed by Human Right with

487 (79.1%) and so on, where as the least area of law practice from the table is Employment and labour law with 341 (55.4%). The result of the finding showed that, the respondents made use of ICT resources in all the areas of law practice.

Table 7: Extent of ICT use

S/N	IT Resources	Lowly Used (LU)	Highly Used (HU)
1.	Telephones	31 (5%)	584 (95%)
2.	Desktop PC	123 (20%)	492 (80%)
3.	Laptop PC	237 (38.5%)	378 (61.5%)
4.	Photocopier	106 (8.9%)	499 (91.1%)
5.	The Internet (E-mail)	230 (37.4%)	385 (62.6%)
6.	Law Books on CD-ROM	380 (61.8%)	235 (38.2%)
7.	Law Reports on CD ROM	393 (63.9%)	222 (36.1%)
8.	Law Journals on CD-ROM	411 (66.8%)	204 (33.2%)
9.	Online Access to celebrated cases	455 (70.7%)	180 (29.3%)
10.	Databases in Law Management Nexis-Lexis, West law , JSTOR etc	347 (56.4%)	268 (43.6%)
11.	Scanner	330 (53.6%)	285 (46.4%)
12.	Tele-fax/facsimile	483 (78.5%)	183 (21.5%)
13.	Electronic court proceedings	337 (54.8%)	278 (45.2%)

Table 7 provides information on the extent of ICT use in the law firms. The result shows that the following resources were highly used; telephones (mobiles, land line and intercoms) photocopier, Desktop PC, the Internet and laptop (PC). Telephones with 584 (95%) topped the list followed by photocopier with 499 (91%). Whereas the following were lowly used; law books on CD ROM, law reports on CD-ROM, online Access to celebrated cases, Database in law management, scanner, Tele fax and Electronic court proceedings. Tele fax ranked the least lowly used ICT resource with 483 (78.5%). This may likely be due to the fact that the ICT resource, is our of date.

Table 8: Perceived Productivity of Lawyers.

S/N	Perceived Productivity of Lawyers	Yes		No	
		Frequency	percentage	Frequency	percentage

	More cases are us on because of ICT use				
1.	It leads to professional income generation	439	71.4	176	28.6
2.	It leads to faster and speedier execution	382	62.1	233	37.9
3.	of cases	456	74.2	159	25.8
4.	It allows me to send and receive information from	357	58.0	258	42.0
5.		309	50.2	306	49.8
6.	clients colleagues and the court systems.	387	62.9	228	37.1
7.	It enables me to have less stress in writing briefs	365	59.3	250	40.7
8.		341	55.4	274	44.6
9.	It improves client service	418	67.90	197	32.1
	It reduces risks				
	It cuts costs				

Table 8 shows the perceived productivity of lawyers using IT resources from the list of items. From the list of items, respondents were asked to say Yes or No. The result showed that 456 (74.2%) agreed, that the use of ICT resource leads to “faster and speedier execution of cases’, followed by ‘more case are won’ because of ICT use with 439 (71.4%).

Generally, all the items ranked high and the least, ‘it makes me to have less stress in writing briefs with 309 (50.2%) said Yes, and 306 (49.8%) said, No.

Table 9: Problems Associated with ICT use.

S/N	Problems Ass. with ICT use	YES	NO
1.	Inadequate funding	540 (87.8)	75 (12.2%)
2.	Incessant power outage	521 (84.7%)	91 (15.3%)
3.	Poor maintenance culture	468 (76.1%)	147 (23.9%)
4.	Hardware/software problem	34.7 (56.4%)	268 (23.9%)
5.	Poor knowledge of computer usage	351 (57.1%)	264 (42.9%)
6.	Harsh tropical Environment.	322 (52.3%)	293 (46.7%)
7.	Limited market	390 (63.4%)	225 (36.6%)
8.	Unstable government policies.	328 (53.3%)	287 (46.7%)

Table 9 shows the problems associated with ICT use. Majority 540 (87.8%) of the respondents indicated ‘Yes’ for inadequate funding as the major problem hindering ICT use, while fewer respondents (12.2%) indicated ‘No’. The respondents agreed with other problems by indicating ‘Yes’ but with high rating ‘No’.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The relevance of ICT adoption and use in the various law firms for effective, efficient and speedy administration of justice, in Lagos State, Nigeria need not to be over-emphasized.

The practice of legal profession in Nigeria is a challenging one and quick access to and retrieval of appropriate legal information by judges, lawyers, researchers etc in the emerging digital age require effective adoption and use of ICT in the law firms. The findings of the study have revealed that, Lagos state law firms are currently making progress towards participating in the global adoption and use of ICT. The paper recommends effective human capacity building and user education programmes for sustainable use of ICT in Lagos State law firms. Besides, heads or owners of law firms in Lagos State should increase their level of funding towards enhanced participation in the ICT integration. The Federal government should provide enabling environment such as efficient and stable power supply in addition to relevant ICT policies to include lower tariff on all imported ICT equipments, accessories to boost ICT adoption and use in Nigeria.

References

Adeyemi, B. (2002). Problems and the challenges of automating cataloguing process at Kenneth Dike Library, University of Ibadan, Nigeria. *African Journal of Information Science 12 (2):* 213 – 222.

Aina, L. O. (2004). *Library and Information science text for Africa*. Ibadan: The World Information Services Limited. 365.

Azinge, E. (2002). Information technology and legal practice. Paper presented to the Practice and Procedure course of the Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, University of Lagos campus, Akoka,

Badu, E. (2004). Strategic management of information technology in university libraries, Ghana. *The Information Technologists 1, 1&2*

Chifwepa, V. (2003). The use of internet by teaching staff of the university of Zambia, *African Journal of library, Archival and information science 13* (2)*:19*-32.

Eke, F. M. (2006). Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) awareness and use by academic staff of tertiary institutions in Imo state, Nigerian Library and information science Trends. *Journal of NLA Imo State 4 (1/2):* 20-26.

Ekundayo, A. (1995). *Hints on legal practices.* 2nd ed. Nigerian Institute of legal practice, Law series 5, 45: 33-45.

Gerbert, D. (1998). System dynamics, towards a language comparative law. In: *The American journal of comparative law 46* (4): 719-737

Holdsworth, W. (1976). *A history of English law*. London: Sweet and Maxwell Ltd. 16-34.

Ibeagwan, A (2004). Internet access and usage by students of the College of Medicine, University of Lagos. *The information Technologist 1 (*1& 2*):* 81-87

Ikem, J. and Ojo, B. (2003). The challenges of human resources for information technology in Nigerian university library, *Nigerian Library and information science review. 21 (1)* 7-17

Katsh, E. (1994). Digital lawyers: orienting the legal professionals to cyberspace. University of Pittsburg law review 55 4:1141 1175

Ogunleye, G. (1997). Automation of Federal university libraries in Nigeria: a state of the art. *.African Journal of library and Information Science, 8 (1)* 71 79.

Odunewu I. and Olashore B. (2009). The internet and information retrieval: Current trends in library and information science. Essay in honour of late O.K. Odusanya. B.I.B Press Nig. Ltd. 230-237.

Olalude F. (2007). Utilization of internet sources for research by information professionals in sub-Saharan Africa. *Africa journal of library, Archival and information science, 17 (1)* 53-58

Omekwu, C.O. (2003). Legal issues on electronic commerce, *International Business law* 26; 4: 64-78

Omekwu, C.O. (2004). Information technology fundamentals for lawyers. Paper presented at staff seminar of NIALS. Oct. 2004, 1-28.

Omotola, J. and Adeogun, O. (1987). Law and development; University of Lagos Press, Lagos.

Osunade, O. and Igo, O. (2006). Library and internet usage. A case of study of university of Ibadan. *The Information Technologies,3, (2)* 19-29

Oyelude A. (2005) . Law and nation building: selected essays. CEPAR Publication Lagos, 44-47.