RESEARCH TITLES AND RETRIEVING RESEARCH MATERIALS IN LEGAL RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.

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INTRODUCTION

This seminar paper is on Research Titles and Retrieving Research Materials. We shall look into the definition, methods and steps of this topic in preparing for Research paper. Research is the systematic investigation into and study of materials and sources in order to establish facts and reach new conclusions. The importance of Research Title cannot be overstated as it is a major determinant of whether the paper will be read. It is only the aspect of the article that appears in tables of contents and in many of the databases used for literature searches.

For research articles, we prefer a descriptive title. It "lets the data speak for themselves" (an important concept in research) and allows the author to provide the necessary restrictions on the conclusions, restrictions that usually cannot be accommodated in a title. There is another reason for preferring descriptive titles: should evidence later come to light that indicates the authors' conclusion is incorrect, the authors' curriculum vitae will not contain a permanent reminder of

this mistake! In some cases, journal's instructions to Authors will specify which style of title to use. Often authors are asked to provide a second, briefer title. Referred to as the running title, this title will appear as a header on every other page of the printed article. Like the full title, the running title should be chosen with care. A title should be short yet provide enough keywords so that individuals will be able to find it when searching relevant databases.[1] The long history of information retrieval material does not begin with the internet. It is only in the last decade and a half of the IEEE's (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineer)one hundred years that web search engines have become pervasive and search has become integrated into the fabric of desktop and mobile operating systems. Prior to the broad public day-to-day use of search engines, Information Retrieval systems were found in commercial and intelligence applications as long ago as the 1960s.

The earliest computer-based searching systems were built in the late 1940s and were inspired by pioneering innovation in the first half of the 20th century. As with many computer technologies, the capabilities of retrieval systems grew with increases in processor speed and storage capacity. The development of such systems also reflects a rapid progression away from manual library-based approaches of acquiring, indexing, and searching information to increasingly automated methods.

An information retrieval materials (IR) system locates information that is relevant to a user's query. An Information Retrieval system typically searches in collections of unstructured or semi-structured data (e.g. web pages, documents, images, video, etc.). The need for an Information Retrieval system occurs when a collection reaches a size where traditional cataloguing techniques can no longer cope. Similar to Moore's law of continual processor speed increase, there has been a consistent doubling in digital storage capacity every two years. With the growth of digitized unstructured information and, via high speed networks, rapid global access to enormous quantities of that information, the only viable solution to finding relevant items from these large text databases was search, and Information Retrieval systems became ubiquitous.[2]

[1] Beth A. Fischer and Michael J. Zigmond, "Components Of A Research Article, Survival Skills and Ethics Program" (2004) Pg 1- 10 <http://www2.gsu.edu/~bioslp/Sci_Methods_Neuro/ComponentsofaResearchArticle.pdf> accessed no 6 April, 2019

[2] Mark Sanderson and W. Bruce Croft, " The History of Information Retrieval Research "<https://ciir-publications.cs.umass.edu/getpdf.php?id=1066>accessed on 6 April, 2019

MEANING OF RESEARCH TITLE AND RETRIEVING RESEARCH MATERIALS

Research title summarizes the main idea or ideas of your study. A good title contains the fewest possible words that adequately describe the contents and /or purpose of research paper.[3] The title is without doubt the part of a paper that is read the most, and it is usually read first. If the title is too long it usually contains too many unnecessary words, e.g., "A study to investigate the "on the other hand, a title which is too short often uses words which are too general. For example, "African Politics" could be the title of a book, but it does not provide any information on the focus of a research paper.[4] Research titles is recommended as it helps the reader to evaluate more accurately what they are reading in the sections that follow.

Retrieving Research Material is finding material usually documents of an unstructured nature (usually text) that satisfies an information need from within large collections (usually stored on computer).[5] According to Reitz, (2004), information retrieval is the process, methods, and procedures used to selectively recall recorded information from a file of data. In libraries and archives, searches are typically for a known item or for information on a specific subject, and the file is usually a human-readable catalog or index, or a computer based information storage and retrieval system, such as an online catalog or bibliographic database.

[3] "Library/Organizing Academic Research Papers: Choosing A Title"<https://library.sacredheart.edu/c.php?g=29803&p=185911>accessed on 7th April, 2019

[4] ibid

[5] "Introduction to Information Retrieval, Introducing Information Retrieval and Web Search"<https://web.stanford.edu/class/cs276/handouts/lecture1-intro.ppt> accessed on 6th April,2019

In designing such system, balance must be attained between speed, accuracy, cost, convenience, and effectiveness.[6] Information is a vital and an indispensable component of any academic environment. It makes for effectiveness in any academic system. Both faculty and students need to use the information daily in their various academic endeavors. For decades, faculty and students have actively used the library and its resources as their main information source. [7]

NATURE OF RESEARCH TITLE AND RETRIEVING RESEARCH MATERIALS

Research is by definition original work, a searching to answer a question. The popular concept of research can involve, for example, just looking up some statistics in a book. A formal definition of research would be: Studious inquiry; usually, critical and exhaustive investigation or experimentation having for its aim the revision of accepted conclusions, in the light of newly discovered facts. The data from research can be from primary sources, where the researcher observes directly and records events or data. This type of data has many advantages as to reliability.

The researcher knows the kind of effort put into collecting the data, how the participants in the study were chosen, and something about the possible biases during the study. The disadvantage of this type of data is that the process is time consuming and often expensive. With secondary sources, the researcher uses data reported by others. This approach is less time consuming, but sometimes also less reliable. For many research questions, both types of data are utilized and for some questions there are no existing secondary sources of data.[8]

Retrieving research material has played a major role in information retrieval (IR) research since the 1950s, the goal of an Information Retrieval system is to provide users with access to

[6] Jonathan N. Chimah, and others, 'Information Resources, Retrieval and Utilization for Effective Research in Tertiary and Research Institutions'(2013) Vol.1, Issue 3Pg2<https://ajhss.org/pdfs/Vol1Issue3/Information%20Resources……pdf> accessed on 6th April,2019

[7] P. Ramachandran and Dr. D. Sankaranarayanam, "Ä Comparative Study of Use of the Library and the Internet as sources of Information by Graduate Students in the Vinayaka Missions" (2018) Vol.05<https://www.irjet.net/archives/V5/i7/IRJET-V517138.pdf> accessed on 7 April, 2019

[8]"Community-Based Research: A Handbook for Native Americans" <https://www.books.aisc.ucla.edu/cbrpdfs/tusgb1.pdf> accessed on 8th April, 2019

"relevant" documents. Typically, performance is measured by how well the system succeeds in retrieving documents. Recall (the proportion of relevant material actually retrieved) and precision (the proportion of retrieved material actually relevant) are often employed as standard measurement criteria in experimental studies.[9]

METHODS OF RESEARCH TITLES

1. It describes the topic and the method of the study but it is not particularly catchy.

2. It partly describes the topic, but does not give any information about the method of the study, it could simply be a theoretical or opinion piece.

3. It is somewhat catchy but gives almost no information at all about the article.

4. It begins with a catchy main title that gives information about the content and method of the study.[10]

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESEARCH TITLES

1. A good title predicts the content of the research paper.

2. A good title should be interesting to the reader.

3. It should reflect the tone of the writing.

4. It should contain important keywords that will make it easier to be located during a keyboard search.[11]

The Concept of Information Retrieval According to Olson (2003), the term Information Retrieval was coined in 1952 and gain popularity in the research communities from 1961. At that time, Information Retrieval's organizing function was seen as a major advance in libraries that were no

[9] Taemin Kim Park, "The Nature of Relevance in Information Retrieval: An Empirical Study"(2017)<https://scholarworks.iu.edu/dspace/bitsltream/handle/2022/21758/The%20Nature%20ofRelevance%20in%20information%Retrieval%20-%20An%20Empirical%20Study.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y> accessed on 6 April,2019

[10] Enago Academy, 'Research Titles: Four Important Tips on Writing A Research Paper Titles' <https://www.enago.com/academy/write-irresistible-research-paper-title> accessed on 7th April, 2019

[11] ibid

longer just storehouses of books, but as places where information was catalogued and indexed. The concept of Information Retrieval presupposes that there are some documents or records containing information that have been organized in an order suited for easy retrieval. An Information Retrieval system is designed to retrieve the documents or information required by the user community. It should make the right information available to the right and targeted users. Thus, an Information Retrieval system aims at collecting and organizing information in one or more subject areas in order to provide it to users as soon as it is requested for Craven(1988), opined that an Information

Retrieval system does not inform in change of knowledge of the users on the subject of his enquiry; it merely informs him/her of existence or non-existence and where about of documents relating to his request. The Information Retrieval system serves as a bridge between the world of creators or generation of information and the users of that particular information.[12]

Two categories of Information Retrieval have been mentioned:

In-house Information Retrieval and Online Information Retrieval.

In-house Information Retrieval systems are set up by a particular library or information centre to serve mainly the users within the organization. An example of an in-house database is the library catalogue. Online public access catalogue (OPAC) provides facilities for library users to carryout online catalogue searches, and then check the availability of the item required. By online Information Retrieval systems, we mean those that have been designed to provide access to remote databases to a variety of users. Such services are available mostly on commercial basis, and there are a number of vendors that handle this sort of service. Writers in times past have suggested that an effective and reliable Information Retrieval system must have provision for:

1. Prompt dissemination of information.
2. The right amount of information at the right time.
3. Getting information in an economical way.

[12] Luqman Ayanlola Atanda, and others,"Information Retrieval Tools, Catholicon to Accessing Library Resources"(2018) Vol2, Issue 2, Pg2-5 <https://www,sryahwapublications.com/research-journal-of-library-and-information-science/pdf/v2-i2/4.pdf>accessed on 7th April, 2019

4. Filtering of information

5. Browsing. Current literature.

6. Interpersonal communication.

7. Personal assistance.

In typical library environment, there are two categories of patrons, the library and information personnel and the end users. Library and information personnel often act as intermediaries and they may also act as end users seeking for information for their own use or for decision making. All Information Retrieval system should be user oriented. As such the interest of every users should be given due importance at every point of information storage and retrieval.[13]

Information Retrieval Tools and their Utilization Libraries have been in existence since the beginning of writing and have served as a repository of the intellectual wealth of the society. As such, libraries have always been concerned with storing and retrieving information in the media it is created on. As the quantities of information grew exponentially, libraries were forced to make maximum use of information retrieval tools to facilitate the storage and retrieval process. These major tools are Catalogues, Classification Schemes, Indexes, Abstracts, Bibliographies. Other Information Retrieval tools in the library include the following: Encyclopedia, Directories, Dictionaries, Almanacs, Handbooks, Atlases, Periodicals, and Concordances among others.

Catalogue

Catalogue is a very crucial saint information source in the library. In fact, for the proper, efficient and effective use of the library, a reader cannot bypass or totally ignore the catalogue. Going straight to the shelves without consulting the catalogue to pick books may have its own little advantages, but it does not however give the user or the readers the opportunity to know very well the library's complete and comprehensive holdings. The catalogue indicates where the books are on the library shelves. Apart from indicating the where about or of every books in the library, it will also indicate whether or not the library has a particular book on a particular discipline. Nevertheless, the precise purposes of the library catalogue varies, they can be broadly summarized thus:

[13] "(n12)'

To help a library user to find a book which:

The author is known.

The title is known.

The subject is known.

To show the library holdings:

By a given author.

On a given subject and related subject. In a given form of literature.

To help in the choice of books:

As to its edition.

As to its other characteristics.

Furthermore, according to the work of Su (1994), Large & Behesti (1997), Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) were first used in mid 1970s, it was only at the beginning of the next decade that a significant number of libraries switch form card to automated catalogues. However, those first catalogues were usually modules liked to the automated circulation system and had brief catalogue records and very limited functionality. Online Public Access Catalogues (OPACs) are the interfaces that help users communicate with the collections of a library.

Typically, Online Public Access Catalogues (OPACs) allow users to search the library's catalogue, and also provide other facilities, such as checking borrower records, reserving reading materials, library news bulletins, and so on. Several changes have taken place and OPACs have improved significantly since then.

Classification

The arrangement of library books is what called for classification in the library to allow easy access and retrieval of information resources on the library shelves. Nnadozie (2007) defined classification scheme as a system created for the division into categories of the universe of human knowledge into broad subjects and narrow topics. The original rationale behind the creation of classification schemes was to help librarians map the universe of knowledge such that documents can be put aside for future consideration into specific locations for easy identification

and retrieval. However, without the grouping of collections of books in the library to their subject matter, books on the same subject would not have been found together on the shelf. Also, without the classification schemes, class numbers that are seen in indexes cannot be obtained. Moreover, several types of classification schemes have been devised and used in libraries depending on the size and nature of their collections. Although, classification schemes were mainly designed for organizing bibliographic items on the library shelves, many librarians and information professionals have also used library classification schemes for organizing information resources electronically.

Typical examples are: BUBL LINK: which provides access to catalogue of over 11,000 selected internet resources is catalogued according to DDC on all academic sources. Clienteles can search the catalogue by selecting a dewy class for example, 300 Social Sciences or by selecting a term/phrase from the alphabetical index. Thus, a patron can gain access to the digital resources by a classified list or through an alphabetical list of subject.

Index

The word "Index" according to Ita (1987) denote one of three distinct species of bibliographic guides, to wit "(i) a guide to the content of a particular publication. (ii) a guide to the content of a particular library. (iii) a guide to what literature exist, say in a given area, or in a given time or period". It is on the above premise that the library catalogue is sometimes described as an index to the content of the library and a bibliography as an index to the existence availability or otherwise of a publication. There is no doubt that indexes have been employed in several ways to help trace information and without indexes, information cannot be found and retrieved quickly. Most books have indexes at the end of the pages. There are also indexes on particular subjects which also make retrieval easier. In fact, it is possible to trace an article by an author or by subject through the use of indexes.

Furthermore, there are periodical and newspaper indexes on particular subject. It is these indexes that are often referred to wherever librarians talk about indexes. Indexes, especially those of periodicals and newspapers are usually published monthly or quarterly. These are then cumulated yearly for easy reference materials. Xin Lu (1990) writes in BUBL Link that in the ideal document retrieval environment, a document or query statement is represented by a group of distinct index terms as well as the semantic relationships between these terms, so that retrieval

could be bases on a structure of semantic relationship. Hildreth (1998) also opined that documents are retrieved on the basis of the correspondence between search terms expressed in the query and the terms in the document. Indexing systems designed to assist in the retrieval of documents operate by assigning index terms to the analyzed subject of each document either manually or automatically.

Bibliography

Bibliography as one of the following retrieval tools to accessing sources in the library are list of works, books or shorter works, which help identify sources where information can be found. It is true that without the aid of Bibliographies, additional works by a certain author or works on a certain subjects cannot be found. There are hundreds of different kinds of bibliographies compiled for different purposes, and it is with the aid of bibliographies that your reference librarian can let you know which one might be useful in the topic area of your research.

However, it is a bibliography that will tell (the clientele) a work exist, but it may not be held by that particular library. After writing a journal article or a book, the writers usually refer to the sources he had used. The source could be book or articles that he had used or added to his own information, thus list is referred to as reference or bibliographies. The materials listed in bibliographies are usually arranged in alphabetical order of surnames before other names, the title, place of publication, publisher, date of publication and numbers of pages. It is important to know that this arrangement is referred to as MPA style. However, the date comes immediately after the names of the author, it is referred to as Harvard style.

Bibliographies are of particular to those doing research or advanced work without the assistance of bibliographies these people would not have found it easier to locate what have earlier been published in the field they are working on which is to enable them identify and make a choice of materials. It is in fact advisable and important for patrons to consult bibliographies as a first step to finding the available literature on their chosen topics.[14]

[14] '(n13)'

Retrieving Research Material Through Technology

Legal research is a fundamental skill in the legal profession. Although all areas of law do not require the same levels of research, competency in legal research is essential to almost any lawyer, regardless of area of law or type of practice. Legal research is generally understood as researching the law as found in the primary and secondary sources of law. In the process, lawyers usually develop sophisticated skills in finding the law as well as skills to locate important facts and apply the law to the facts in appropriate ways. Nowadays, however, many sophisticated legal researchers possibly may experience skill inadequacies because they are confronted with a large variety of commercial data bases as well as an enormous array of Internet and other electronic information resources that are constantly expanding

Furthermore, publishers of electronic information resources are frequently adding new search functionalities and other enhancing features to their online products. These features often vary from product to product, requiring researchers to apply skills suited for information retrieval in an information environment that is supported by the ever-advancing information and communication technologies. If technology is considered to be a 'tool' and if it is used properly, then those professions that invest in new technology and in appropriate training in the use of technology will become more efficient at what they do. This can be seen in lawyers' accelerated informational task performance, which includes legal research enhancement and the creation of new patterns of interaction with information.

One example is how lawyers currently interact with electronic information by cutting and pasting directly from an electronic law report screen into a word-processed document, thus not using IT tools merely as information retrieval facilities, but also as tools in document production. However, from the perspective of IT being a 'tool', a gradual move is implied towards using it in new and innovative ways to satisfy emerging goals, thus also requiring legal researchers to embrace new skills in reaching these goals.[15]

[15] T Du Plessis,"Legal Research in a Changing Information Environment"Pg2 <https://www.ajol.info/index.php/pelj/article/download/43430/26966> accessed on 8th April, 2019

AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The research title and retrieving research material is very vital in preparing for research paper, the objectives of this work is to:

1. To provide a brief summary of the paper. Along with the title, this is one of the most important components of a research article. After reading the title, researchers commonly scan the abstracts to determine what the authors found, and based on this information they often decide if they will read rest of the paper.
2. To provide the reader with the background on the research described in the paper.
3. To provide the data collected.
4. To provide the reader with a plausible interpretation of the data reported and to relate these findings to what other investigators have found.
5. To provide the full citation for article referenced in the text.
6. To report data that are too numerous or complicated to be described adequately in the text; to reveal trends or patterns in the data.
7. To provide a knowledgeable reader with the information required for understanding the table of figure.
8. To specify the individuals responsible for the research presented in the paper.
9. To find documents relevant to an information need from a large documents set.
10. To retrieve documents with information that is relevant to the users information need and helps the user complete a task.
11. To find the important meanings and create an internal representation.

12. It should contain important keywords that will make it easier to be located during a keyboard search.[16]

STATEMENT OF THE RESEARCH PROBLEM

Research begins with an idea that leads to a question. What needs to be documented, evaluated, or tested? The topic or question to be examined is often referred to as the research problems. In defining the research problem, one of the more difficult tasks is narrowing the topic down to a manageable project. The well defined research problem provides a plan that is possible to complete and to apply for specific purposes. In descriptive research, the problem definition tends to describe a process or an expected outcome. For example, a research problem may concern a desire to evaluate a new substance abuse treatment method in order to improve effectiveness of service delivery within a community program or a community group concerned with decreased basket-making techniques for use by future generations. The problem statement may contain an hypothesis, or an assumption about about the relationship between events or facts and certain results or outcomes.

An example of an hypothesis would be: "Children who participate in bilingual education programs will make greater gains in academic achievement during the first five years of school than with children who do not participate in such programs." When using descriptive research techniques, there are more limitations placed on showing relationships than if the project goes beyond this level to analytical research.

The problem statement generally contains the following types of information:

1. A background of the research interest in the problem

2. A description of the population or community involved

3. A clear definition of the topic or question, and

[16] Beth A. Fischer and Michael J. Zigmond, "Components Of A Research Article, Survival Skills and Ethics Program" (2004) <http://www2.gsu.edu/~bioslp/Sci_Methods_Neuro/ComponentsofaResearchArticle.pdf> accessed no 6 April, 2019

4. Reasons why the topic is important

Once this information is clearly defined, the researcher can proceed to more specific goals and objectives of the projects.[17] A brief statement of the major findings presented in the research paper, and the implications of the study for example, how the work contributes to the big picture," questions left unanswered, new questions that have emerged. Research titles is recommended as it helps the reader to evaluate more accurately what they are reading in the sections that follow.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMENDATIONS

For all areas of research, the first place to start designing the project is to find out what previous researchers have learned about the chosen topic. This review serves several purposes. It enables the researcher to gain an understanding of what is known about the topic. This knowledge can help him to narrow the research topics in a manner specific enough to be explored through the research process and provides basic information about the topic.[18] The application of search and the field of information retrieval continue to evolve as the computing environment changes.

The most obvious recent example of this type of change is the rapid growth of mobiles devices and social media. One response from the information retrieval community has been the development of social search, which deals with search involving communities of users and informal information exchange. New research in a variety of areas such as user tagging, conversation retrieval, filtering ad recommendation, and collaborative search is starting to provide effective new tools for managing personal and social information.[19] Researching titles and Retrieving Research Materials remains a vital and active area of research in both academia and industry. Satisfying people's information needs is a fundamental, multi-disciplinary problem,

[17] "Community-Based Research: A Handbook for NativeAmericans"<https://www.books.aisc.ucla.edu/cbrpdfs/tusgb1.pdf> accessed on 8th April, 2019

[18] '(n17)'

[19] Mark Sanderson and W. Bruce Croft, " The History of Information Retrieval Research "<https://ciir-publications.cs.umass.edu/getpdf.php?id=1066>accessed on 6 April, 2019

and this reports captures the many important research themes in this important research area. The findings are in no way prescriptive. That is, many more important research themes were suggested than could be explored with time. For centuries, libraries have been organizing reading materials on shelves for easy access. However, systematic methods that have been widely adopted for the organization of library materials and their recordings for use by readers came into being a little more than a century ago. Today's information professionals should know and be conversant with the traditional information retrieval tools and methods like cataloguing, classification, and vocabulary control as well as the traditional methods show the process of evolution of information retrieval and most importantly, many recent developments

in information retrieval in web and digital library environments have their roots in these traditional tools and methods. Different measures are currently taken for informing patrons about various materials accessible through a given digital or hybrid library as opined by (Kowalski, 2000).It is pertinent to note here also that the explosive growth of information has made it matter of survival for companies, libraries to have at their disposal good information retrieval tools in order to made it easier for the users to be able to search, retrieve and utilized information of their choice at any given time within a short while. Hence the relevance of information retrieval tools as a panacea towards accessing sources in the library.[20]

[20] Luqman Ayanlola Atanda, and others,"Information Retrieval Tools, Catholicon to Accessing Library Resources"(2018) Vol2, Issue 2, Pg2-5 <https://www,sryahwapublications.com/research-journal-of-library-and-information-science/pdf/v2-i2/4.pdf>accessed on 7th April, 2019