

**ENFORCEMENT OF LEGAL DEPOSIT LAW AND THE AVAILABILITY
OF INFORMATION RESOURCES IN THE CROSS RIVER STATE
NATIONAL LIBRARY OF NIGERIA**

By

ANGREY, CECILIA UNDIE

DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE,
FACULTY OF EDUCATION
UNIVERSITY OF CALABAR,
CALABAR – NIGERIA
cecyangrey@yahoo.com

&

ORIM, FAITH SYLVESTER

DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE,
FACULTY OF EDUCATION
UNIVERSITY OF CALABAR,
CALABAR – NIGERIA
fateorim@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study examines very extensively the enforcement of legal deposit law and the availability of information resources in the National library of Nigeria. It takes a special look at the Cross River State branch of the library, located in Calabar. It aims to determine the availability of textbooks, government publications, newspapers, and bulletin deposited by authors and publishers in Cross River State and other neighboring states with Cross River State Branch. It also facilitates research, built a National bibliographic control and acquaints people with legal deposits law. The paper also seeks to find out challenges faced by authors, publishers and the national library of Nigeria in the process of depositing these materials. The study is essentially a descriptive survey design. The sample population, typified and represented the target population, consisted of all available legal deposit materials in NLN, Cross River State Branch; one of the 36 states in Nigeria from 2007. 2016. A purposive sampling technique was adopted. The research instrument was a check list. Data were collected through its use. Research Questions were addressed using percentages. Based on findings of the study it was

concluded that the enforcement of legal deposits law in the promotion of research in NLN is significantly inadequate. Based on conclusion of the study, it was recommended that national libraries in Nigeria should make budgetary provisions for the purchase of government publications and other bibliographic materials. This has become necessary following the inability of various agencies of government to sustain their donations of government publications to libraries. NLN should be encouraged to publicize their resources and services so as to improve their utilization.

Keywords: Legal Deposit, Information Resources. National Library, Enforcement

Introduction

At the head of the library structure in many countries of the world exists the National Library distinguished by its unique national functions. In Nigeria, a government advisory committee was created in the late 1960s due to the necessity for the development of a local repository of knowledge. The committee was charged with finding a way to aid the government in bringing to prominence intellectual foundations of its policies by collecting, preserving and making available its collection to end users, creation of a national bibliographic center and to provide an arena for the promotion of knowledge. This committee came out with the recommendation of establishing a National library to handle that responsibility; the National Library is one of the major research libraries that we have in Nigeria. It is called a layman's university because it collects, preserves, stores and makes accessible their resources to the general public and all categories of its citizenry. These resources may be published within or outside the country: they serve as supporting reference collection for research purposes. The Library holds at least three copies of a particular information resource readily available to the public.

National library is open, free of charge to all who want and need its resources. While books and other resources of the National Library constitute a heritage, their real significance lies in the information they provide on various aspects of a country's history and culture. Such information resources are books, journals, government publications, newspapers, magazines, bulletins among others. Indeed the functions of the National Library might perhaps be seen as maintaining the record of a country and its people, so far as it has been documented. National libraries

play distinctive roles unlike other libraries. They serve as a reference tool to scholars as a result of their unique and large collection. The national library is the first point of call to researchers within a country and to foreigners as well.

Ottong (2014) states that National library is the apex library of the country. It is the nation's center of information established to provide referral services and it keeps track record of information concerning the country. It serves the educational, social and recreational needs of the country. Ntui and Edam-Abgor (2015) assert that the National library, as an institution, primarily funded (directly or indirectly) by the federal government, is to serve as the repository of information for that country. Unlike public library, National library is a research library. It rarely allows citizens to borrow their materials. The National library of a country is established for the fundamental goal of ensuring access to the entire collection of recorded knowledge for progress and development.

National library of Nigeria acquires and collects information resources through mandatory legal deposit of all publications of the nation organized and made available to the public through other libraries and information centers. Popoola and Halison (2009) define information as those information-bearing materials that are both in printed and electronic formats such as textbooks, journals, indexes abstracts, newspapers and magazines, reports, CD-ROM databases, the internet/E-mail, video tapes/cassettes, diskettes. Magnetic disk, computers, micro forms and so on. These information materials are raw materials that library acquire, catalogue, stock, and make available to their patrons.

To ensure adequate implementation of the law, preservation and control of the country's cultural heritage and intellectual property in the country, several publication laws were promulgated by both the federal and regional governments. These laws require that publishers deposit at least three copies of their publications such as books, government publications, newspapers, magazines, bulletin among other types of information materials with the National Library of Nigeria. Though these Laws are implemented, the question here is how effective is the compliance of authors and publishers? What is the National library doing about it? How available and accessible are the resources to the public? Legal depository laws are global laws that mandate all authors and publishers in most countries that have libraries to deposit their works with any recognized Library. Most countries that have legal depository Laws have their requirement placed by their government for publishers to send copies of

their work to libraries for public consumption. Legal deposit is one of the roles played by the national library to promote and facilitate research to bring national unity, peace, progress and development. National library of Nigeria enables the country to assemble, maintain and attain a collection of books, and other information materials as the National library board may consider appropriate for a library of such nature.

Laws of legal deposit have made state branches serve as depository for legal deposit materials which enhance effective bibliographic control activities. Despite the effort that the federal Government of Nigeria is making to make legal deposit law effective, authors and publishers still find it difficult to deposit their publications with the national library for bibliographic control. It is based on this that the researcher is determine to examine the enforcement of legal deposit law and the availability of information resources in the national library of Nigeria Cross River state Branch.

According to Adio (2006) legal deposit system in Nigeria began as publication ordinance in 1950 and later incorporated into Nigeria library of 1970. Its underlying principle is nationally accepted, but it sustainability is threatened by problems in its application.

Statement of the problem

The legal deposit law in Nigeria was enacted to guide the federal government in the bibliographic control of the cultural heritage and the intellectual property of publishers in the country. Major activities by users in National library are reading and writing for leisure, exams, interview, sport, entertainment among others. Laws has made it possible for citizens to be informed of publications on cultural heritage and issues in the society, how to work towards development in the country and proffer solution to problems around them. By these laws, all kind of information resources in print and non print format are supposed to be deposited with National library. The question here is how effective is this Law? What is National library of Nigeria doing about the implementation of the law and how available are the materials for end users? This is because most times when you go to National library looking for material of a particular author you may not see the material because the author did not deposit the material with them. Based on observation and interview carried out in the National library of Nigeria, Cross River State Branch, originally authors and publishers use to deposit their complete manuscripts before they were issued ISBN/ ISSN/ and ISMN numbers to enable them to publish their work. After some time, when they began to complain about the high cost of depositing their

manuscript and challenges they faced, the requirement was then reviewed to submitting only the preliminary pages of the manuscript. Even at that, publishers find it difficult to comply with the law. It is based on this that the researcher is determined to study the apparent lack of compliance to the legal deposit law by authors and publishers and to proffer solution to the problem.

Objective

- (1) To determine the availability of books deposited by authors and publishers in Cross River State and other neighboring states with National library of Nigeria, Cross River State Branch
- (2) To determine the availability of government publication deposited by authors and publishers in Cross River State and other neighboring states with National library of Nigeria, Cross River State Branch.
- (3) To examine the availability of newspapers deposited by authors and publishers in Cross River State and other neighboring states with National library of Nigeria Cross River State Branch
- (4) To examine the availability of magazine sources deposited by authors and publishers in Cross River State and other neighboring states with National library of Nigeria in Cross River State Branch
- (5) To examine the availability of bulletins deposited by authors and publishers in Cross River State and other neighboring states with National library of Nigeria Cross River State
- (6) To find out the challenges faced by the authors, publishers and the national library of Nigeria in the process of depositing materials.

Research questions

1. Are textbooks published in Cross River State and other neighboring states available in National Library of Nigeria, Cross River State Branch?
2. Are government publications published by the Cross River State Government available in National Library of Nigeria Cross River State Branch?
3. Are newspapers published in cross river state available in National Library of Nigeria Cross River State Branch?
4. Are magazine sources deposited in National Library of Nigeria Cross River State Branch Calabar?
5. Are bulletins resources deposited by publishers available in National library of Nigeria Cross River State Branch?
6. What are the challenges faced by the authors, publishers and the national library of Nigeria in the process of depositing this materials (they are stakeholders)

Literature review

Availability of information resources: Adio (2006) examines legal deposit procedure, identifies its problems and benefits with a view to recommending ways to improve and sustain the system in Nigeria. The study was an exploratory survey based on observation, interview and examination of records and the result was descriptive, the research was an exploratory, cross sectional survey. 50 publishers containing 10 federal, 10 state, 20 private corporate and 10 private individuals were randomly selected for the sample of publishers. Publishing and bookshops were visited to identify publications. Existing records on legal deposits including National Bibliography of Nigeria (NBN) were examined. Publishers and legal deposit librarians at national library were interviewed.

The interview was studied by a check list, frequency distribution was made percentages were calculated and a descriptive report of the findings as made. Findings revealed that,

- ⌚ To achieve as much as possible awareness of the publishing output of the country in concept of bibliography controls which remains a major preoccupation of bibliographers and lovers of books.
- ⌚ Materials were collected by visit to publishers or delivery by the publishers. New publications were identified by the depository library through casual visits to the bookshops, printing and publishing houses, bookstands at airports, hotels and conferences other means of bringing publication to the awareness of the depository library announcement and advertisements in national and local newspapers publisher stock lists.
- ⌚ For any identified but in deposited publications demand letters are routinely sent to the defaults. When the publisher fails to honor the letter, legal deposit drives are made to the affected publishers. Such visits are also used to educate the publishers on the obligations. The study also revealed that such visits had improved the collection and the willingness of the publishers to abide with the obligation.
- ⌚ In processing, the deposited titles are numbered serially within a given year to enable the National library to know the number of deposited items under the provision in a given year. Such numbers are 85-169, 98-468. The first two digits denote the year and while the second group indicates the cumulative number of items deposited with the title. The materials are catalogued and classified with both Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) and library of congress (LC) schemes.

Iwihwihu (2011) examines the availability and utilization in the lawmaking

process by lawmakers in Edo state. A survey research design was used in the study. The population of the study comprises 620 members of staff in various departments in Edo state house of assembly, Benin City. However lawmakers were sampled and used for the study. There are 24 legislators in the assembly and purposive and total enumeration sampling techniques were used in selecting the sample. The instrument used for data collection was the questionnaire .correctly designed for the legislators of the Edo state house of assembly .the statistical analysis was based on percentage .the result of the findings reveals that; Lawmakers do not have adequate and relevant legislative information sources, however they obtain relevant information from all the options available to them, which they employ in the process. Details revealed that 12 (50 %) legislators, obtained relevant information from the library 4 (36%) legislators through newspapers respectively and 6 (25%) legislators by other options such as community spokesmen. Based on the finding, it was then recommended that lawmakers should stock the assembly library with adequate and relevant information materials to facilitate their use of the library and also get relevant information for their legislative duties which bring about good decision making.

Nwachukwu, Abdulsalami, Asakami (2014) observed that the problem of managing information resources in Lafia public library depends on the availability of these facilities, Buckland(2008) remarks that access to the facilities of the library is also a factor of availability for without the presence of the resources a user cannot access any information.

Origin of the National Library of Nigeria in Cross River State Section 2 (2) b of the National Library of Nigeria decree No. 29 of 1970, provides for the establishment and maintenance of a branch of the national Library in each state of the Federation.

The establishment of state branches is done in fulfillment of the library's mission with whom it is charged with its law:

- a. To provide vital support for the intellectual effort of the people in all activities directed towards progress and national development in all spheres.
- b. To ensure availability of a comprehensive collection fully accessible to a wide reading uses both within and outside Nigeria.
- c. To generate a free flow of information and knowledge between Nigeria and other countries, for the benefit of communication and experience in a rapidly developing world and one of increasing interdependence.

Before this branch was established, the host state government meets some conditions set down by the National Library Board for the establishment of state branches. These conditions were:

- a. There must have to be a certain level of library service in the affected state before a branch of the National library is established. This goes to show that the establishment of a national Library in any state is not meant to be a substitute, rather a support for the state government's effort in the development of the library sector. Cross river state public library was on ground before the establishment of National library of Nigeria in the state.
- b. The state government provided temporary building where the library took off, pending the development of its own permanent building.
- c. The state government mad land available for the erection of the permanent branch structure.
- d. A state library service is also co-located with that of the national library. The implication here is that, the national library will take over the reference service of the host state and perform for the benefit of the general public throughout the duration of such arrangement. This type of arrangement is obtained in almost all the state branches in the federation until when the prototype building is completed and commissioned.

The acceptance of state branches development has greatly enhanced the spread of state branches to some states. At present we have 26 state operational branches and provision of internet and E – library facilities in almost all the start branches in the federation. They sustained the E – libraries by subscribing to data-bases e.g EBSCO Host and others. There is hope that all states of the federation will be provided with a branch as stipulated by the national Library of Nigeria Act No. 29 of 1970. National library have developed tremendously in the aspect of increase in provision of professional / Advisory services and training to institutions and organizations. Expansion of partnerships with international organizations such as UNESCO, IFLA, AIDBA EFAP,etc which are geared towards enforcing standards in Library practices in Nigeria. Sustenance and Expand of publication of research and reference materials such as: Niger biblios, Nominal list of practicing librarians, National library statistics,

National Digest of library statistics, Directory of libraries in Nigerian library and information Science (NIGERLISA) Indexes both in print and electronic formats. Increase in training on professional development of librarians (Local and National) for libraries. This is enhanced by the establishment of the center for advanced library and information Management (CALIM), Enugu.

Cross River State branch was established officially in 1992 following the appointment of the pioneer Head of Branch, Mr. D. A. Anyanwu but the official "birth" of the state branch of the library is 19th August, 1985 when it was opened to the public. Since then, the library is yet to move to its permanent site located along Murtala Mohammed Highway, beside Eastern highway secondary school Calabar. With the arrival of the staff bus, shelves and other library furniture and equipment from Owerri Branch, this serves as a depot for materials needed for the take-off of the Cross River State Branch. The books and essential library equipment and furniture to form the initial stock were also brought down from Lagos. On the 2nd of February 1985, three experienced library assistants together with the head of branch made the opening of the library to the public a reality.

Development of the Cross River State branch

Within thirty one years of its existence (1985-2016) as a recognized state branch of the NLN, the branch has strived to justify the reason for its establishment. It offered reference services to users within Cross River State and Diaspora within the limit of its available resources and in accordance with its constitutional provision.

The development of a branch of a library like this, depends largely on the commitment of the parent-body which is the sole financier and responsible for its survival, and at the mercy of authors and publishers. The present economic situation in the country has in many ways affected the desired growth and development of libraries. However, this study will examine in detail the growth and development of legal deposit in national library of Nigeria Cross River State Branch as recorded from 2007 to 2016 on Stock and Legal deposit collection

Stock: The stock as at the time of opening was 904 titles 969 volumes of reference/foreign monographs, 118 titles, 149 volumes of Nigerian collection. There were also volumes of newspapers, journals, magazines and official document materials, in 1985. With increased in information explosion, the materials have increased to 10, 991 titles and 46, 530 volumes.

Stock	Title	Volumes
Reference sources	186	471
Foreign monographs	3249	4,435
Nigerian monographs	4938	5,658
Official document	1112	6,768
Journals	931	2,692
Magazines	76	2,794
Newspaper/ serials	499	23,712
Cumulative of stocks	10,991	46,530

Legal deposit collection: Over the years the Cross River State branch has been collecting legal deposit materials from various publishers and authors within the state and neighboring states. The materials are forwarded to the headquarters for the publication of the national bibliography. In 1985, the branch played an important role in the subpoena involving Amorc and Henry O. Awoniyi by tendering the legal deposit publication at the high court of calabar.

The challenge of the present economic situation in the country has affected authors and publishers in Cross River State and it neighboring states badly such that they find it difficult to comply with the legal deposit law. It is so because the law did not spell out the penalty for defaulters

According to Matovu & Musoke (2012) stated that many publishers in Uganda still lack the full understanding of the relevance of legal deposit system, and how it stands to benefit a depositor. Many of them rarely feel obliged to cooperate with legal deposit centers. He is of the opinions that a greater percentage of publishing Uganda is in-house or is done by unregistered publishing firms who take the advantage of ICT technologies.

Odu (2015) investigated the extent of availability and utilization of government publications as sources of information for research in the University of Calabar Library Nigeria. Survey research design was adopted for the study whose population consisted of academic staff and post graduate theses/dissertations submitted between 2010 and 2014. Questionnaire, interview and direct observations methods were the instrument used for data collection. A total of seven hundred and two (702) volumes of government publications were available in the University of Calabar library. A total 1,453 references were cited in 40 theses/dissertations. Out of these citations, 85 of them, representing 5.8 percent, were government publications. Faculty of social `sciences had the

highest number of government publications cited in theses/dissertations (3.3%), followed by the faculty of education (1.3). The findings also indicated that out of 80 respondents, 4 academic staff, (5%) uses publication often. 27.5% uses government publication once in a while and 55% of the respondents don't use government publication at all. It was recommended in the study that university libraries in Nigeria should make budgetary provisions for the purchase of government publications like other categories of information resources. This has become necessary following the inability of the various agencies of government to sustain their donations of government publications to libraries. University libraries were encouraged to publicize their resources and services to improve the level of utilization of these resources. Employing library publicity variables could create awareness and stimulate interest in the available resources and services. The digitization of theses and dissertations and the institution repository play an important role in the preservation of the national memory.

Okiki (2009) examined availability of information resources for academic research activity in the academia. This study, therefore, examined the perception of academics on availability of information resources for this research productivity in federal Universities in Nigeria. Descriptive survey research design was adopted. The multistage sampling technique was used to select 1,057 academic staff members from twelve Federal Universities in the six geo-political zones of Nigeria. The categories of academic staffs covered in the study were from professional cadre to graduate assistant. Instruments used for data collection were: availability of information resources ($r=0.69$) and research productivity of academics ($r=0.91$). Eight hundred and seventy-three copies of the questionnaire were used for analysis. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, Pearson product moment correlation coefficient. There was no significant relationship between availability of information resources and academic research productivity. The mean score of information resources availability was adequate in Nigeria federal Universities libraries ($\bar{x}=2.41$, $SD=0.90$) which means that information resources were readily available to academics for research productivity, to further sustain academic staff research productivity, librarians should organize continuous awareness program on availability of information resources to increase research productivity of academics.

If publishers abide by the law of legal deposit by making information resources openly available both in print and non print format, users can access them with ease and get informed about the things that are happening around them. National library act of legal deposit did not

stipulate clearly the penalty faced by defaulters This act contribute to part of challenges faced by publisher's authors, and National Library of Nigeria today regarding legal deposit materials. Some of these challenges are: Lack of vehicle for legal deposit drive, Finance for its operational cost. The financial problem is traceable to some factors such as: centralization of account division in the headquarters.

Research methodology

This study was essentially a descriptive survey design. The accessible population, which the researchers believe typified and represented the target population, consisted of all availability of legal deposit materials in national library of Nigeria Cross River State Branch; one of the 36 states in Nigeria. A purposive sampling technique was adopted. The research instrument was check list. Data were collected through its use.

Presentation of result

TABLE 1: Result of available textbooks published in Cross River State and other neighboring states

Year	Books	%	Volume	%
	Title			
2007	10	2.53	35	2.60
2008	10	2.53	61	4.54
2009	30	7.59	107	7.96
2010	24	6.08	148	11.01
2011	113	28.61	300	22.32
2012	33	8.35	172	12.80
2013	72	18.23	160	11.90
2014	40	10.13	80	5.95
2015	30	7.59	121	9.00
2016	33	8.35	160	11.90
Total	395	100	1344	100

In response to research question 1, the result in Table 1 reveals that all the title textbooks and volumes published between 2007 to 2016 only 10 representing 2.53% and 35 (2.60%) were available in Cross River State in 2007. 10 (2.53%) and 61 (4.54%) in 2008, 30 (7.59%) and 107 (7.96%) in 2009, 24 (6.08%) and 148 (11.01%) in 2010, also 113 (28.61%) and 300 (22.32%) in 2011, 33 (8.35%) and 172 (12.80%) in 2012, 72 (18.23%) and 160 (11.90%) in 2013, also 40 (10.13%) and 80 (5.95%) in 2014, again 30

(7.59%) and 121 (9.00%) in 2015 and 33 (8.35%) and 160 (11.90%) in 2016 respectively. This implies that there were more supplied in 2011 followed by 2013 and the least supplied was in 2007.

TABLE 2: Result of available government publications published in Cross River State and other neighboring states

Year	Government publication (journals) %			
	Title		Volume	%
2007	7	2.70	55	3.64
2008	13	5.02	66	4.38
2009	31	11.97	261	17.31
2010	42	16.22	169	11.21
2011	15	5.79	120	7.96
2012	26	10.04	156	10.34
2013	41	15.83	230	15.25
2014	26	10.04	74	4.91
2015	20	7.72	76	5.04
2016	38	14.67	301	19.96
Total	259	100	1508	100

In research question 2, the result in Table 2 reveals that all the title government publications and volumes published between 2007 to 2016 only 7 representing 2.70% and 55 (3.64%) were available in Cross River State in 2007, also 13 (5.02%) and 66 (4.38%) in 2008, again, 31(11.97%) and 261 (17.31%) in 2009, again 42 (16.22%) and 169 (11.21%) in 2010, 15 (5.79%) and 120 (7.96%) in 2011, 26 (10.04%) and 156 (10.34%) in 2012, 41 (15.83%) and 230(15.25%) in 2013, 26 (10.04%) and 74 (4.91%) in 2014, also 20 (7.72%) and 76 (5.04%) in 2015, and finally 38 (14.67%) and 301(19.96%) in 2016 respectively. This implies that there were more supplied in 2010 followed by 2014 and the least supplied was in 2007.

TABLE 3: Result of available newspapers published in Cross River State and other neighboring states

Year	Newspapers		Volume	%
	Title	%		
2007	10	7.14	40	4.59
2008	15	10.71	48	5.50
2009	10	7.14	133	15.25
2010	16	11.43	149	17.09
2011	28	20.00	236	27.06
2012	19	13.57	176	20.18
2013	11	7.86	80	9.17
2014	10	7.14	53	6.08
2015	11	7.86	32	3.67
2016	10	7.14	25	2.87
Total	140	100	872	100

In research question 3 as stated in table 3 the result reveals that all the title newspapers and volumes reveals that all the title government publications and volumes published between 2007 to 2016 only 10 representing 7.14% and 40 (4.59%) were available in Cross River State in 2007. Also 15 (10.71%) and 48 (5.50%) in 2008, again, 10(7.14%) and 133(15.25%) in 2009, again 16 (11.43%) and 149 (17.09%) in 2010, 28 (20.00%) and 236 (27.06%) in 2011, 19 (13.57%) and 176 (20.18%) in 2012, 11 (7.86%) and 80(9.17%) in 2013, 10 (7.14%) and 53 (6.08%) in 2014, also 11 (7.86%) and 32 (3.67%) in 2015, and finally 10 (7.14%) and 25(2.87%) in 2016 respectively. This implies that there were more supplied in 2011 followed by 2012 and the least supplied was in 2007, 2009, 2014 and 2016 respectively.

TABLE 4: Result of available magazine sources published in Cross River State and other neighboring states

Year	Magazine		Volume	
	Title			
2007	4	0.99	15	1.73
2008	5	1.23	29	3.35
2009	10	2.47	245	28.29
2010	50	12.35	100	11.55
2011	240	59.26	103	11.89
2012	20	4.94	107	12.36
2013	17	4.20	42	4.85
2014	27	6.67	104	12.01
2015	4	0.99	12	1.39
2016	28	6.91	109	12.59
Total	405	100	866	100

The result on research question 4 (Table 4) reveals that all the title magazine sources and volumes published between 2007 to 2016 only 4 representing 0.99% and 15 (1.73%) were available in Cross River State in 2007, also 5 (1.23%) and 29(3.35%) in 2008, again, 10(2.47%) and 245 (28.29%) in 2009, again 50 (12.35%) and 100 (11.55%) in 2010, 240 (59.26%) and 103 (11.89%) in 2011, 20 (4.20%) and 107 (12.36%) in 2012, 17 (4.20%) and 42(4.85%) in 2013, 27 (6.67%) and 104 (12.01%) in 2014, also 4 (0.99%) and 12 (1.39%) in 2015, and finally 28 (6.91%) and 109(12.56%) in 2016 respectively. This implies that there were more supplied in 2011 followed by 2010 and the least supplied was in 2015.

TABLE 5: Result of available bulletins resources published in Cross River State and other neighboring states

Year	Bulletins resources			
	Title		Volume	
2007	8	5.52	20	3.03
2008	10	6.90	57	8.64
2009	20	13.79	155	23.45
2010	10	6.90	58	8.79
2011	40	27.59	59	8.94
2012	21	14.48	213	32.27
2013	10	6.90	36	5.45
2014	10	6.90	30	4.55
2015	13	8.97	22	3.33
2016	3	2.07	10	1.52
Total	145	100	660	100

The result for research question5 is as stated in Table 5 reveals that all the title bulletins resources and volumes published between 2007 to 2016 only 8 representing 5.52% and 20 (3.03%) were available in Cross River State in 2007, also 10 (6.90%) and 57 (8.64%) in 2008, again, 20(13.79%) and 155 (23.45%) in 2009, again 10 (6.90%) and 58 (8.79%) in 2010, 40 (27.59%) and 59 (8.94%) in 2011, 21 (14.48%) and 213 (32.27%) in 2012, 10 (6.90%) and 36(5.45%) in 2013, 10 (6.90%) and 30 (4.55%) in 2014, also 13 (8.97%) and 22 (3.33%) in 2015, and finally 3 (2.07%) and 10(1.52%) in 2016 respectively. This implies that there were more supplied in 2011 followed by 2012 and the least supplied was in 2016.

Discussion of findings

The result of this study revealed that the enforcement of legal deposits law in the promotion of research in National library of Nigeria is significantly inadequate and insufficient. The finding is in line with the view of Nwachukwu, Abdulsalami, Asakami (2014) who observed that the problem of managing information resources in public library depends on the availability of these facilities. Buckland (2008) also remarked that availability requires workable performance measures to back it up even if the community is difficult to access. He also remarks that access to facilities of the library is also a factor of availability for without the presence of the resources a user cannot access anything. Matovu & Musoke (2012) also stated that many publishers in Uganda still lack the full understanding of the relevance of legal deposit system, and how it stands to benefit a depositor. Many of them rarely feel obliged to cooperate with legal deposit centers. He is of the opinions that a greater percentage of publishing Uganda is in-house or is done by unregistered publishing firms who take the advantage of ICT technologies. The responsibility to deliver legal deposit copies largely rests on the writer. Many scholars however, often fail to keep enough copies of their work to meet such demands as a gift or exchange with friends and peers; and often, due to poor calculations the limited copies spared for exercise may be soon get shared out, leaving one with nothing to spare for legal deposit. They also observed that merging the copyright and legal deposit offices is one strategy used by many countries to defend the problem of non-compliance of legal deposit. Merging the two offices yields benefits to the publishing industry in that it provides publishers with protection of one's products from abuse by unscrupulous individuals through breach of copyright reputations.

Conclusion and recommendation

Based on findings of the study it was concluded that the enforcement of legal deposits law in the promotion of research in National library of Nigeria is significantly inadequate and insufficient. Based on conclusion of the study it was recommended that National libraries should make budgetary provisions for the purchase of government publications and other categories of information resources. This has become necessary following the inability of authors, publishers and various agencies of government to sustain their donations of publications to libraries.

National libraries should be encouraged to publicize their resources and services to improve the level of utilization of these resources. Employing library publicity variables could also create awareness and stimulate

interest in the available resources and services. Individual authors and publishers and the government should be informed of the legal deposit law and the penalty involved in it. They should willingly submit their intellectual output to the National library of Nigeria Cross River State Branch for bibliographic control and preservation.

Research institutions like Universities, Polytechnics, and colleges of Education should compulsorily deposit their work with National library of Nigeria. Authors, publishers and government agencies should be made to receive ISSN/ ISBN/ ISMN from the National Library of Nigeria. National library should have a sanction spelt out for defaulters. These and other problems hinder some publications being recognized in the National Bibliography.

National library should provide vehicles in state branches to enable them to go for legal deposit drive.

REFERENCES

- Adio W. Fola (2006). The three Ps of legal deposit obligation. *Nigerian International Library Movement*, 28 (1): 17-32.
- Buchanan Kelly (2015). Australia: National Library to Implement Digital Legal Deposit from January 2016.
- Iwhiwhu, BE (2011). Information resources availability and utilization in the legislative process by lawmakers in Edo state. *Journal of law and conflict Resolution*, 3(7): 112-116
- Jane Kawalya (2009). Building the National Memory, The Role of Legal Deposits Acts in Uganda.
- Larivihre, Jules (2000). Guidelines for Legal Deposit Legislation New Zealand Government Te Puna Mātauranga o Aotearoa National library of New Zealand Part of the Department of Internal Affairs.
- Matovu, James (2012). Impact of the New Legal Deposit System on National Bibliographic Control in Uganda: Developments, Practices, and Challenges. *Library Philosophy and Practice* <http://unllib.unl.edu/LPP/>

National Library of Nigeria Collection Development and Processing Development, cited on the 5th of November 2016 **National library of new Zealand te puna matauranga o aotearoa**

Ntui, Aniebiet Inyang and Edam-Agbor, Imelda Barong (2015). *Library and information Science: A General Perspective*. Calabar: University of Calabar press.

Nwachukwu, V.N, Abdulsalami T.L and Salami P.F (2014). Availability, accessilibility and use of information resources and services among information resources and services among information seekers of Lafia public library in Nasarawa state, information and knowledge management of Calabar press

Odu, James Ogom (2015). Availability and Utilization of Government Publications as Source of Information for Research in the University of Calabar Library, Nigeria. *Journal of library and information technology trends*. 1(1):10-23.

Ottong, Eno Joseph (2014). *The study of library and information science: A conceptual approach*. Calabar: Unical printing press

Popoola S.O and Haliso, Y. (2009). Use of library information resources and services as predator of teaching effectiveness of social scientists in Nigerian university. *African journal of library. Archives and information science* 19, 1:65-77.

Sonaike Sea (2003) Legal Deposit provision of the National Library Act: implementation, preservation and benefits Journal Home>Vol 1, No 1 (2003)> [http:// www. ajol. info/ index. php/ ljilis / index](http://www.ajol.info/index.php/ljilis/index)

Ufuoma Omosor Abigail (2015) Impact of State Branches of the National Library of Nigeria on Library and Information Services Delivery in Nigeria. *Global Journal of Interdisciplinary Social Science*.