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CHAPTER - 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

An attempt has been made to review several studies and other related literature which have been carried out earlier and available in print as well as electronic format. To collect the related literature an attempt has been made to collect print resources as well as e-resources from various databases like Shodhganga, ILI Digital Library, SSRN, Google Scholar, UGC-INFONET Digital Library, LII of India, HeinOnline, J-Store, EBSCO including LISA and Digital Repositories of various universities and open access resources published in India and abroad.

The review of literature is grouped under the following facets:

- a) Status of Law Libraries
- b) Importance and Role of Law Librarianship
- c) Collection Development in Law Libraries and Literature Available
- d) ICT Infrastructure and its Applications in Law Libraries
- e) Impact of e-resources on law libraries

2.2 STATUS OF LAW LIBRARIES

The paper of **Tice (2011)** on a basic theme “the law library is the heart of law school” highlights the rules of the American Bar Association for approval of Law Schools, wherein it was a settled precept: “It is basic principle of legal education that the library is the heart of a law school and is a most important factor in training law students and in providing faculty members with materials for research and study” by 1940. He evaluated the role of law libraries as a heart of law schools during the period of 1783 onwards considering various factors of development in law schools in America and also discussed the opportunities and challenges before the law libraries in 21st century due to the impact of ICT. The paper concludes that the law library has always been the heart of law school. **Vyas (2010)** also has the same view on academic libraries. He considers academic libraries as the heart of any institution, but in the context of academic law institutions the libraries are like chemists laboratory for legal students. He highlights the parameter of quality of library services. He also highlights

the law library resources and services with special reference to NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad.

The study by **Mahr (1990)** was conducted in 1986-87 on Indian law libraries under the fellowship of Indo-United States Subcommission on Education and Culture. This study is the first of its kind conducted on a nationwide scale in India. The first part of study is based on the brief history of law and legal institutions during ancient, Muslim, British and after independence period. Part II includes importance and functions of law libraries in Indian legal system. He discussed various landmark pronouncements of the Supreme Court of India which are the important source of legal information. He classified Indian law libraries into three categories: academic, judicial and research and evaluated these libraries at national level. He concluded that Indian law libraries are generally smaller than their American counterparts. However the libraries were excellent with good to superb collection and dedicated, hardworking staff. The study by **Syed (1989)** was a part of his M.Phil. Degree and its scope was limited to law libraries in Delhi. He evaluated library services on the basis of users' response from the following law libraries:

- i) Faculty of Law Library, University of Delhi
- ii) Indian Law Institute Library
- iii) Supreme Court Judges Library
- iv) Supreme Court Bar Association Library
- v) Ministry of Law and Justice Library
- vi) Law Commission Library

The study concludes that the users are satisfied over many services and facilities except few areas. All the law libraries considered for the study have different priorities according to the parent institution and the researcher suggested various ways to tackle the weakness of different law libraries respectively.

KHAN, K. (2010) in his Ph.D. thesis has focused on the organisation and services of High Court Libraries, geographically distributed over six states of the Northern India. He covered three types of law libraries attached to High Courts i.e. High Court Judges' Library, High Court Bar Association Library and Advocate General Library. With a review on the development of Indian Judicial System and law libraries he analyses the infrastructure, facilities, resources and services on the basis

of survey. The findings of the survey show that most of the High Court Libraries in Northern India are not equipped with the innovative technology and e-resources. Only High Court Judges' Libraries are better than Bar Association and Advocate General Libraries in terms of Internet connectivity and availability of legal database. The status of other equipments and services is also not satisfactory. He concludes that traditional methods for handling information are still in vogue in most of the High Court Libraries, due to which these libraries have not attained a state of relative maturity in comparison to their western counterparts in terms of ICT facilities.

Clinch (2010a) provides a brief background to, and reprints a part of, the revision of the Society of Legal Scholars document: *A Library for Modern Law School: the Statement of Standards for University Law Library Provisions in the United Kingdom*. The statement of standards is for academic law libraries, to guide them while fulfilling the needs of the teaching research objectives. Being a member of the Working Party responsible for revising the standards, he describes current practices relating to the standards, management and policy, staffing patterns, space and physical facilities, services, collection development and facilities for distance learning.

The study of **Prodhani and Gautam (1997)** deals with organisational structure, bibliographic organisation, size and strength of collections, processing of materials and cooperative activities of ten university libraries of North East India. The results of the survey show that university libraries have a variety of organisational structure depending on the size, diversity of operation and activities of the libraries. The older university libraries are saturated with professional staff but in newly established university libraries many posts are lying vacant. Most of the libraries are following DDC Scheme for Classification, AACR-II for Cataloguing and Sear's List of Subject Headings. English is the main language of library collection. Most of the university libraries in the region are backed by UGC under INFLIBNET Project in providing computer and e-mail facilities.

Clinch (2010b) presents the results of a survey, following the previous surveys, undertaken on behalf of the British and Irish Association of Law Libraries. The report depicts the activities and sources of income of academic law libraries in the United Kingdom and Ireland in the academic year 2008-09. There is a comparison

with previous surveys and the institutions of similar sizes, which helps to understand the framework in which provisions are made. The report highlights the student numbers, location of the law library, databases, expenditure, sources of funding, staffing pattern, legal research skills instructions and library services provided to overseas sister organizations and their students. The paper concludes that Westlaw UK, Lexis Library and HeinOnline are top three subscribed law database services. Law librarians in almost all responding institutions are involved in providing legal research skills training continuously. On most measures librarians were spending more time on teaching than previously. The integration of information literacy principles within the law undergraduate programme has suffered a reversal after the rise reported for 2007.

SUMMARY:

Law library is considered as the heart of a law school in the literature. Some standards have been established in libraries to serve the legal fraternity. Regular studies have been conducted in western countries but in India there is a lack of these kind of studies in the field of law libraries. The present study is an attempt to check the status of academic law libraries on the basis of parameters of quality of library services provided by the librarians.

2.3 IMPORTANCE AND ROLE OF LAW LIBRARIANSHIP

Bikshapathi (1972) defines law librarianship as an intensive subject librarianship, just as any special librarianship where the collection and clientele are specialized and are of homogeneous character, and where the services and operations are unique and are determined on the basis of objectives of the parent institution of which the library is a part, or perhaps the heart. Law librarians are basically interested and trained in law and add to their skills library science to perform also as librarians. There are two kinds of law librarians: 1) senior librarians, they first trained in legal education and second in library procedures. 2) those who form the supporting line and they are primarily trained in library procedures and second in legal bibliography and legal literature either in the form of auditing some course in the law school where they work or special course in law librarianship offered in library school. There are a number of libraries managed by a single librarian who may be only a lawyer or librarian. In law school libraries, the head as well as assistant or associate law

librarians are all primarily trained in librarianship. Likewise, many law firm libraries employ only the library-trained person. A certification activity of the AALS recognizes the law-trained librarians and library-trained librarians, as well as, those trained in both law and librarianship, all alike upon the fulfillment of certain conditions. The collection of law library includes primary and secondary authority of law, finding tools and journals. There is a growing trend to study the law in expanded relationship with other social sciences and the library collections are developing into several law-related subject areas. **Shrivastava (2008)** distinct law librarianship in judicial system from librarianship in any other field. In the words of Prof. Igor I. Kavass as “they serve a profession which is literally unable to exercise its work without the use of books”. So the law librarians providing their services to judiciary have to serve instantly without any excuse. The author classifies law libraries on the basis of clientele and gives the details of basic material needed for the law libraries. The dependency of Indian Courts on foreign legal literature is discussed. The main focus of the paper is on the Judicial Library System in India, print as well as e-resources of the court libraries, staffing pattern in High Court libraries, budgeting and journal subscription issues, computer infrastructure, use of legal database and computerisation in the Indian Judiciary. **Schau (2001)** states that law librarianship is a career which is joined by the people having background in legal practice or library services. They serve in government agencies, law firms, law schools, judicial institutions and corporate law departments. Their position may vary in different type of law libraries but their general competencies include cataloguing, collection management, library management, reference and research services. They librarian should have clear understanding of legal system, legal profession and its terminology, citation systems, literature in law, agencies creating law, legal requirements of law professionals and their ethical issues. The paper also emphasized and discussed the qualifications, research skills and limits of the reference librarians working in the law libraries.

Narayan (2011) acknowledged that law librarianship has not developed as a recognised profession in India. Law librarianship, particularly in judicial institutions differs from librarianship in other disciplines and requires knowledge of law, technology and library science combined with ability to assimilate the correct information within a short period of time. Law librarians need special skills to serve

library users but there is no specialised training course in law librarianship in India. She gave an overview of judicial as well as academic law libraries and legal publishing industry in India. She discussed the problems faced by the law libraries and realized that the Master's degree in library science has to be more specific in relation to the nature of the library.

Caulfield (2014) discussed the educational criteria for law librarians in his article. He starts from 1906, the year of American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) establishment, and recounts the history of the debate about whether law librarians should have two degrees, master degree of library science and a juris doctor (J.D.), and whether one degree was preferred over the other. In 1988 AALL Educational Policy Committee, in its guidelines recommended that the curriculum at graduate level of law librarianship must have topics as legal system, legal profession, legal literature, and ethics of law professionals. The guidelines acknowledge that “in-depth knowledge of the law is outside the realm of library education”. Today, no enforceable mandate requires the J.D., the master in legal studies or master in library science to qualify for law librarianship. From 1906 to 2013, the issue of qualification for law librarianship is still not resolved. **Bonney (1991)** discussed the controversy whether a degree in law with a degree in library and information science is necessary for a law librarian. This is a long debate and this paper examines both sides of the issue on the basis of available literature. ABA permits a head of law library to have a degree in law or library science, where as the AALS requires the librarian to hold both the degrees and also meet the AALS certification. It is argued that in academics having dual degree is fine as the librarian gets faculty status. Reference librarians are required to have both degrees for the purpose he serves. For a law firm it is not necessary to have both degrees. Sometimes dual-degree librarian is not affordable for law firms and they are underpaid. Some people recommended to attend brief courses of intense study or library schools should offer a “Joint degree in Law and Librarianship”.

Bailey and Krishnaswami (2014) explain “The future of Law Librarianship” in an important chapter of the book titled “Law Librarianship in Digital Age”. The chapter emphasizes the contemporary and future service concepts, change management, controlling costs and promoting efficiency in a competitive climate, research instructions, problem of space and new opportunities for law librarians.

Contemporary law librarians are flexible and innovative by nature, training, and necessity. Technology has changed everything from collection development practices to the use of space and reference and instruction. Law librarians are constantly innovating and looking for opportunities to evolve and develop their skills, learning new research platforms such as Lexis, Westlaw and West Digest System to provide better services to users. Due to economic pressure, law schools are critically evaluating their contracts, licensing agreements and collection development policies and practices. Research instructions are important for students and attorneys to use the right resource for the specific research at hand. Online resources have largely replaced the bulk of print collection but due to the impact of technology and transformation of services the space problem will be critical and law schools will continue to renovate and build law libraries. The new opportunities for law libraries are to manage digital repositories and create portals for the storage and access of primary documents. **Danner (1996)** noted that most of the law schools use information technology extensively for teaching and administration. Faculty and students get access to legal databases and scholarly information through LexisNexis, Westlaw and other Internet applications. In changed environment of information technology, legal education has become network centric in school campus. The libraries are equipped with network connections, portable computers and shared printers. In this changing environment the librarian will need to work efficiently with his limited skills. Here a question arises who will be responsible for managing the issues, planning and effective use of the technology? The law librarians are obviously not in a situation to handle these responsibilities with the qualification they have. The paper concludes that information technology is creating the challenges and opportunities for the law librarians.

Keten, Gurdal and Holt (2014) acknowledge the contribution of librarians in universities to promote open access movement through their activities. On the basis of various studies it is established that librarians are aware of the open access movement, they are involved in open access activities, and they support open access principles and actively work for utilization of open access resources. With the expansion of this movement the role of university librarians is changing and they are required to develop their knowledge and skills to satisfy various stakeholders involved in scholarly communication. **Smith-Butler (2007)** contributed a chapter in the book titled "Law Librarianship in the Twenty-First Century". The chapter is based on

library administration; she discusses the issues of services, collection development, budgeting, library policies and teaching and faculty responsibilities of the law librarians in the changing environment. The multidisciplinary approach to legal education, exploding patron interest and reduced budgets are forcing law libraries to develop strategies to increase patron services while holding the bottom line steady. To accomplish these conflicting goals, academic law libraries are partnering with local public, academic, and other law libraries, joining and creating consortia, adding value to the services they provide and increasing the services offered. A mission statement is essential for smooth administration and strategic planning. Law library is responsible for providing both information and technology services to its patrons. Collection of law library should support the needs of its primary patrons. Budgeting is critical issue in today's environment and it is an essential skill needed by law librarian. The law librarian is also expected to implement other policies and procedures related to efficient functioning of the library and providing faculty and students with teaching, learning, research and scholarship support, and handling of record management with the help of technology.

SUMMARY:

Law librarianship is considered different from librarianship in other disciplines which requires knowledge of law, technology and library science combined with ability to assimilate the correct information. Due to this difference, a discussion originates, whether the law librarian would have a law degree or not, but still there is no consensus on this issue as found in literature. In India it is observed that there is no such discussion in academic law libraries but judiciary and judicial academies are giving much importance to law degree or experience in law libraries for the positions in their libraries. There is no doubt about the requirement of IT skills in all kind of libraries; as far as academic law libraries are concerned this study will try to gather the data of librarians' qualification regarding law.

2.4 COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT IN LAW LIBRARIES AND LITERATURE AVAILABLE

JAIN (1982) gives insight to the importance of authentic law material in legal research. The law library has to be well equipped with regard to basic material and in

addition to this library has to contain materials in allied fields such as History, Political Science, Anthropology, Sociology and Economics and also in Comparative Law. The users of the library should have an idea what type of books law library contains and how to use it. The author gives an account of the Indian and foreign legal material which should be available in law library of a research institute and how to arrange and stake it systematically.

Samantaray and Rath (2014) discussed the importance of the collection development and the factors to be considered while developing a qualitative collection in libraries. The important factors include policies, principles, techniques and procedures, problems associated with collection development and weeding out as well. It is also important to evaluate the usage and usefulness of the collection in electronic environment. The collection development should be carried out in a participatory mode and users centric. The authors conclude that librarians should develop a balanced collection of print as well as e-resources to enhance the quality of the library. **Holligum (2013)** posits that collection development policies are more useful in academic institutions than law firm libraries. She discussed the constraints before the law firm librarians to formulate these policies for law firm. Law firms focus on profit-making activities and collection development policies are not the priority in law firms. **Joshi, Konnur and Shinde (2012)** explained the concept of collection development policy and trace its need and benefits in academic libraries. They also highlight various issues involved in collection development of e-resources. The study was conducted to know the situation in the six university libraries in Karnataka. The basic objective of the study was to know the status of amount allocated annually during the period of 2005 to 2009 and the status of written collection development policy. The result shows that there is no regular pattern in allocation of acquisition funds to the university libraries. Out of six, four university libraries have written and two have unwritten collection development policy.

Khan, S. I. and Khan, M. A. (2010) measured the principles, policies and procedures governing the collection development in two central universities: Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) and University of Delhi (DU). The questionnaire consisting of questions relating to library budget, library resources, instructional material selection, selection tools, subscription to electronic journals, library automation and shared resources was used to collect data. The authors discussed the

collection development requirements, policies and methods and the difference between collection management and collection development. The findings of the study show that the collection in central library of AMU exceeds with DU. Both the libraries select study material on the basis of recommendations of teachers and students and librarian also have important role in selection process. Both the libraries are using selection tools such as bibliographic tools, review in journals, review in newspapers, publishers' catalogue and also online selection tools. Both the libraries are automated and have membership of DELNET and UGC-INFONET. **Khan, A. M. (2013)** conducted a study to identify the requisite policy and its implications in Indian university libraries specifically in terms of collection development, their organisation and services. Collection development is a complex job and needs analysis carefully. Electronic as well as traditional forms of documents should be considered for acquisition and the decision should be taken by the committee having balanced representation of stakeholders. The issue of ownership and access in case of electronic resources is challenging task. There are new areas of concern in the present scenario due to growth of information and information media. The significant role of librarian will continue to develop a balanced collection of conventional and electronic resources. **Gohel and Parmar (2013)** carried out a study to evaluate and compare the collection development of books in different state university libraries in Gujarat. The data was collected through a questionnaire as per the objectives of the study. The results show that Gujarat University library invested highest amount for buying books and Maharaja Sayaji Rao University Library allotted highest amount for magazines during the year of the study. The library committee was involved in collection development process.

Knudsen (2011) contributed a chapter in IALL International Handbook of Legal Information Management, the chapter deals with the acquisition of printed materials for foreign, comparative and international law by law libraries. The chapter covers basic considerations, collection development plans versus flexible collection building, basic problems and challenges of collection building, criteria of collection building and the life cycle of literature. The argument for not having a written collection development policy is that so many great libraries in the world do not have a written collection development policy - and their collections were developed without such policies. However, there is no doubt that they have been guided by a

well-understood, unwritten policy. Librarians should not become dependent on collection development plans but rather rely on their talents and on their trainings. There is no general method to find out new foreign publications in law as law differs from country to country. Foreign publications should be considered carefully. The management of collection includes not only selection and acquisition of new stock but also withdrawal of stock when it is no longer contributing to the utility of the collection. The chapter concludes that inspite of the growing importance of digital and other non-conventional materials the acquisition of conventional printed material continues to play an important role in law libraries. **Knowles (2012)**, a law librarian, is the author of “Effective Legal Research”, a guide to search legal literature effectively. The book concentrates on the law of England and Wales. Detailed coverage is also given of European human rights law and the law of European Union. The book presents information in such a way that reader gets understanding of legal research from using a law library to search in online resouces.

Rao (1997) made an attempt to discuss the impact of recent advancements in ICT on collection development in his paper. He accepted the impact of offline databases, Internet and Digital Libraries. He discussed various challenges in this regard and proposed to conduct a study of available resources on various networks and the collection development policy should take care of available e-resource. **Amudhavalli (1997)** discussed the difference of collection development between electronic environment and print-on-paper world. Electronic publishing has changed the way to access information and has impact on the economics of information acquisition. He also explained the problems faced by the libraries in procuring e-resources. **Maheshwarappa and Tadasad (1997)** critically examine the problems in the development of collection in the context of electronic publications with special reference to formulation of policies, users, formats, storage, mode of access, selection, acquisition, bibliographic control, finance, evaluation and manpower. Systematic planning and its effective implementation are required for need-based and cost effective collection development in electronic environment. **Mallik and Sen (2008)** conducted a webpage based study of 20 academic law libraries, it was found that more than half premier academic legal instututes do not provide any information regarding their online information resources on the web, others are providing access to more than one legal database and Manupatra is very common. The article also

highlights importance of an academic law library and the sources of legal information available in print and electronic format.

Hanchinal, V. B. and Hanchinal, V. V. (2012) described the concept of 'Open Access', its usefulness for and impact on the society and particularly in the field of law. They briefly discussed Free Access to Law Movement at International level and initiatives in India under this movement. The details of various important Legal Information Institutes from all over the World and initiatives by private and public sector in India are important content of their research. With a discussion on challenges and opportunities before legal information centres they also provide a list of significant open access legal resources at national and international level and peer reviewed open access journals. **Bhardwaj and Madhusudhan (2013)** provide the details of various open access resources in which legal community have interest in India like JUDIS, SUPLIS, INCODIS, National Portal of India, IndiaKanoon, LII of India, etc. To know the awareness and usage of these resources a survey was executed in National Law University, Delhi. The results reveal that most of the students are aware of these resources and use frequently to search case laws for their study and research. Majority of the users feels that freely accessible resources of legal information are not organised properly and not easy to use. **Bhardwaj (2012)** reports on a case study conducted on the use of various legal information databases in the Faculty of Law, University of Delhi. He provides details of legal databases like SCC Online Case Finder, All India Reporter on CD, LexisNexis India, Legal Pundits, Chawla Law Finder, Grandjurix, Manupatra etc. He also reviews and discusses various aspects of legal information retrieval systems.

Malik (2009) gives the overview of the availability of Indian legal literature in print as well as electronic medium. He divides the laws on the basis of three lists as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Further he adds that the judgments of the courts and uncodified laws as an integral and important part of the Indian legal literature published in various formats. India has had enterprising publishers, editors and authors who have systematically documented the law and contributed digests and commentaries on various subjects. Articles and academic writings are published in journals by universities and research institutions. **Rao, B. M. (2010)** in his paper describes the various kinds of legal information resources and also deals with the important role played by the law libraries in providing quality legal

education and research. The requirements of legal fraternity may be of different types such as judgments of the courts, statutory provisions, rules and regulations framed under an Act, objects and reasons behind an Act, amendments to a law, statutory notifications, Parliamentary debates at the given time, or scholarly articles on a given topic. To fulfill the varied demand of the users law library purchase or subscribes various print resources supplemented by the online legal information resources. **Narayan (2009)** presents an article giving brief introduction to Indian legal literature and legal sources. She starts with the brief Indian legal history and highlights the best sources of ancient Indian legal and Constitutional history. She gives a list of primary and secondary legal sources, the bibliography of basic indian legal materials divided as: The Constitution of India, Legislation/ Statutes, Law Reports/ Journals, Digests, Law Commission Reports, Legal Commentaries/ Textbooks, Judicial Dictionaries/ Law Lexicon, Manuals/ Encyclopedia, General Law Books, Online Legal Sources and Directory of Publishers/ Book Vendors. **Vyas (2012)** raised various issues connected with Indian academic law journals. He listed 64 journals but only few are being indexed in *Index to Indian Legal Periodicals*. He demands to publish online indexing and abstracting sources in law on regular basis so that scholars of law can find relevant material easily. He points out that most of the journals are not being published regularly, and the only Index to Indian Legal Periodicals should include new journals to enrich its content. Legal Information Institute of India is a great breakthrough for legal fraternity to get free access to legal databases. There is a lack of resource sharing practice among academic law libraries in India, he suggest LАWNET, a consortiоum for law libraries, on the lines of INDEST-AICTE Consortium and to enrich the public domain resources with full text journals.

Yaqin (2008) highlights the importance of law library for legal research. Legal material in a law library consists mainly of law reports, statutes, journals and other law-related publications, textbooks, works of general reference, digests, indexes, legal encyclopedias and dictionaries, and other works having some bearing on law. He tells about the arrangement of library collection and how to find the desired material easily in the library. The chapter also includes the details of various indian and foreign journals, law reports, legislation, digests and indexes, online resources and websites. **Watt (2009)** explained how to research law with confidence and in good

time. The guide is useful for multi-jurisdiction and gives insight to the researchers in International Law and the law of different countries.

SUMMARY:

Law library has to be equipped with the important basic resources of legal literature and allied subjects. To develop and maintain a good collection of law, the role of factors like policies, techniques and procedures for the collection development may vary from institution to institution. In academic sector the collection should be balanced with traditional and electronic resources. Collection management in academic law libraries is not an easy task, the nature and the scope of the subject and the objectives of the parent institutions make it an intellectual task.

2.5 ICT INFRASTRUCTURE AND ITS APPLICATIONS IN LAW LIBRARIES

Sharma (2012) conducted a study to examine the automation and digitization projects and the challenges they pose to effective information delivery in seven university libraries of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh. It is found that only two out of seven libraries have attained complete automation of their housekeeping operations. The digitization process is not yet started in four universities. There are some other factors like inadequate ICT infrastructure and manpower, lack of written policy on digitization, lack of funds and support from parent organisation and mutual co-operation among the libraries which are constraints faced by different libraries to start or complete their projects. **Parvez (2011)** highlights the dependency of libraries on ICT and enumerates the benefits of ICT based library operations and services. He explained the transformation of library products and its services due to ICT implications in library and information services field. The study is based on the working experience of author in various libraries. He focused on the importance of ICT based services for hi-tech users.

Kumar (2011) discusses that availability of ICT makes all the library operations to be done successfully in terms of more quality services with limited time, labour and space. He describes various ICT products and their application in general and in library services particularly. General ICT application tools and integrated library management system are largely used in house-keeping operations. Internet has

been used extensively as a resource as well as a tool to deliver library and information services. The paper emphasized on various web enabled services to users as e-journals, e-books, electronic theses and dissertations, patent searching and course material. The author also covers subject gateways, digital library archives, document delivery and audio-visual services and concludes that use of ICT in academic libraries influenced increasing number of learners in various higher educational institutions and research publications in journals and books. **Mondal and Bandyopadhyay (2014)** assessed the way in which 7 university libraries in West Bengal have responded to changing information environment and developed their ICT infrastructure. The data was collected through a structured questionnaire in 2012. The results show that ICT infrastructure in the university libraries is still at different stages of development. Most of the libraries have minimum infrastructure for implementation of ICT and they face problem of manpower. The existing library staff is not competent enough with ICT implementation. **Devendra and Nikam (2014)** conducted a survey to check the status of IT application in six academic law libraries of South India. Besides the overview of all university libraries, the authors focused on the status of library automation, modules of library automation softwares, library resource searching facilities and Internet service through Wi-fi. It was found that all the law libraries are automated and using either commercial or open source software but only four have web OPAC. Four out of six are providing Wi-fi based Internet connectivity to their users.

Walmiki and Ramakrishnegowda (2009) conducted a survey in Karnataka to compare ICT infrastructure of six selected libraries. The study shows that ICT infrastructure greatly vary from one to another in university libraries, even most of the university libraries lack of sufficient hardware and software facilities and inadequate Internet nodes and bandwidth. The local area network is not extended in the universities. **Lihitkar and Manohar (2014)** studied the application of Web 2.0 tools in the libraries of IITs from all over India. The study guides to know various aspects of Web 2.0 tools for the users as well as researchers and LIS professionals. The study covers all 16 IITs and focuses on the services provided by the IIT libraries using Web 2.0 tools. IIT Bombay and IIT Hyderabad are much ahead in the use of Web 2.0 tools, Social Networking sites have been used by maximum 12 IIT libraries which include Facebook, LinkedIn, MySpace, Gmail, Word Press, Blogs Twitter, Instant Messaging

etc. Most of the librarians are agree with the usefulness of Web 2.0 tools for better communication with user community though they are facing technical problems. **Rao and Choudhury (2010)** examined the status of computer based library services offered by the National Institute of Technology (NIT) libraries in India and also discussed the computer infrastructure facilities. The data was collected from 20 NIT libraries through a questionnaire. The results show that libraries have adequate computer infrastructure facilities. The study indicates that the south zone libraries are richer than the other zone libraries with respect to computer infrastructure facilities.

Mairaj and El-Hadi (2012) examined the current status of ICT applications in medical libraries in Pakistan. They evaluated the status of automation, availability of Internet and Higher Education Commission Digital Library Resources and website in medical libraries in Lahore. The survey was conducted on 24 medical libraries. The results reveal that libraries are passing through the various stages of automation and cataloguing was the most frequently automated operation. Most of the libraries have Internet connectivity and access to Higher Education Commission Digital Library Resources. None of them have library website and most of them facing different kind of problems in ICT applications. **Ramzan and Singh (2009)** investigated the status of ICT application in 288 libraries in Pakistan. The authors studied status of hardware, automation software, automated user services, E-mail, Internet, expenditure on IT services and online resources available in academic libraries. It is found that there is low level IT availability in few libraries and libraries are far behind to achieve excellent IT level. Access to online resources through the Higher Education Commission is found extensive and comprehensive but there is a need to enhance the expenditure on IT infrastructure and to automate the libraries using standard library management systems.

Sinha (2013) says that institutional repository is a new concept and growing rapidly among the library professionals. Various academic and technical institutes are archiving their academic assests to preserve and to access at later stage. There is a need to adopt the technology which is compatible to international standards and protocols. Most of the universities and research institutes have already started to archive their old material and publish their journals online. Open source softwares are being used for these kind of initiatives like DSpace and e-print. The paper concludes

that the benefits of open source, open standards and open access are numerous and it is need of the hour.

SUMMARY:

ICT application in libraries is a broad and important topic because a lot of literature is available on various aspects of this theme. The dependency of libraries on ICT and its benefits for library operations and services is increasing. The literature reveals that various peoples conducted studies to know the status of ICT infrastructure and its implementation, the trends of providing services on the basis of ICT, use of Web 2.0 tools, expenditure on ICT services and online resources, digital divide in academic libraries are few one. Law libraries are not an exception in implementation of ICT, this study also reveals the status, implementation and ICT based services in academic law libraries in India.

2.6 IMPACT OF E-RESOURCES ON LAW LIBRARIES

Keane (2012) discussed the efforts of librarians in promoting and advocacy for open access started in last decade. In recent years some academic libraries have started to raise awareness among the students community. Through an online survey distributed to three listservs – Electronic Resources in Libraries, Serials in Libraries Discussion Forum and American College and Research Libraries’ Scholarly Communication, the study results provide some insights into the thinking of a subset of academic librarians regarding what is being done at their institutions. The questions were asked regarding the important aspects of OA to which users should be familiar, activities of the librarians to educate about OA, and opinion on the role of librarians to educate students about OA. 86% of the respondents indicated that their library provided a link to the DOAJ on their library website and 62% reported that their library was doing enough to make OA resources accessible on their websites. 59% believe that their libraries were not doing enough to promote OA to their students. The study also reveals various promotional and educational activities initiated by the librarians towards promoting OA.

Bolarinwa and Utulu (2011) conducted a study on Nigerian private universities in 2009-10 to evaluate the perceptions and reactions of academic librarians about open access, it shows that most of the librarians are involved with

multiple assignments in the libraries and have a very positive attitude towards open access. They agreed that academic librarians should educate the academic community about the issues and facilities of open access. Regarding the role of academic libraries 73.8% respondents are agreed that libraries should create links to open access resources in their websites while 92.9% agreed that bibliographic records for open access journals should be included in their catalogues. Open access popularization actions of the majority of the respondents are only occasional and reactive, instead of being proactive.

Okoye and Ejikeme (2011) find out the extent librarians have appreciated the new culture of using open access and institutional repository in their scholarly publications, this study was conducted in South Eastern Nigeria. The questions were asked regarding advantages of open access, role of librarians in institutional repository, constraints to the use of open access in scholarly publishing and strategies to enhance open access for scholarly publications. The result reveals that majority of the librarians is aware of open access information resources and accepted all the advantages of open access but only some of them have published their articles in open access journals. Respondents accept role of librarians in institutional repository, however respondents of one university did not agree that librarian are familiar with vendor licensing and copyright laws. All the constraints to the use of open access scholarly publishing and strategies to enhance open access for scholarly publication as listed in questionnaire were accepted by the respondents. It was suggested to find out why many librarians do not publish in open access journals.

Alam (2014) discussed the impact of ICT on the format of information products and the approach to disseminate the legal information resources. The impact of open access movement on law results the Montreal Declaration. The establishment of Legal Information Institutes (LIIs) in various parts of the world contributed to the Free Access to Law Movement (FALM). Legal Information Institute of India is the contribution of National Law Universities towards the FALM.

SUMMARY:

The literature reveals that librarians are interested in e-resources particularly in open access material. The availability of open access resources freely, librarians' interest in open access, and the attraction of users, are the important factors

responsible for the changing role of librarians. The librarians have shown positive attitude towards open access, they have shown personal interest in open access publishing and scholarly communication. Not only librarians but various institutions are coming forward to participate in open access movement. The Legal Information Institute of India is an example of the efforts of the law universities in India to make e-resources of law available in free domain and as a contribution towards the FALM.

SUMMARY OF THE CHAPTER

The literature on law librarianship and studies on law libraries increased in the Unites States with the formation of the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) in 1906. The studies of law libraries outside the USA have been done after few decades. In India, a study on private and public law libraries was brought out by Theodore Mahr in 1990. It was the first in-depth nationwide study on Indian law libraries. (Anderson, 2015). The literature on various aspects of law libraries is increasing in India with increase in quantity and development of law libraries in last three decades.

Seguin believes that law librarians are highly important, but under-utilized resource. (Seguin, 2005). The present study has focused on the trends and status - whether the services of academic law librarians are being utilized in India and whether they are playing their important role in the development of libraries of national law universities and at what extant. No study in literature found covering this aspect in India context.

The literature referred above shows that the studies have been conducted taking one or more aspects of librarianship on various types of general as well as specialized libraries. The review of above mentioned studies, which have been conducted in India as well as abroad on various facets related to the present study, is directly or indirectly helpful to understand the background of the present study.

It is clear from the above literature review that there has been no comprehensive study conducted on the role of librarians particularly in academic law institutions in India, though there has been a great need for such study.

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