

Chapter - 8

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

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CHAPTER - 8

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

8.1 INTRODUCTION

As discussed under the heading Research Methodology of Chapter-1, the data in the present study has been collected from the law universities which are unitary in nature from all over India. The population for the study is 18 law universities i.e. all the law universities in India which were operational up to June 2015 (as listed in Annexure-1).

The relevant data were collected through a questionnaire, centered around the following points :

- (a) General Information
- (b) Library Collection and Organisation
- (c) Application of ICT in Libraries
- (d) Activities for Collection Development
- (e) Library Services Provided by the Librarians
- (f) Activities to Support Open Access Movement
- (g) Activities to Prevent Plagiarism in Research
- (h) Activities to Support Legal Information Literacy
- (i) Perception and Opinion about Law Librarianship.

The questionnaire was administered among the librarians of the law universities covered under this study.

8.1.1 Distribution of Questionnaire

An effort for collecting the data from the 18 law university libraries has been done by sending the questionnaire to the respective librarians by speed post in the month of October 2015. The follow up through e-mail and telephone and reminder through sms has been continued. Those who have not received the questionnaires, a soft copy of the same was sent to them through e-mail. Librarians were requested to

send the scanned copy of the filled-up questionnaire to avoid the postal delay. The University Librarians or In-Charge of the University Libraries were asked to fill-up the questionnaires. Most of the filled-up questionnaires came back through Post, and some through e-mail as a scanned copy. In addition to this, researcher made efforts to visit few libraries of law universities for observing their organization and collection alongwith users also. Personally discussed challenges and problems faced by librarians. Thus interview and observation technique are also used for completing this study. The researcher also collected updated data from various websites. It took about 6 months for the researcher to complete the data collection work. The data obtained has been analyzed in this chapter.

8.1.2 Response for the study

Total filled-up questionnaires received for the study are 15 out of 18 distributed, and response rate is 83.33% as mentioned in table-8.1:

Table 8.1: Total Response Received for the Study

Total No. of universities under scope	No. of universities responded	Response Percentage
18	15	83.33%

8.2 GENERAL INFORMATION

8.2.1 Details of Courses being conducted in Law Universities

The data in table-8.2 is based on the websites of CLAT-2016 and other universities as updated time to time.

Law universities are single faculty universities; the details of their courses are mentioned in the table-8.2. It is clear from the said table that all the universities are conducting B.A.-LL.B. Course except ILI. B.Sc.-LL.B. and B.S.W.-LL.B are being conducted only by one university, B.Com.-LL.B. is being offered by 2 universities, B.B.A.-LL.B. is being offered by 4 universities.

LL.M. degree is being offered by all the universities except CNLU and TNNLS. All are awarding Ph.D. except TNNLS, M.Phil is not the preferable degree in Law and only few universities are interested in LL.D., few universities are offering interdisciplinary Master Programmes, and many universities are running specialized Diploma Courses.

Table 8.2: Courses being conducted by Law Universities in India

Sr. No.	Name Code of the University	Courses being conducted by all the law universities in India										
		B.A.-LL.B.	B.Sc.-LL.B.	B.Com.-LL.B.	BBA-LL.B.	BSW-LL.B.	LL.M.	M.Phil.	Ph.D.	LL.D	Master Programme (other than LL.M.)	Diploma Courses
1.	NLIU	√	-	-	-	-	√	-	√	-	√	√
2.	NALSAR	√	-	-	-	-	√	√	√	-	√	√
3.	NLUJ	√	-	-	√	-	√	-	√	√	√	-
4.	GNSLU	√	√	√	√	√	√	-	√	-	√	√
5.	ILI	-	-	-	-	-	√	-	√	-	-	√
6.	RMNSLU	√	-	-	-	-	√	-	√	-	-	-
7.	NUALS	√	-	-	-	-	√	-	√	-	-	√
8.	RNSLU	√	-	-	-	-	√	-	√	-	-	-
9.	CNSLU	√	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	√	-	-
10.	NLUD	√	-	-	-	-	√	-	√	-	-	√
11.	DSNSLU	√	-	-	-	-	√	-	√	-	-	√
12.	NLUO	√	-	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	-	-
13.	NLUJAA	√	-	-	-	-	√	-	√	-	-	-
14.	NUSRL	√	-	-	-	-	√	-	√	-	-	-
15.	TNNLS	√	-	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

8.2.2 Details of Library Members, Seating Capacity and Nature of Buildings

As per the BCI rules the library should have adequate reading space i.e. seating capacity should be at least 25% of the enrolled students. The table-8.3 shows that majority of the universities (60%) has separate library buildings. Almost all the libraries have adequate seating capacity, except few which are not accommodated in separate buildings. The average seating capacity of the libraries is approximately 40% of enrolled students. It is worth to mention that NLU Delhi is providing seating space for each and every enrolled student. CNSLU, DSNSLU, NLUO have seating capacity less than 20% of their enrolled students in their respective libraries.

Table 8.3: Details of Library Members, Seating Capacity and Nature of Buildings

Sr. No	Name Code of the University	Numbers of Library Members			Seating Capacity		Nature of Building	
		Students	Faculty Members	Others	No. of Seats	Percentage of seating capacity w.r.t. enrolled students	Separate (Percentage)	Attached (Percentage)
1.	NLIU	700	25	-	195	27%	√	-
2.	NALSAR	570	54	-	300	52%	√	-
3.	NLUJ	600	45	-	275	45%	√	-
4.	GMLU	910	50	-	300	32%	-	√
5.	ILI	500	14	-	100	20%	-	√
6.	RMNLU	926	40	50	300	32%	√	-
7.	NUALS	460	30	-	120	26%	√	-
8.	RGNLU	732	33	70	400	54%	√	-
9.	CNLU	700	26	-	120	17%	√	-
10.	NLUD	470	44	13	500	106%	√	-
11.	DSNLU	554	25	-	75	13%	-	√
12.	NLUO	633	35	-	120	18%	-	√
13.	NLUJAA	315	23	30	100	31%	-	√
14.	NUSRL	640	50	10	300	46%	-	√
15.	TNNLS	400	20	-	250	62%	√	-
	Total					Average 40%	9 (60%)	6 (40%)

8.2.3 Working Hours of the Libraries in Law Universities

The average opening hours of the libraries are 13 (hours) during the general days, 13:45 (hours) during examination and 7:30 (hours) for the Sundays and holidays. Only 26% libraries remain open after 10 p.m. during the general days and 40% during the examination. There is no significant change in the number of libraries which change timings during the examination period, only 3 (20%) libraries makes

changes in their opening hours during examination period. Few libraries are providing outer reading hall facility or Moot Court Room facility round the clock. (Table-8.4).

Table 8.4: Working hours of the libraries in law universities

Sr. No.	Name Code of the University	General Days		Sunday and Holidays		During Examination	
		Time duration	Hours	Time duration	Hours	Time duration	Hours
1.	NLIU	9:30 am – 9:00 pm	11:30	10:00 am – 5:30 pm	7:30	9:30 am – 9:00 pm	11:30
2.	NALSAR	9:00 am – 1:00 am	16	10:00 am – 5:00 pm	7	9:00 am – 1:00 am	16
3.	NLUJ	8:00 am – 10:00 pm	14	12:00 pm – 8:00 pm	8	8:00 am – 10:00 pm	14
4.	GNSLU	8:30 am – 12:00 am	15:30	8:30 am – 08:00 pm	11:30	8:30 am – 12:00 am	15:30
5.	ILI	9:00 am – 8:00 pm	11	10:00 am – 5:30 pm	7:30	9:00 am – 8:00 pm	11
6.	RMNLU	8:30 am – 10:00 pm	13:30	10:00 am – 9:00 pm	11	8:30 am – 10:00 pm	13:30
7.	NUALS	8:45 am – 8:45 pm	12	-	-	8:45 am – 8:45 pm	12
8.	RGNLU	8:00 am – 8:00 pm	12	11:00 am – 4:00 pm	5	8:00 am – 10:00 pm	14
9.	CNLU	9:00 am – 9:00 pm	12	10:00 am – 4:00 pm	6	9:00 am – 9:00 pm	12
10.	NLUD	8:00 am – 12:00 am	16	10:00 am – 05:00 pm	7	8:00 am – 12:00 am	16
11.	DSNLU	9:00 am – 8:00 pm	11	10:00 am – 1:00 pm	3	9:00 am – 8:00 pm	11
12.	NLUO	8:00 am – 12:00 am	16	8:00 am – 5:00 pm	9	8:00 am – 12:00 am	16
13.	NLUJAA	9:00 am – 10:00 pm	13	10:00 am – 5:00 pm	6	9:00 am – 12:00 am	15
14.	NUSRL	8:00 am – 10:00 pm	12	10:00 am – 5:00 pm	7	8:00 am – 12:00 pm	14
15.	TNNLS	9:00 am – 7:00 pm	10	9:00 am – 5:00 pm	8	9:00 am – 7:00 pm	10
	Average		13		7:30		13:45

8.2.4 Details of library staff in law university libraries

Table 8.5: Details of staff in law university libraries

Sr. No	Name Code of the University	University Librarian (UL)	Deputy Librarian (DL)	Assistant Librarian (AL)	Total UL+DL+AL	Professional Assistant	Semi-Professional Assistant (SPA)	Total PA+SPA	Others/ Non-Professional	Contractual	Whether library staff is sufficient
1.	NLIU	-	1	-	1	-	3	3	1	-	Yes
2.	NALSAR	-	-	1	1	3	-	3	7	-	No
3.	NLUJ	-	-	1	1	-	3	3	7	-	Yes
4.	GNLU	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	3	-	No
5.	ILI	-	-	1	1	3	3	6	3	-	Yes
6.	RMNLU	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	10	Yes
7.	NUALS	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	2	-	No
8.	RGNLU	1	-	1	2	3	2	5	2	-	Yes
9.	CNLU	-	-	-	0	3	2	5	4	-	Yes
10.	NLUD	-	1	2	3	2	-	2	5	-	Yes
11.	DSNLU	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	No
12.	NLUO	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	4	4	Yes
13.	NLUJAA	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	2	-	No
14.	NUSRL	-	1	1	2	3	5	8	5	-	Yes
15.	TNNLS	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	No

There is no fixed staffing pattern in law university libraries as table-8.5 shows. Only 1 library (6%) has University Librarian in place, otherwise Deputy Librarian or Assistant Librarian are playing the role of University Librarian as an In-charge. 5 Libraries (33%) are headed by the Deputy Librarians and 53% (8) are headed by Assistant Librarians as an In-charge of the University Library.

A question was also asked whether the existing library staff is sufficient to run the library efficiently. Out of 15 almost 9 (60%) responded that existing staff in their libraries is enough and 40% think that existing staff is not sufficient.

8.2.5 Details of Professional Staff having Degree in Law and/or Law Librarianship

Table-8.6 shows the trend of legal education among the librarians in law universities. Though the degree in law is not a compulsory qualification for the staff, still some of them have law degree. Results are not significant but the trend can be considered as positive.

Table 8.6: Details of professional staff having degree in law and/or law librarianship

Designation	Frequency of those having:			
	LL.B.	LL.M.	Degree in LIS with specialization in Law Librarianship	P.G. Diploma in Law Librarianship
University Librarian	-	-	-	-
Deputy Librarian	1	1	2	-
Assistant Librarian	3	-	-	1
Professional Assistant	2	-	1	-
Semi-Professional Assistant	-	-	-	-

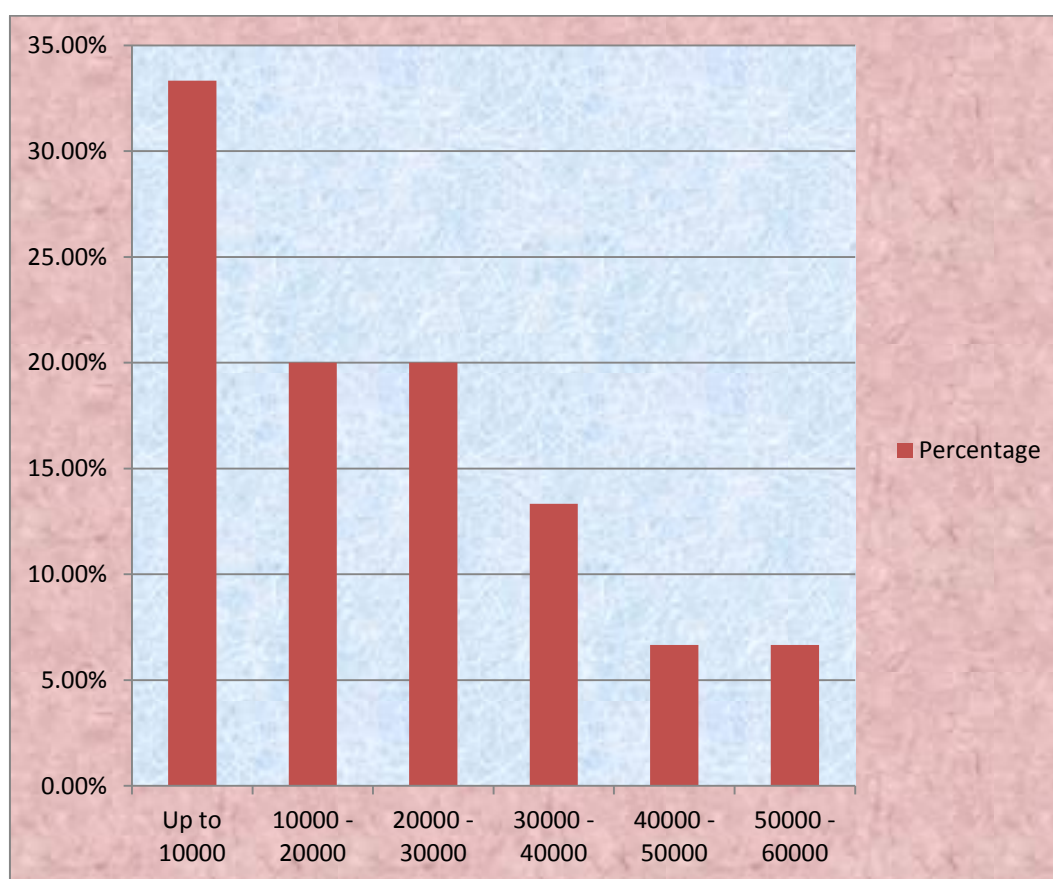
8.3 LIBRARY COLLECTION AND ORGANISATION

8.3.1 Total Collection of Books (Print)

The Book collection available in respondent libraries is summarized in table-8.7 and fig. 8.1:

Table 8.7: Distribution of books collection (print)

Total Books (Print)	Frequency of Libraries	Percentage
Up to 10000	5	33.33%
10000 - 20000	3	20.00%
20000 - 30000	3	20.00%
30000 - 40000	2	13.33%
40000 - 50000	1	6.66%
50000 - 60000	1	6.66%
Total	15	100%

**Figure 8.1: Total Collection of Books (Print)**

The collection of books ranges from 5000 to 60000 in the respondent libraries.

- 5 libraries (33.33%) have below or equal to 10000 books and 3 libraries (20.00%) have collection between 10000 to 20000 another 3 libraries (20%) have books between 20000 to 30000.

- 2 libraries (13.33%) have the number between 30000 to 40000.
- 1 library (6.66%) has approximately 50000 books while another one (6.66%) contains 60000 books.

As per the BCI Rules, the number of books in each subject being taught during the period should be 10 books for each registered students. The number of enrolled students ranges in this study ranges from 315 to 926 (table-8.3), hence all the libraries have sufficient collection of books for their registered students.

8.3.2 Total Collection of Bound Volumes of Periodicals

Table 8.8: Distribution of bound volumes of periodicals

No. of Bound Volumes	Frequency of Libraries	Percentage
Up to 5000	6	40%
05000 - 10000	6	40%
10000 - 15000	2	13.33%
15000 - 20000	1	06.66%
Total	15	100%

The preservation of back volumes of the law journals as well as reporters is one of the important functions of academic law libraries. To start an academic law library, as per the BCI rules, it is required to purchase back volumes for at least ten years of the selected journals/reporters with current subscription. The data collected on bound volumes of journals and reporters is summarized in table-8.8 and fig. 8.2.

- All the respondent libraries have bound volumes in their print collection.
- The number of bound volumes in 6 libraries (40%) is below or equal to 5000 and equal number of libraries (40%) also have bound volume collection between 5000 to 10000.
- 2 libraries (13.33%) have 10000 to 15000 bound volumes and only one library (6.66%) has more than 15000 bound volumes.

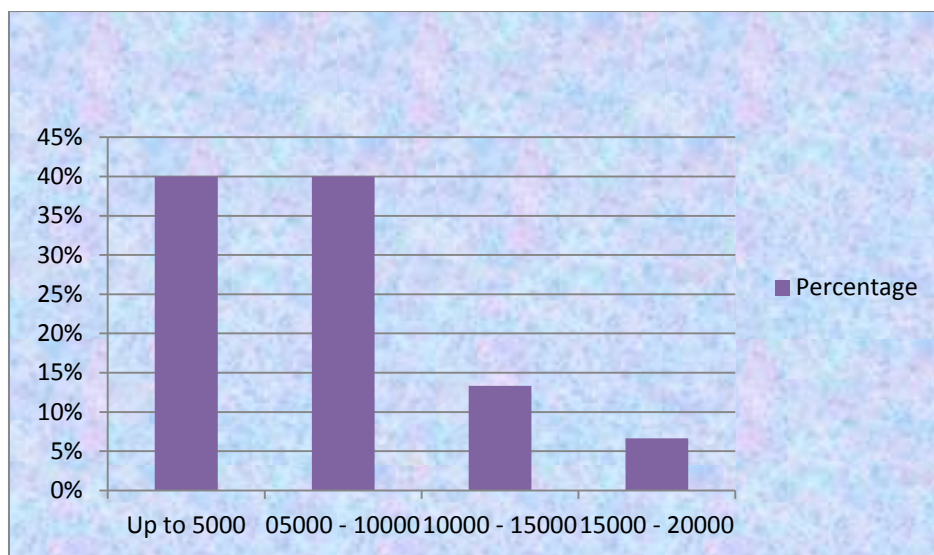


Figure 8.2: Total Collection of Bound Volumes of Periodicals

8.3.3 Total Collection of Theses/Dissertations

Majority of the libraries has limited collection of theses and dissertations. (Table-8.9).

Table 8.9: Distribution of These/Dissertations

Theses / Dissertations	Frequency of Libraries	Percentage
Nil	4	26.66%
Up to 100	6	40.00%
100 - 200	1	06.66%
200 - 300	-	-
300 - 400	-	-
400 - 500	1	06.66%
500 - 600	1	06.66%
600 - 700	-	-
700 - 800	1	06.66%
800 - 900	-	-
900 - 1000	1	06.66%
Total	15	100%

8.3.4 Total Collection of CDs/DVDs

Table 8.10: Distribution of CDs/DVDs Collection

Total CDs/DVDs	Frequency of Libraries	Percentage
Nil	3	20.00%
Up to 100	5	33.33%
100 - 200	4	26.66%
200 - 300	2	13.33%
300 - 400	-	-
400 - 500	1	06.66%
Total	15	100%

Majority of the libraries has CD/DVD collection numbering up to 200 CDs/DVDs. It seems that there is a lack of availability of law books in CD/DVD format in the market. (Table-8.10).

8.3.5 Total Collection of Commission/ Committee Reports

Table 8.11: Distribution of Commission/ Committee Reports

Commission/ Committee Reports	Frequency of Libraries	Percentage
Nil	9	60.00%
Up to 100	4	26.66%
100 - 200	2	13.33%
Total	15	100%

Commission / committee reports constitute an important part of collection in law libraries but most of the libraries have not reported about their print collection of commission/committee reports. It seems that they may not be accessioning it separately or having online access to these type of material. (Table-8.11).

8.3.6 Total Collection of Research Project Reports

Table 8.12: Distribution of Research Project Reports

Research Project Reports	Frequency of Libraries	Percentage
Nil	10	66.66%
Up to 100	4	26.66%
100 - 200	1	06.66%
Total	15	100.00%

Project reports are the outcome of the research funded by the university or any other agency and conducted by the staff. Only 5 libraries (33.33%) reported availability of this type of collection, majority of the libraries has not reported about this important part of the collection. It means there is a lack of research by the staff or lack of funding for research in law or the project reports are not being kept in their respective libraries. (Table-8.12).

8.3.7 Total Journals/Reports (print) subscribed for 2015

Current national and international law reports and journals constitute important part of the law library collection. It is found that majority of the libraries (66.66%) is subscribing less than 20 (ranging 1 to 16) international journals/reports. 2 libraries (13.33%) are subscribing 75 and 77 international journals/reports.

Table 8.13: Distribution of Journals subscribed for 2015

No. of Journals	International		National	
	Frequency of Libraries	Percentage	Frequency of Libraries	Percentage
1 - 20	10	66.66%	2	13.33%
21 - 40	2	13.33%	4	26.66%
41 - 60	1	06.66%	2	13.33%
61 - 80	2	13.33%	2	13.33%
81 - 100	-	-	3	20.00%
101 - 120	-	-	1	06.66%
121 - 140	-	-	-	-
141 - 160	-	-	-	-
161 - 180	-	-	1	06.66%
Total	15	100%	15	100%

The range of national journals/reports subscribed is quite dispersed. 13.33% libraries are subscribing less than 20 (ranging 17-18) national journals/reports, 26.66% subscribing 21-40 national journals. The maximum number of journals i.e. 162 is subscribed by one library (6.66%) only. It is clear from the table-8.13 and fig.-8.3 that most of the libraries (60%) are subscribing more than 40 national journals/reports.

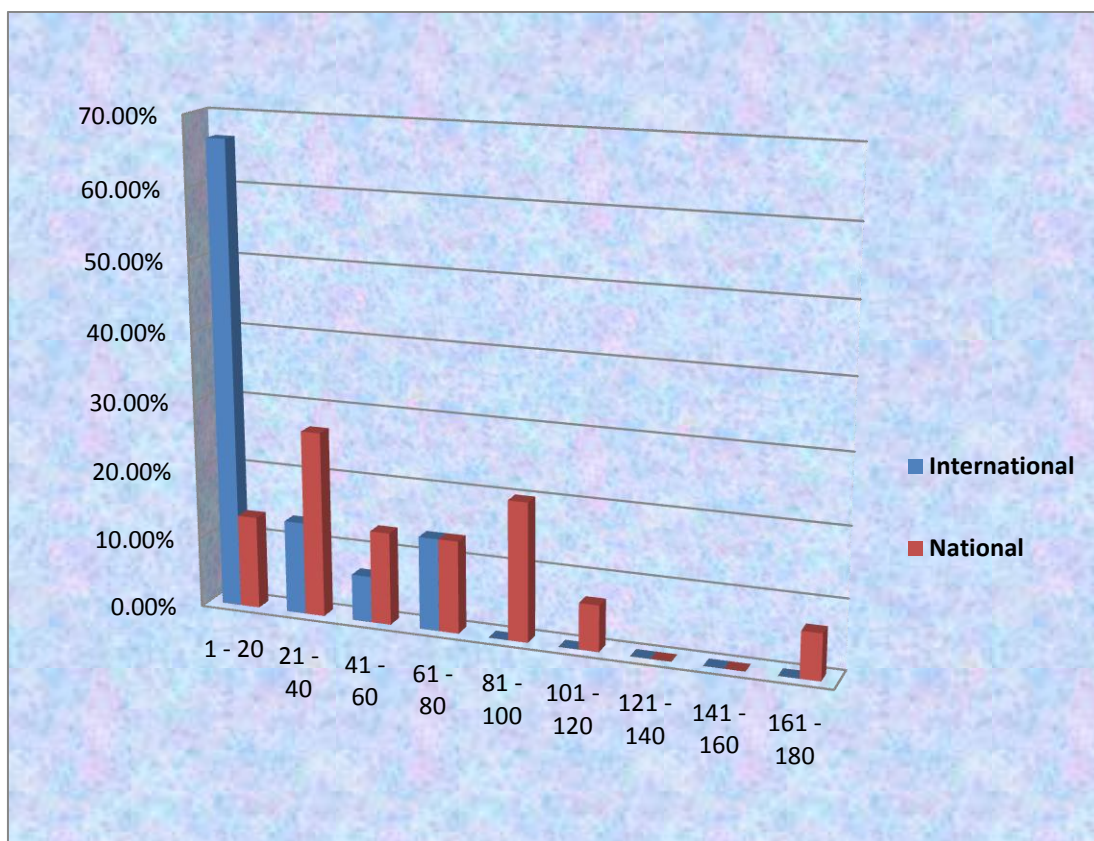


Figure 8.3: Total Journals/Reports (print) subscribed for 2015

8.3.8 Total Magazines and Newspapers subscribed during 2015.

General as well as Legal Magazines and Newspapers are main source of information on the current and burning topics. The Newspapers are also the basis for providing Newspaper clipping service. Majority of the libraries is subscribing 11-20 Magazines. 66.66% are subscribing 6-10 English Newspapers, 13.33% of the libraries are subscribing 5, and 20% are acquiring 12-15 Newspapers in English. All the libraries are subscribing Newspapers in regional language also but in majority of the libraries (73.33%) the number is 2 to 5. (Table-8.14).

Table 8.14: Distribution of Magazines and Newspapers

No. of Magazines/ Newspapers	Magazines		Newspapers in English		Newspapers in Regional Language(s).	
	Frequency of Libraries	Percentage	Frequency of Libraries	Percentage	Frequency of Libraries	Percentage
1 - 5	1	06.66%	2	13.33%	11	73.33%
6 - 10	1	06.66%	10	66.66%	4	26.66%
11 - 15	7	46.66%	3	20%	-	-
16 - 20	4	26.66%	-	-	-	-
21 - 25	1	06.66%	-	-	-	-
26 - 30	1	06.66%	-	-	-	-
Total	15	100%	15	100%	15	100%

8.3.9 Electronic Resources/ Legal Databases (only subscribed/purchased)

Legal databases or the databases of scholarly law journals are the backbone of an academic and research law library. Various databases subscribed by the different libraries are listed in table-8.15. The most favorite online legal databases are Manupatra and HeinOnline subscribed by all the libraries (100%). Subsequently, West Law India, SCC Online, LexisNexis, JStor are subscribed by most of the libraries. Economic and Political Weekly and West Law are also important online sources of information.

As for as offline databases are concern most of the libraries have purchased AIR products like AIR Supreme Court database, AIR High Court database, AIR Criminal Law Journal database. Although AIR CD/DVD based products are recommended by the BCI for minimum library requirement but all the libraries are not interested in these offline databases.

It is evident that the databases like Manupatra, HeinOnline, SCC Online, LexisNexis, West Law India etc. are providing a comprehensive solution for legal research in India.

Table 8.15: Distribution of Databases subscribed

Sr. No.	Name of Database/ Resource	Frequency of Libraries	Percentage
1.	AIR SC Database (DVD Based)	11	73.33%
2.	AIR HC Database (DVD Based)	10	66.66%
3.	AIR Criminal Law Journal Database (DVD Based)	10	66.66%
4.	AIR Privy Council Database (DVD Based)	7	46.66%
5.	JILI DVD Database	7	46.66%
6.	The Law - Super (DVD Based)	2	13.33%
7.	Manupatra	15	100%
8.	HeinOnline	15	100%
9.	West Law India	14	93.33%
10.	Lexis Nexis	13	86.66%
11.	SCC Online	13	86.66%
12.	JStor	13	86.66%
13.	Economic and Political Weekly	10	66.66%
14.	West Law	8	53.33%
15.	Kluwer Arbitration	7	46.66%
16.	CLAOnline	7	46.66%
17.	Taxmann Online	2	13.33%
18.	AIR Webworld	1	6.66%
18.	e-jurix	1	06.66%
20.	Springerlink	1	06.66%
21.	CDJ Law Journal	1	06.66%
22.	Lexis India	1	06.66%
23.	EBSCO Legal Search database	1	06.66%
24.	UN Depositories	1	06.66%
25.	Economist	1	06.66%
26.	Tax (CCN)	1	06.66%

8.3.10 Status of Consortia Membership

Majority of the libraries (60%) is member of the only consortia UGC Infonet Digital Library Consortium/Shodhsindhu under the special category for law universities. (table-8.16).

Table 8.16: Details of Consortia Membership Status

Membership of Consortia	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	9	60.00%
No	6	40.00%
Total	15	100%

8.3.11 Mode of Access to Web based databases

Table 8.17: Mode of Access to web based databases

Types of Access	Frequency	Percentage
ID/Password	02	13.33%
IP Address	14	93.33%
Off Campus/ Remote Access	08	53.33%

Multiple answers were allowed

Majority of the libraries (93.33%) is providing IP based access to the subscribed online resources and 8 libraries (53.33%) are also providing remote access to the users out of campus. (Table-8.17).

8.3.12 Classification Scheme followed by the libraries

Table 8.18: Classification Systems being followed

Classification Scheme	Frequency	Percentage
CC	-	-
DDC	13	86.66%
UDC	2	13.33%
Other	-	-
Total	15	100.00%

Majority of the libraries (86.66%) is following DDC and 2 libraries (13.33%) are using UDC. None of the library is using CC or any other classification system. (Table-8.18 and Fig.-8.4).

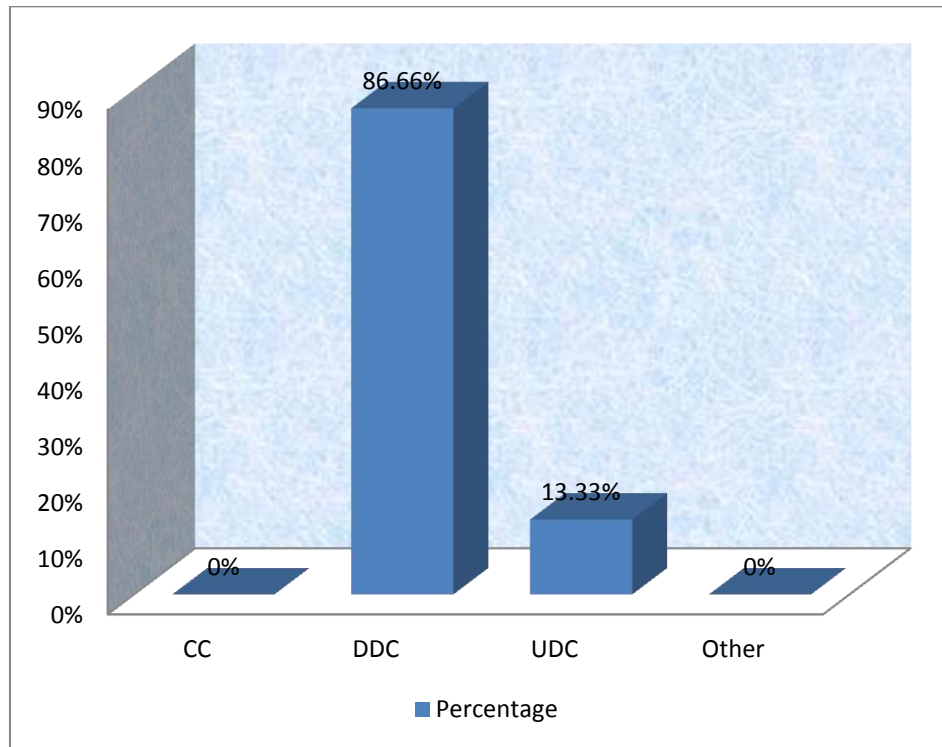


Figure 8.4: Classification Scheme followed by the libraries

8.3.13 Cataloguing Standards followed by the libraries

The data in table-8.19 clearly shows that 80% libraries are adhering to MARC format (MARC 21). 13.33% libraries are using AACR-2 and only 6.66% are adhering to RDA. The libraries which are using AACR-2 are maintaining Card Catalogue.

Table 8.19: Cataloguing Standards being followed

Cataloguing Code	Frequency	Percentage
AACR-2	2	13.33%
MARC	12	80.00%
RDA	1	06.66%
Other	0	0
Total	15	100.00%

8.3.14 Status of Catalogue

It is found that majority of the libraries (80%) has OPAC to provide access to their holdings, one library (6.66%) has both Card Catalogue and OPAC, out of which those having OPAC, 10 libraries (66.66%) also have Web-OPAC. Only 2 libraries (13.33%) have only Card Catalogue and only one library (6.66%) participate in Union Catalogue. (Table-8.20)

Table 8.20: Status of Catalogue

Type of Catalogue/Record	Yes (Percentage)	No (Percentage)
Card Catalogue	2 (13.33%)	13 (86.66%)
Only OPAC	12 (80.00%)	3 (20.00%)
Both Card Catalogue and OPAC	1 (6.66%)	14 (93.33%)
Also have Web-OPAC	10 (66.66%)	5 (33.33%)
Union Catalogue	1 (6.66%)	14 (93.33%)
Data in Excel / Access	7 (46.66%)	8 (53.33%)
Printed Bibliography	7 (46.66%)	8 (53.33%)

8.4 ACTIVITIES FOR COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT

8.4.1 Status of Collection Management Policy

The librarians have important role in framing the collection management policy and its implementation. It is found that 12 librarians (80%) have collection management policy as depicted in table-8.21.

Table 8.21: Status of Collection Management Policy Statement

Do you have a collection management policy statement?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	12	80%
No	3	20%
Total	15	100%

8.4.2 Implementation of Collection Development Policy

Out of those 12 libraries following collection management policy, responded to further sub-questions as follows (Table-8.22):

- 66% librarians responded that they have written collection management policy statement and 33% do not have written document.
- 91% librarians follow the objectives of the policy in planning of collection management, study the user's requirements, evaluate collection management plans, policies and procedures and personnel on the basis of use and user studies and revise plans and policy.
- All the librarians (100%) keep in mind the requirements of the current and future library users when preserve, weed, replace and store the library material.
- It is found that majority of the librarians (83.33%) selects material according to Collection Management Planning.
- Most of the librarians (66.66%) are not interested in establishing relations with other libraries in order to resource sharing which shows the negative attitude of the law librarians or there may be organisational restrictions behind this attitude.

Table 8.22: Status of Collection Management Policy

Statements	Yes		No	
	f (N=12)	%	f (N=12)	%
Do you have a written collection management policy statement?	8	66.66%	4	33.33%
Do you prepare actual collection management plan according to the objectives of the policy?	11	91.66%	1	8.33%
Do you select material according to Collection Management Planning?	10	83.33%	2	16.66%
Do you preserve, weed, replace and store the library material in order to serve the current and future needs of library users?	12	100%	0	0.00%

Do you study of library users and their requirements before planning for collection development?	11	91.66%	1	8.33%
Have you established relations with other libraries in order to resource sharing?	4	33.33%	8	66.66%
Are you evaluating Collection Management Plans, policies, procedures and personal by use and user studies to revise plans and policy documents for collection management?	11	91.66%	1	8.33%

8.4.3 Book Selection tools being used by the librarians

Book selection tools play an important role while selecting books. It is found that Publisher catalogue is the most favorite (93.33%) book selection tool of the librarians followed by Requisition slips (86.66%), E-mail announcements (80%), Approval plans (66.66%) and Book reviews (66.66%). Bibliographic tools and Review of ILL/Document delivery items are not so popular. (Table-8.23).

Table 8.23: Distribution of Selection Tools

Selection tools being used	Frequency	Percentage
Requisition slips	13	86.66%
Publisher catalogues	14	93.33%
Approval plans	10	66.66%
E-mail announcements	12	80.00%
Book reviews	10	66.66%
Bibliographic tools	6	40.00%
Other library acquisitions lists	2	13.33%
Review of ILL/ Document delivery items	4	26.66%
Others	2	13.33%

Multiple answers were allowed.

8.4.4 Details of Expenditure for Collection Development

The availability of budget and its expenditure on collection development plays a crucial role in the development of library resource and service provisions. It is found that the expenditure varied from library to library and there is no fixed pattern in this regard. The average expenditure of NLUD Library for 3 years is extremely high followed by RGNLU Library while 33.33% libraries are utilizing up to 25 lakhs and another 26.66% libraries have expenditure between 25-50 lakhs. (Table-8.24 and Fig.-8.5).

Table 8.24: Distribution of Collection Development Expenditure

Average Expenditure in last three years (in lakhs)	Frequency of Libraries	Percentage
Up to 25	5	33.33%
25 - 50	4	26.66%
50 - 75	3	20.00%
75 - 100	1	06.66%
100 - 125	-	-
125 - 150	1	06.66%
150 - 175	-	-
175 - 200	-	-
200 - 225	-	-
225 - 250	1	06.66%
Total	15	100%

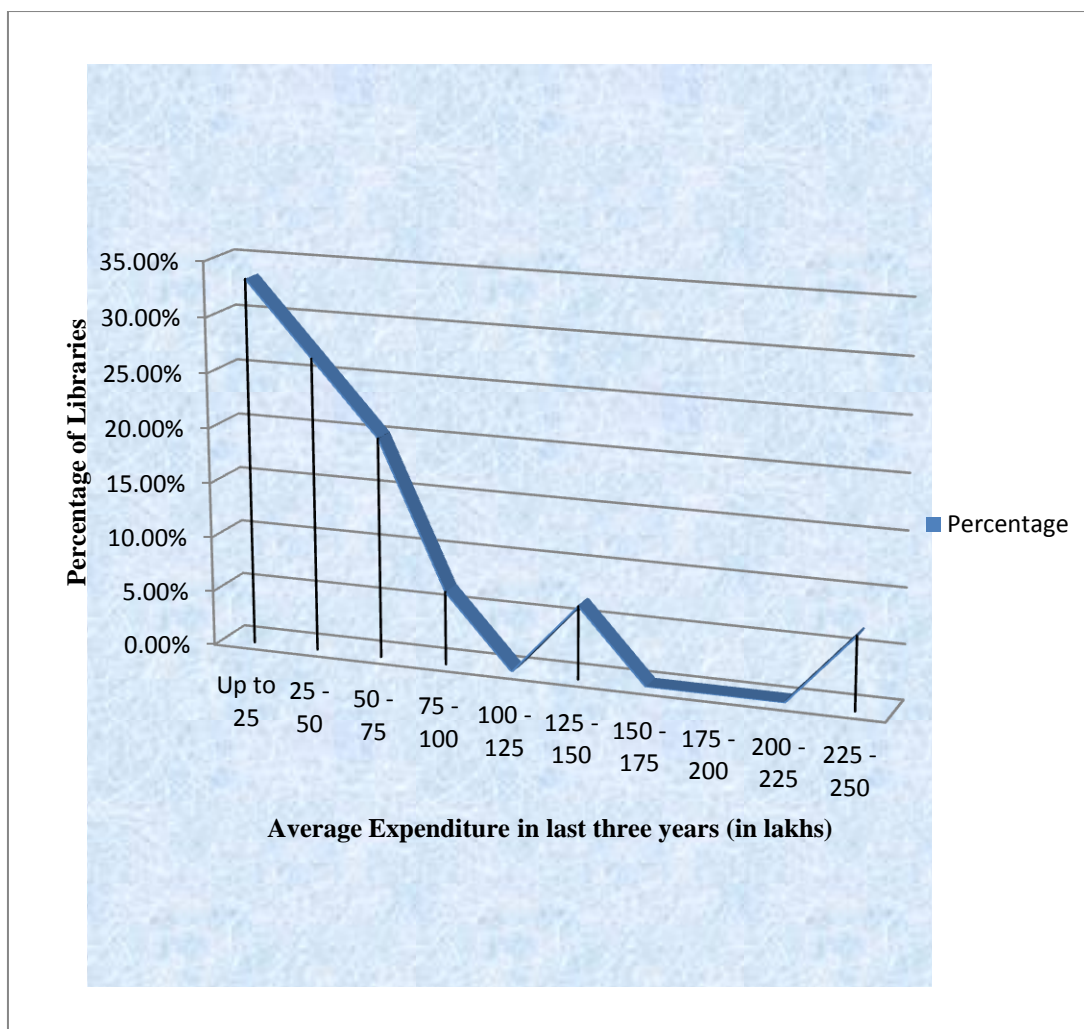


Figure 8.5: Average Expenditure in last three years (in lakhs)

8.4.5 Average number of books acquired in last three years

The acquisition of books varies from library to library and depends upon various factors like availability of funds, demand by the users, cost of the books, type of books, etc. There is no fixed pattern even though the average number has been taken for three years (table-8.25). The average number of acquired books for last three years ranges from 500 to 5800 in the respondent libraries. Few libraries are acquiring quite large number of books and some libraries are purchasing less number of books. (Table-8.25 and Fig.-8.6).

Table 8.25: Distribution of average number of books acquired in last three years

Average No. of Books acquired in last three years	Frequency of Libraries	Percentage
Up to 500	1	06.66%
500 - 1000	2	13.33%
1000 - 1500	5	33.33%
1500 - 2000	-	-
2000 - 2500	2	13.33%
2500 - 3000	2	13.33%
3000 - 3500	1	06.66%
3500 - 4000	-	-
4000 - 4500	-	-
4500 - 5000	-	-
5000 - 5500	1	06.66%
5500 - 6000	1	06.66%
Total	15	100%

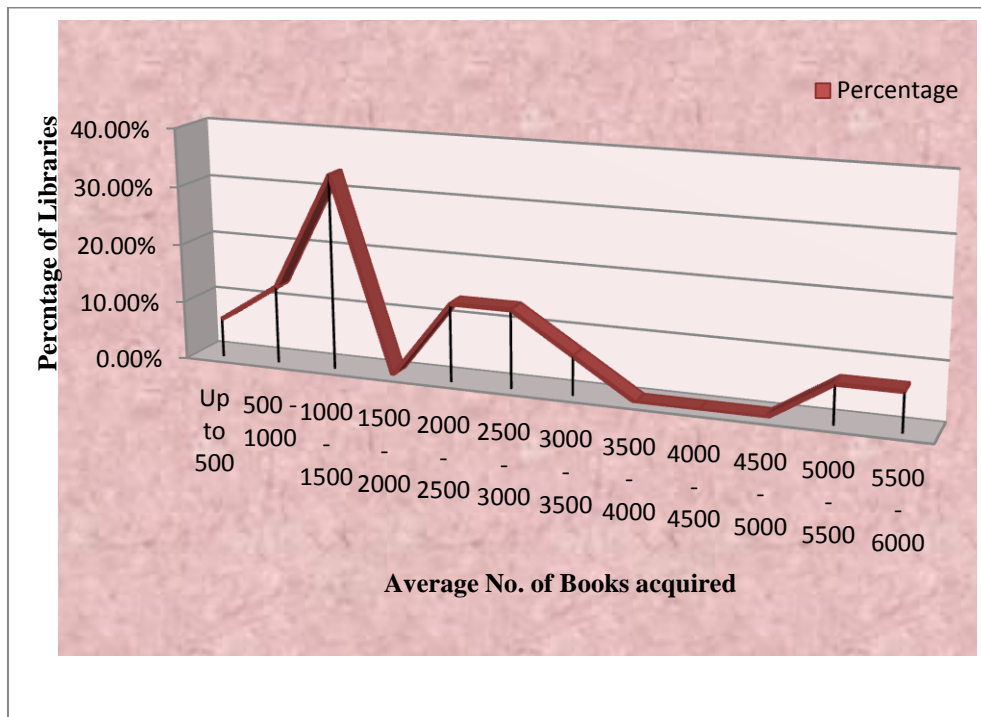


Figure 8.6: Average number of books acquired in last three years

8.4.6 Average number of periodicals (print) acquired in last three years

The number of periodicals acquired by a library shows the strength of the library. A law library also subscribes reports of the judgments and other periodicals in the field of law. The range of average number of subscribed journals/reports during last three years by respondent libraries starts at 15 and goes up to 160. Table-8.26 and fig.8.7 depicts the pattern of average number of periodicals acquired by the law libraries during the years 2012-13, 2013-14 & 2014-15.

Table 8.26: Distribution of average number periodicals acquired in last three years

Average No. of Periodicals acquired in last three years	Frequency of Libraries	Percentage
Up to 25	2	13.33%
25 - 50	4	26.66%
50 - 75	1	06.66%
75 - 100	3	20.00%
100 - 125	1	06.66%
125 - 150	3	20.00%
150 - 175	1	06.66%
Total	15	100%

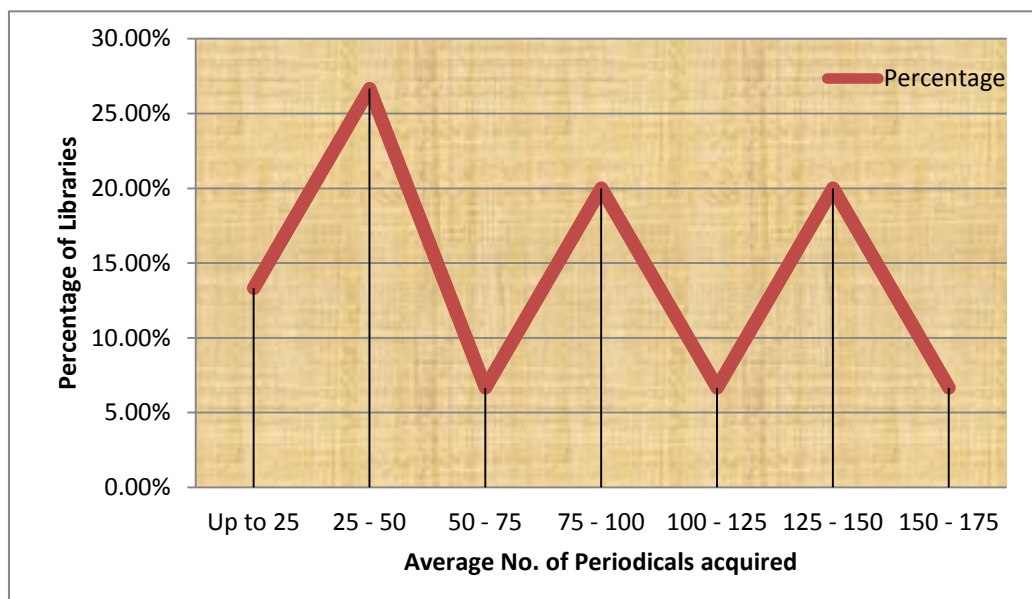


Figure 8.7: Average No. of Periodicals acquired in last three years

8.4.7 Average number of databases acquired in last three years

Legal databases are integral part of the academic law libraries. All the libraries have databases and the average number for last three years varied from 3 to 16. Table-8.27 and fig.-8.8 shows the pattern of average number of databases they subscribed during the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15.

Table 8.27: Distribution of average number of databases acquired in last three years

Average No. of databases subscribed in last three years	Frequency of Libraries	Percentage
Up to 3	1	06.66%
4 - 6	3	20.00%
7- 9	5	33.33%
10 - 12	3	20.00%
13 - 15	2	13.33%
16 - 18	1	06.66%
Total	15	100%

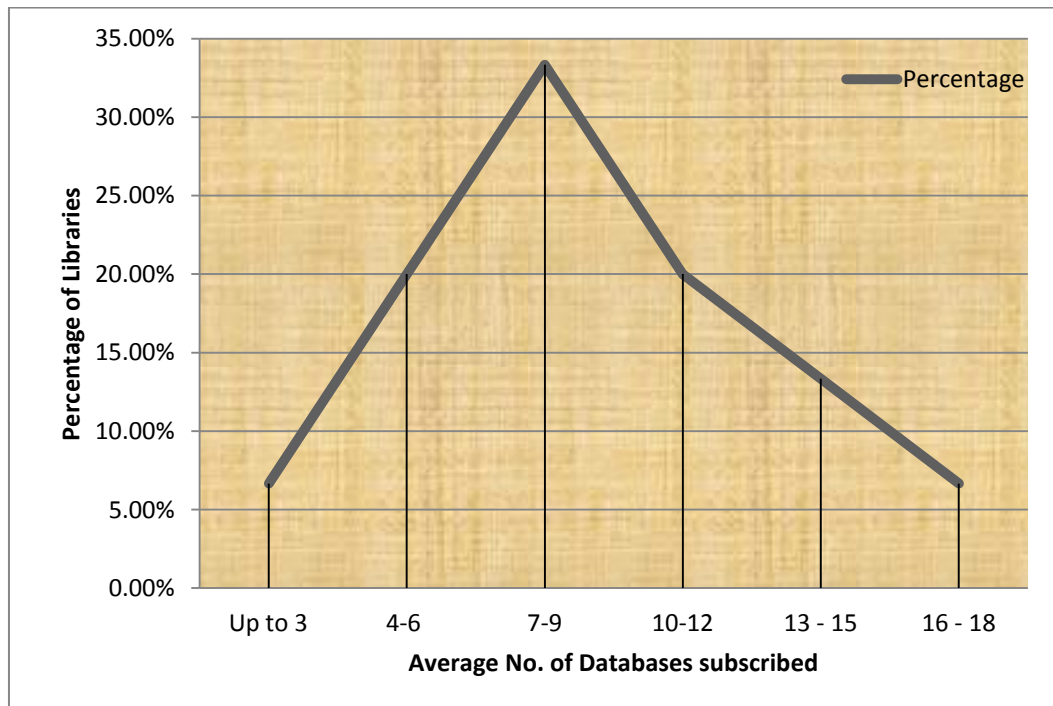


Figure 8.8: Average number of databases acquired in last three years

8.5 LIBRARY SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE LIBRARIANS

8.5.1 Status of the Services provided by the libraries

It is found that all the librarians (100%) are providing library services like Circulation, Reference Service, Newspaper Clipping Service, Internet Searches, CD-ROM & Online Database Search, and Case Laws Searching. User's Orientation and Reprography services are also an important activity of 93.33% librarians followed by Referral Service (73.33%), and Current Content Service (73.33%). 66.66% of the librarians are also interested to provide Virtual Reference Service, Article Indexing Service, Bibliography Service, Document Delivery. Other services like Abstracting and ILL are being provided by less than 50% librarians. (Table-8.28 Fig. 8.9).

Table 8.28: Status of the Services provided by the libraries

Sl. No.	Services	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Circulation	15	100.00%
2.	Reference Service	15	100.00%
3.	Internet Searches	15	100.00%
4.	CD-ROM & Online Database Search	15	100.00%
5.	Case Laws Searching	15	100.00%
6.	Newspaper Clipping Service	15	100.00%
7.	User's Orientation	14	93.33%
8.	Reprography	14	93.33%
9.	Referral Service	11	73.33%
10.	Current Content Service	11	73.33%
11.	Virtual Reference Service	10	66.66%
12.	Article Indexing Service	10	66.66%
13.	Bibliography Service	10	66.66%
14.	Document Delivery	10	66.66%
15.	Inter-library loan	7	46.66%
16.	Abstracting Service	6	40.00%

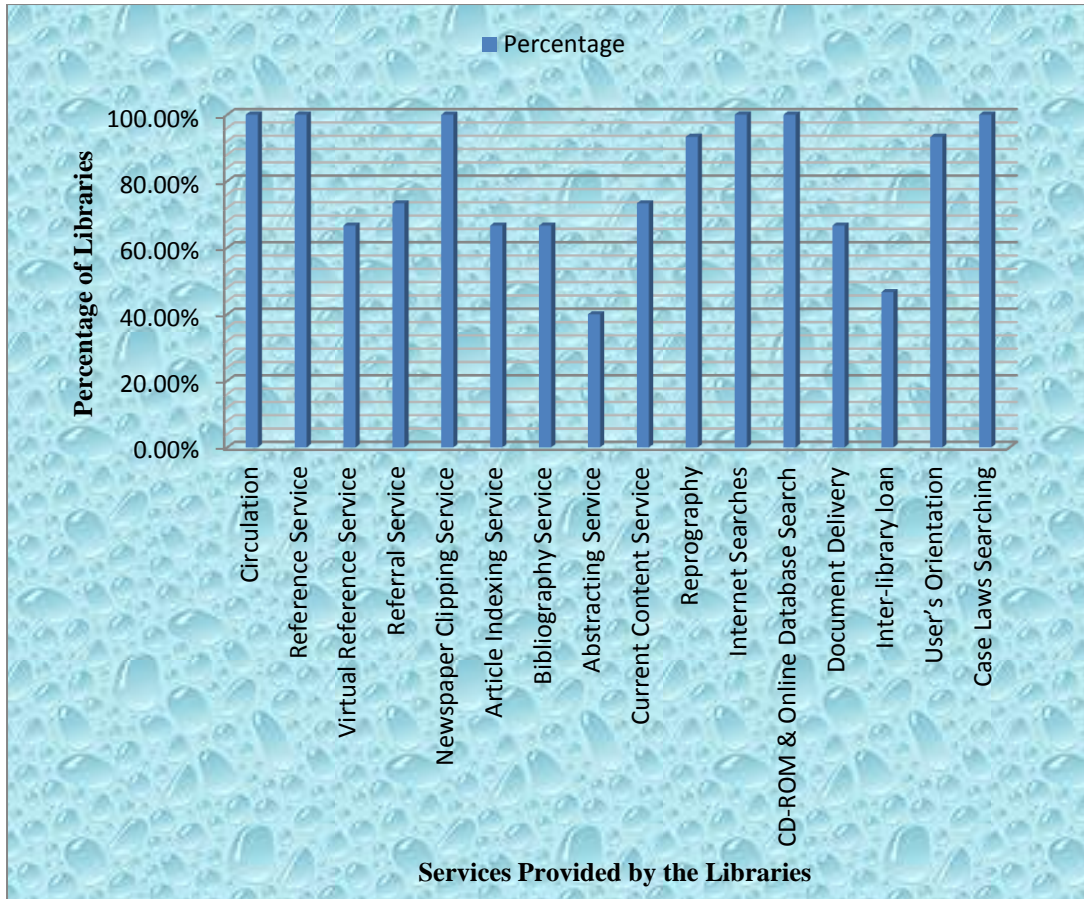


Figure 8.9: Status of the Services provided by the libraries

8.5.2 Special services and facilities for Moot Court Teams

This question was open ended and 11 out of 15 libraries answered the question. The libraries are providing one or more facilities/services for the Moot Court teams. Their responses are summarised below:

- Moot court discussion rooms are being provided in libraries.
- The facility of remote access to database is being provided by libraries.
- Some libraries issue reference books to moot teams.
- Some libraries are issuing extra books for extended lending period and purchase latest edition of books, bare acts etc. to fulfill their requirements.
- Special Research Assistance, Virtual Reference Service, Online Purchasing of books etc. are special privileges given by few libraries to the moot court teams.
- Few libraries are providing them bulk printouts, photocopies of the research materials and binding facility of memorials.

8.5.3 Status of information product/ in-house database (e.g. bibliography, index, abstracts)?

Table 8.29: Status of Information product/ in-house database

Do you produce any information product/ in-house database?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	6	40.00%
No	4	26.66%
No answer	5	33.33%
Total	15	100%

The 40% librarians are involved in publishing of information products/in-house database, some (26.66%) are not doing this business and 33.33% have not answered this question. (Table-8.29). Few librarians have specified about the library product, they are publishing Indexing Periodicals covering Indian as well as Foreign Journals, and have developed bibliographic database for the journals subscribed by them. They are also publishing list of back volume of reports and journals.

8.5.4 Status of Surveys of users' need and library performance

Users' survey is important to judge the performance of the library. Most of the librarians (60%) are conducting users' survey to know the actual need of the users and their satisfaction with the library services. Some librarians (20%) did not respond to this question as shown in table-8.30.

Table 8.30: Status of Surveys of users' need and library performance

Have you carried out survey of users' need and library performance?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	9	60%
No	3	20%
No answer	3	20%
Total	15	100%

8.5.5 Status of publication about library.

Table 8.31: Status of publication about library

Any publication giving details about your library	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	6	40.00%
No	5	33.33%
No answer	4	26.66%
Total	15	100.00%

The information about library is being published by the 40% librarians in the form of library brochure/manual, or in other print publications of the university. 33.33% librarians are not having such a kind of print material and 26.66% are silent on this question. (table-8.31).

8.6 APPLICATION OF ICT IN LIBRARY

8.6.1 Details of Computers for Library Staff

Table-8.32 depicts that all the libraries have computers for library staff ranging from 3 to 22. More than half libraries (53.33%) have 3 to 5 computers and 26.66% have 6 to 10 computers for their respective library staff. NLU Delhi has provided the highest number of computers (22 computers) and 13.33% libraries have provided 11-15 computers for library staff. The average of computers for library staff is 7.

Table 8.32: Details of Computers for Library staff

Number of Computers for Library staff	Frequency of Libraries	Percentage	Average No. of Computers
Up to 5	8	53.33%	7
6-10	4	26.66%	
11-15	2	13.33%	
16-20	0	0	
21-25	1	06.66%	
Total	15	100.00%	

8.6.2 Details of Computers for library users

Table 8.33: Details of Computers for library users

Number of Computers for users	Frequency of Libraries	Percentage	Average No. of Computers
Up to 10	3	20.00%	28
11-20	5	33.33%	
21-30	3	20.00%	
31-40	-	-	
41-50	2	13.33%	
51-60	1	06.66%	
61-70	-	-	
above 71	1	06.66%	
Total	15	100%	

Table-8.33 shows that all the libraries have computers to provide access to internet and e-resources ranging from 4 to 100 and the average of the number of computers for library users is 28. The average number of computers in 8 libraries (53.33%) is below average; however most of the students have their own laptops in NLUs as mentioned by some respondents.

8.6.3 Status of Library Automation

Library automation is one of the important factors to judge the role of librarians towards the library development. In this study, it is found that 86.66% librarians have done the libraries fully automated, 1 library (6.66%) is partially automated and 1 library (6.66%) is not automated but planning to start the process. It is very interesting to know that out of automated and partially automated libraries 50% libraries are using different commercial softwares and other 50% are using Open Source Software KOHA. Commercial software LibSys is the choice of 35.71% out of 14 automated libraries. The library which has not yet initiated the process of automation reported that they are planning to start the automation with KOHA software and going to implement RFID technology. (Table-8.34). It is also found that the librarians who are using commercial softwares are working on average 7 modules, and those working with OSS are using average 6 modules. Which reflects that

librarians are utilizing almost all the facilities available in the library automation softwares.

Table 8.34: Status of Library Automation

Status of Library Automation	Frequency	Percentage	Software being used	Type of Software	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	13	86.66%	LibSys	Commercial	5	50%
			SOUL	Commercial	1	
Partially Automated	1	6.66%	VTLS	Commercial	1	
			KOHA	Open Source	7	50%
No	1	6.66%				
Total	15	100%			14	

8.6.3.1 Technology used for circulation

As mentioned in table-8.35, it is found that out of those libraries which have been automated, the librarians have implemented RFID technology in 50% libraries and 42.87% are using barcode system and remaining are using magnetic tape for managing their circulation services. It seems that the task of implementing technology for circulation have been achieved by all the librarians.

Table 8.35: Technology used for circulation

Technology used for circulation	Frequency	Percentage
Barcode	6	42.87%
Magnetic	1	7.14%
RFID	7	50%
Others	-	-
	14	100%

8.6.4 Status of Library Website

Table 8.36: Status of Library Website

Do you have library website/portal?	Frequency	Percentage	Nature of website	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	15	100%	Separate	3	20%
			associated with university website	15	100%
No	0	0%			
Total	15	100%			

Every law university has its own website and it is observed that university's website have one or more pages with detailed information about the library facilities as responded by 100% librarians. Out of these 3 librarians (RGNLU, NLUJAA, NLUD) are managing a separate website/library blog/portal. In case of 1 library (DSNLU) there is very limited information about the library on the university's website. (Table-8.36).

8.6.5 Status of Website Responsibility and Updation Frequency

Table 8.37: Status of Library Website Responsibility

Sl. No.	Who have created library web pages, library staff or other agency?	Frequency	Percentage
1.	IT Incharge	3	20.00%
2.	Library Staff	3	20.00%
3.	Library+Technical Team	1	06.66%
4.	Other agency	8	53.33%
	Total	15	100%

It was an open ended question

To know the skills in IT domain, the librarians were asked about the creator of library webpages. In case of more than half libraries (53.33%) an outer agency has developed the library webpages, in 3 libraries (20%) library staff is doing this job, in

other 20% libraries IT Incharge is responsible for creation and updation of library webpages. In 1 library (6.66%) it is collaborative job of library and technical team. (Table-8.37).

Librarians were further asked to comment on the frequency of website updation. It is found that (table-8.38) most of the libraries (60%) update their library website as and when required and 4 libraries (26.66%) update the same monthly.

Table 8.38: Website updation frequency

Sl. No.	How frequently do you update the library website?	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Whenever required	9	60.00%
2.	Monthly	4	26.66%
3.	Weekly	1	06.66%
4.	Daily	1	06.66%
	Total	15	100%

8.6.6 Status of Wifi Services

Table 8.39: Status of Wifi Services

Are you providing WiFi facility in library premises?	Frequency	Percentage	Coverage of Wifi	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	14	93.33%	Whole Campus	11	78.57%
			Library & Hostel	3	21.42%
No	1	6.66%			
Total	15	100%		14	

Access to Internet and e-resources is available through Wifi in 14 universities (93.33%) out of which 11 Universities are providing Wifi facility in whole campus and in 3 Universities (21.43%) it is limited to library and hostels premises only. The students can use their laptops, Smartphones, tablet/i-pad etc. to get access to e-resources, legal databases connecting through Wifi. (Table-8.39).

8.6.7 Status of Cloud based library services

Majority of the librarians (86.66%) has not initiated cloud based library services. (Table-8.40).

Table 8.40: Status of Cloud based library services

Are you using cloud computing to deliver library services?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	2	13.33%
No	13	86.66%
Total	15	100%

8.6.8 Application of Web 2.0 tools for library services

Only 8 librarians (53.33%) are using web 2.0 tools to deliver library services. Remaining are not using web 2.0 tools at all. Those who are using have the pattern as shown in table-8.41.

Social Networking and Blog are the most favorite tools which are being used to deliver library services.

Table 8.41: Application of Web 2.0 tools for library services

Sl. No.	Web 2.0 tools	Frequency (N=8)	Percentage
1.	Social Networking	7	46.66%
2.	Blog	5	33.33%
3.	Twitter	3	20.00%
4.	Youtube Video	3	20.00%
5.	RSS Feed	5	33.33%
6.	Instant Messaging	3	20.00%
7.	Social Bookmarking	2	13.33%
8.	Wiki	1	06.66%
9.	Podcasting	2	13.33%
10.	Tagging	3	20.00%
11.	Flickr	2	13.33%
12.	Mashups	2	13.33%
13.	Any other	-	-

8.7 ACTIVITIES TO SUPPORT OPEN ACCESS MOVEMENT

8.7.1 Status of Activities in support of Open Access Movement

Table 8.42: Status of Activities in support of Open Access Movement

Sl. No.	Activities	Yes		No	
		f	%	f	%
1.	Have you included bibliographic records of Open Access (OA) Journals in Library Catalogues/database?	9	60%	6	40%
2.	Whether links to Open Access resources are available on your library/institute website?	12	80%	3	20%
3.	Have you organized user orientation programme about OA?	9	60%	6	40%
4.	Does your library staff publish paper /article in OA Journal/repository?	6	40%	9	60%
5.	Is anyone of your library staff associated with any OA Journal?	3	20%	12	80%

To know the involvement of law librarians in open access movement, questions were asked in this regard. It is found that links to open access resources are available on the website of 80% libraries and in 60% librarians have started to include bibliographic records of open access journals in library catalogues/databases. 60% librarians are organizing user orientation programme on Open Access Movement also. Besides these activities they (40%) are also publishing their articles in open access journals and some of them are associated with open access journals. (Table-8.42).

Few Deputy/Assistant Librarians reported their affiliation with open access journals in the subject of Law and Library and Information Science. They are handling the positions like Managing Editor, Member Editorial Board or Editor of the Journal.

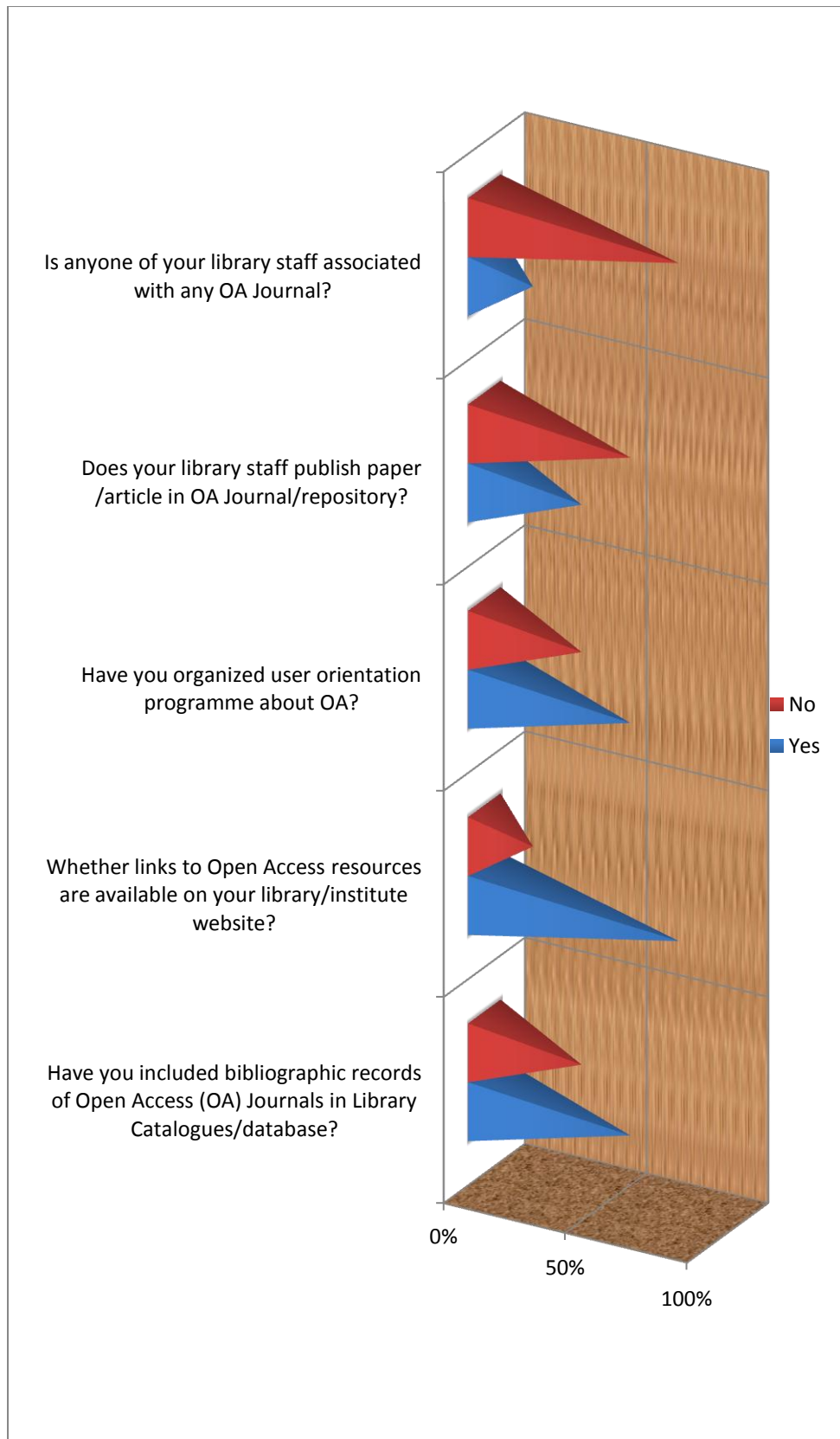


Figure 8.10: Status of Activities in support of Open Access Movement

8.7.2 Role of library staff in publication of print/online journals/publications of the university

Table 8.43: Role of library staff in publication of journals/ other publications

Role of library staff in publication of print/online journals/publications of your university	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	4	26.66%
No	11	73.33%
Total	15	100%

Table 8.43 depicts that the library staff of 26.66% universities have been involved in publication of journals or other materials in print as well as online format. They are involved in the following activities:

- » Managing Editor of the University's Journal.
- » Member of Editorial Board of Books available in print/online.
- » Digitization of Back issues of the University's Journal/other publications to make it freely accessible online.
- » Publication of Index to Indian and Foreign Legal Periodicals.

8.7.3 Impact of Open Access Resources on Subscriptions

Only 20% libraries have stopped journal/reporter due to its online free availability, which shows that the librarians has started to accommodate open access, though the percentage of libraries is much more where there is no impact in this regard. (Table-8.44).

Table 8.44: Impact of open access resources on subscriptions

Have you stopped of any printed journal/ reporter due to its free availability in electronic format?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	3	20%
No	12	80%
Total	15	100%

8.7.4 Status of institutional repository for University

Less than half of the libraries (46.66%) has created institutional repository for their parent universities as the data in table-8.45 and fig.-8.11 shows.

Table 8.45: Status of institutional repository for University

Have you created an institutional repository for University?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	7	46.66%
No	8	53.33%
	15	100%

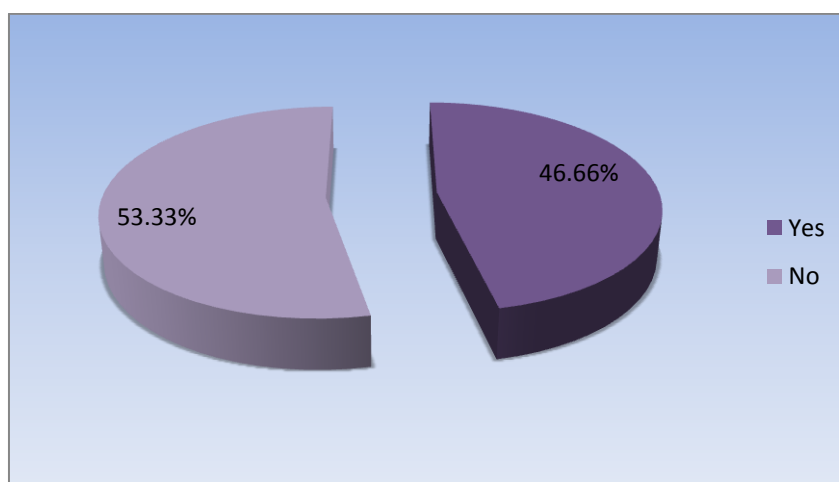


Figure 8.11: Status of institutional repository for University

8.7.5 Details of the activities to create awareness about institutional repository

To create an institutional repository the librarians have to take a lot of efforts. To evaluate their efforts question were asked. Almost less than half of the libraries (46.66%) have created the institutional repository. Those who have created the institutional repository, they are also involved in creating awareness about the institutional repository. There are different mode to create awareness, out of them 6 libraries (85.71%) are creating awareness through Orientation programmes and E-mails. Website is also main mode of awareness for 71.42% libraries. 4 libraries (57.14%) are using Notice Board, Workshop/Seminar or Lecture method, 2 libraries (28.57%) are also using Social Networking websites for this purpose.

Table 8.46: Details of the activities to create awareness about institutional repository

Sl. No.	Activities	Frequency (N=7)	Percentage
1.	Through Orientation	6	85.71%
2.	Through E-mail	6	85.71%
3.	From Website	5	71.42%
4.	Through Notice Board	4	57.14%
5.	Through Lecture	4	57.14%
6.	From Workshop/Seminar	4	57.14%
7.	From Social Networking	2	28.57%
8.	From Classroom Notice	1	14.28%
9.	Other: Newsletter	1	14.28%

8.8 ACTIVITIES TO PREVENT PLAGIARISM IN RESEARCH

8.8.1 Status of Policy for Plagiarism control

The librarians not only play important role in framing the policy and its enforcement but also in creating awareness about the prevention of plagiarism. They were asked to comment whether they have framed policy for plagiarism control in consultation with university authorities. In response to the question in this regard, out of 15 libraries, 60% have framed policy for plagiarism control. (Table-8.47 and Fig.-8.12)

Table 8.47: Status of Policy for Plagiarism control

Status of Policy for Plagiarism control	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	9	60%
No	6	40%
Total	15	100%

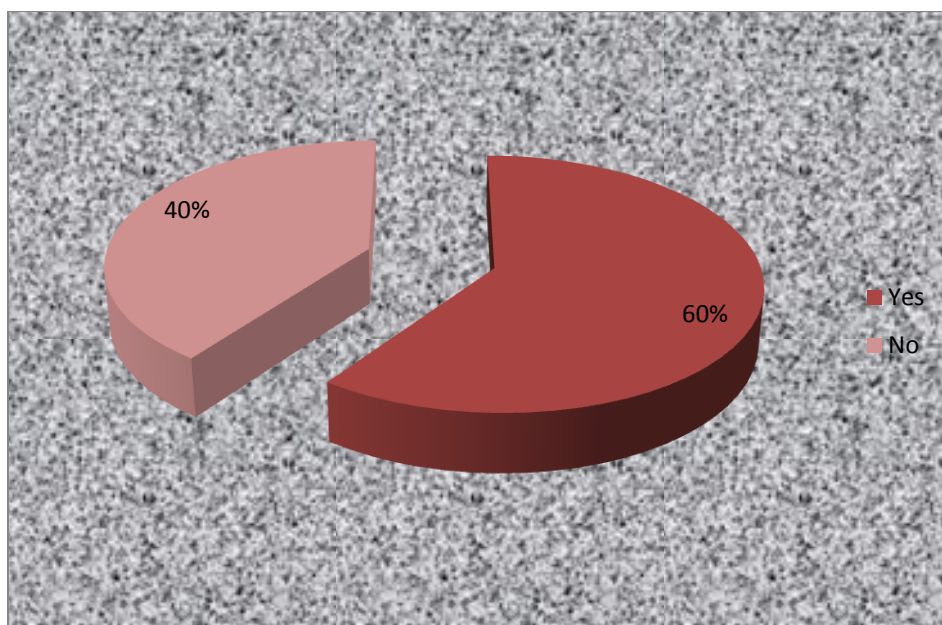


Figure 8.12: Status of Policy for Plagiarism Control

8.8.2 Availability of Anti-Plagiarism Software

Most of the libraries (73.33%) have anti-plagiarism softwares, out of which 7 libraries (63.63%) have Turnitin, 3 libraries (27.27%) are using Urkund and 1 library (9.10%) has Grammerly Check. (table-8.48).

Table 8.48: Availability of Anti-Plagiarism Software

Availability of Anti-Plagiarism Software	Frequency	Percentage	Name of the Software	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	11	73.33%	Turnitin	7	63.63%
			Urkund	3	27.27%
			Grammerly Check	1	9.10%
No	4	26.66%			
Total	15	100%		11	

8.8.2.1 Mode of Purchase for Anti-Plagiarism Software

Table 8.49: Mode of Purchase for Anti-Plagiarism Software

Mode of Access to Anti-Plagiarism Software	Frequency	Percentage
Purchased by the University	8	72.72%
Though INFLIBNET	3	27.27%
Total	11	100%

Out of those 11 libraries, which are using anti-plagiarism software, 8 libraries (72.72%) have purchased software directly from the vendor and 3 libraries (27.27%) are getting access through INFLIBNET. (Table-8.49).

8.9 ACTIVITIES TO SUPPORT LEGAL INFORMATION LITERACY

8.9.1 Status of offering Information Literacy (IL) instruction programmes

The law librarians play a crucial role in support of legal information literacy. Their activities can be the part of general information literacy programmes. It is found that majority of the librarians (80%) are involved in IL instruction programmes in their respective institutions. (Table-8.50)

Table 8.50: Status of offering IL instruction programmes

Information Literacy (IL) instructions	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	12	80%
No	3	20%
Total	15	100%

8.9.1.1 Types of IL Activities

The librarians conducting any kind of IL activities (12 librarians) further responded to provide the details. The data in table-8.51 shows that all 12 librarians (100%) are conducting library orientation, 11 librarians (91.66%) are providing instructions for introductory information skills as well as advanced information skills. Half of the librarians (50%) are teaching research-level skills.

Table 8.51: Types of IL Activities

Sl. No.	Type of IL instructions	Frequency* (N=12)	Percentage
1.	Library orientation	12	100%
2.	Guided library tour	5	41.66%
3.	Introductory information skills (e.g., (books searching instruction, library website etc.)	11	91.66%
4.	Advanced information skills (e.g., legal database searching, advanced internet search)	11	91.66%
5.	Research-level skills (e.g., conducting literature search, reference style, citation	6	50%

**Multiple answers were allowed.*

8.9.1.2 Details of Topics covered in IL instruction programs

Table-8.52 shows the important topics being covered in the IL programmes. All the 12 librarians (100%) are giving the introductory information of library resources, services and policies to their users, 11 librarians (91.66%) emphasis on the utilization of library Catalogue/OPAC or WEBOPAC and 10 libraries (83.33%) teach the users how to search the legal databases. 9 librarians (75%) are covering the topics like introduction of library website, online search techniques, use of search engines, copyright and fair use. 8 librarians (66.66%) also give importance to the topics as evaluation of information as well as ethical use of information. Scholarly publishing, use of UGC-Infotech Digital Library and Free Access to Law Movement are also being introduced by 58.33% librarians, while some librarians include important topics like referencing style and use of citation management softwares to their IL programmes.

Table 8.52: Details of Topics covered in IL instruction programs

Sl. No.	Topics Covered in IL Programmes	Frequency* (N=12)	Percentage
1.	Introduction to library resources, services and policies	12	100%
2.	Library Catalogue/ OPAC/ WebOPAC introduction	11	91.66%
3.	Use of legal databases	10	83.33%
4.	Online search techniques	10	83.33%
5.	Copyright and fair use.	10	83.33%
6.	Library website introduction	9	75%
7.	Use of search engines	9	75%
8.	Plagiarism awareness/ethical use of information	9	75%
9.	Evaluation of information	8	66.66%
10.	Scholarly publishing	7	58.33%
11.	Use of UGC-Infonet Digital Library	7	58.33%
12.	Introduction to Free Access to Law Movement	7	58.33%
13.	Citation of information (referencing styles)	5	41.66%
14.	Use of citation management software	4	33.33%
15.	Any other	-	-

*Multiple answers were allowed.

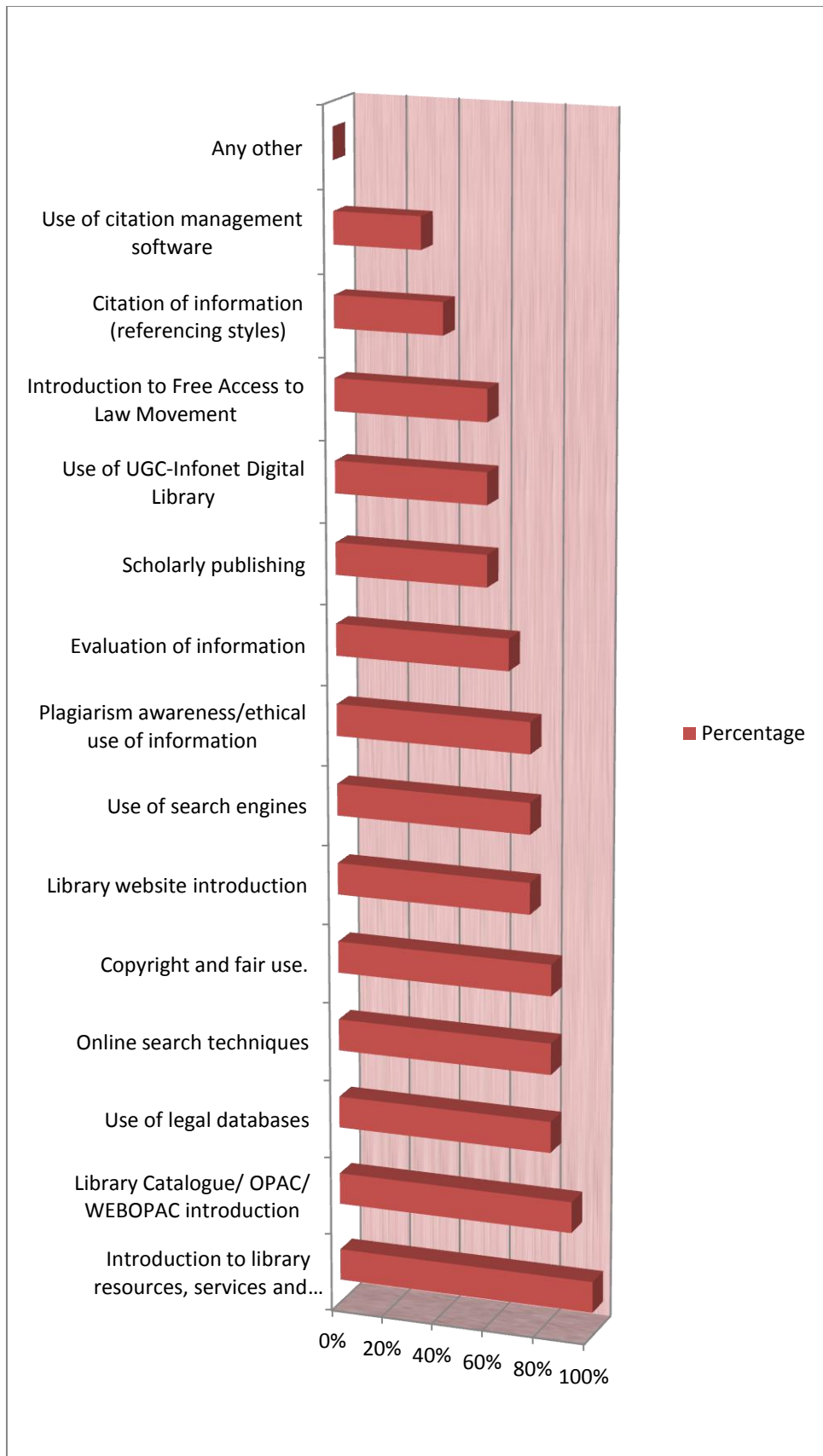


Figure 8.13: Details of Topics covered in IL instruction programs

8.9.1.3 Details of methods used for IL Programmes

The librarians use different methods while conducting IL programmes. As shown in table-8.53, Face to face method is the favorite one of all the librarians (100%), individual instructions at the reference desk is also another way on daily basis for 83.33% librarians. Online tutorial method is also preferred by 33.33% librarians.

Table 8.53: Details of methods used for IL Programmes

Sl. No.	Methods used for IL instruction	Frequency* (N=12)	Percentage
1.	Face to face	12	100%
2.	Individual instruction at the reference desk	10	83.33%
3.	Printed training manuals	5	41.66%
4.	Workshop/seminar	5	41.66% %
5.	Combination of online and face to face	5	41.66%
6.	Online/web-based tutorials	4	33.33%
7.	Any other	-	-

**Multiple answers were allowed.*

8.9.1.4 Status of Legal Information Literacy integration in the curriculum.

In case of 8 universities out of 12, legal information literacy is embedded in the curriculum. (Table-8.54)

Table 8.54: Status of Legal Information Literacy integration in the curriculum

Is Legal Information Literacy integrated or embedded in the curriculum?	Frequency (N=12)	Percentage
Yes	8	66.66%
No	4	33.33%
Total	12	100%

Papers in the curriculum wherein Legal Information Literacy is included are: Research Methods, Legal Methods and Legal Research Methods.

8.10 PERCEPTION AND OPINION ABOUT LAW LIBRARIANSHIP

8.10.1 Opinion about Qualification of Law Librarian

Most of the Librarians (60%) are agreeing with the view that a degree in law with a degree in Library and Information Science is essential for a law librarian but some (33.33%) are disagreeing. The data in table-8.55 shows that this view is not so significant. Hence it can be concluded that a degree in law with a degree in Library and Information Science is not essential for a law librarian.

Table 8.55: Opinion about Qualification of Law Librarian

Do you think that to be a good law librarian, a degree in Law with a degree in Library and Information Science is essential?	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage	Composite Percentage	Average	Standard Deviation
Strongly Agree	4	26.66%	26.66%	60.00%	3.40	1.4
Agree	5	33.33%	60.00%			
No Opinion	1	06.66%	66.66%	06.66%		
Disagree	3	20.00%	86.66%	33.33%		
Strongly Disagree	2	13.33%	100%			
Total	15	100%		100%		

[Ordinal Values for options: Strongly Agree=5, Agree=4, No opinion=3, Disagree=2, Strongly Disagree=1]

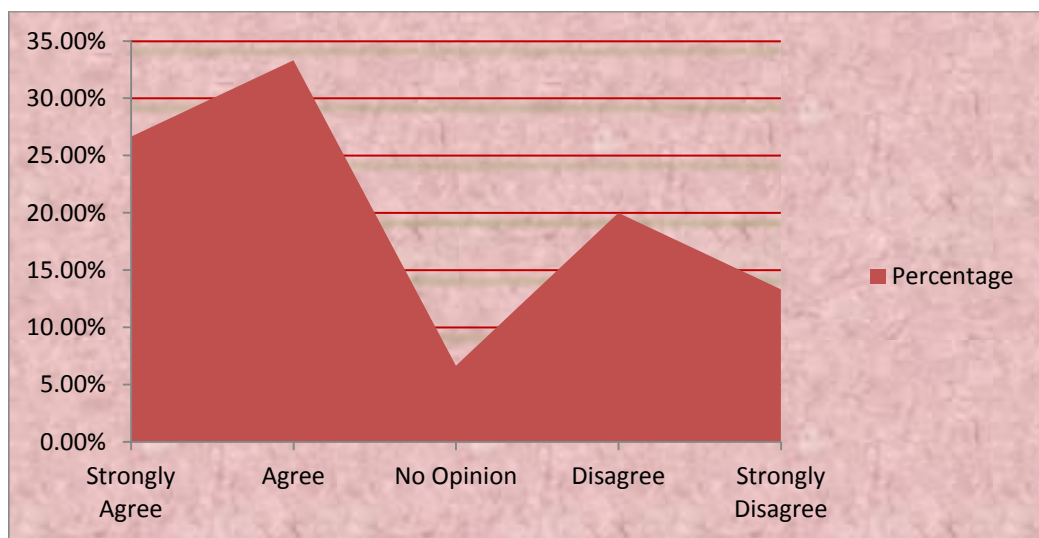


Figure 8.14: Opinion about Qualification of Law Librarian

8.10.2 Opinion about the Role of Librarianship in Legal Education

Majority (73.33%) of the librarians is having the view that the role of librarianship in legal education and research is more important than other disciplines. The data in table-8.56 shows that this view is significant. Hence it can be concluded that the role of librarianship in legal education and research is more important than their counterparts in other disciplines.

Table 8.56: Opinion about the Role of Librarianship in Legal Education

The role of librarianship in legal education and research is more important than other disciplines?	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage	Composite Percentage	Average	Standard Deviation
Strongly Agree	4	26.66%	26.66%	73.33%	3.93	0.85
Agree	7	46.66%	73.33%			
No Opinion	3	20.00%	93.33%	20.00%		
Disagree	1	06.66%	100%	06.66%		
Strongly Disagree	0	0	100%			
Total	15	100%		100%		

[Ordinal Values for options: Strongly Agree=5, Agree=4, No opinion=3, Disagree=2, Strongly Disagree=1]

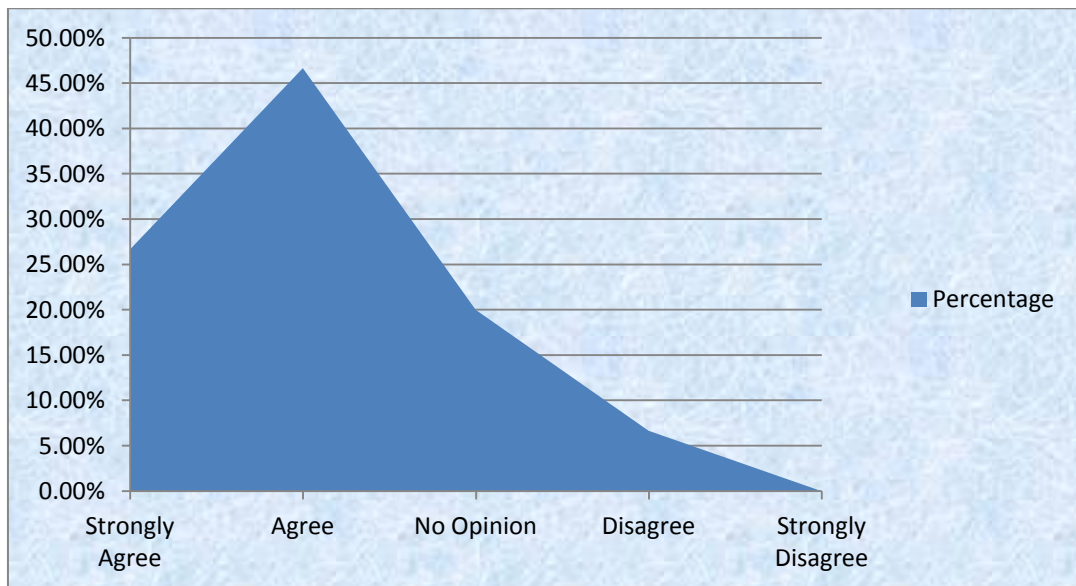


Figure 8.15: Opinion about the Role of Librarianship in Legal Education

8.10.3 Opinion about the establishment of Law Library Association in India

Most of the Librarians (66.66%) are agree with the view that a Law Library Association is essential for the professional development of law librarians in India but some (26.66%) are disagree. The data in table-8.57 is evident that this view is not so significant. Hence it can be concluded that a Law Library Association is not essential for the professional development of law librarians in India. It means the existing library associations can look after the professional matters of law librarians.

Table 8.57: Opinion about the establishment of Law Library Association in India

Do you feel that a Law Library Association is essential for the professional development of law librarians in India?	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage	Composite Percentage	Average	Standard Deviation
Strongly Agree	2	13.33%	13.33%	66.66%	3.53	1.02
Agree	8	53.33%	66.66%			
No Opinion	1	06.66%	73.33%	06.66%		
Disagree	4	26.66%	100%	26.66%		
Strongly Disagree	0	0%	100%			
Total	15			100%		

[Ordinal Values for options: Strongly Agree=5, Agree=4, No opinion=3, Disagree=2, Strongly Disagree=1]

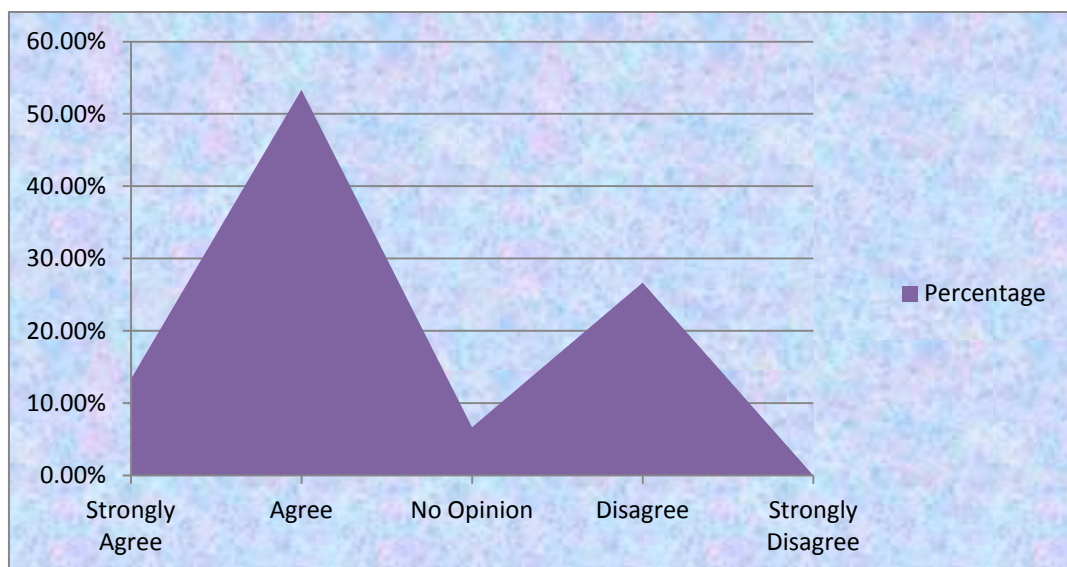


Figure 8.16: Opinion about the establishment of Law Library Association in India

8.10.4 Opinion about the Role of Bar Council of India to form a Consortium for Academic Law Libraries (ALL)

Majority of the Librarians (86.66%) feel that Bar Council of India should take initiative to form a Consortium for Academic Law Libraries. The significant data in table-8.58 shows that this view is acceptable. Hence it can be concluded that the Bar Council of India should take initiative to form a Consortium for Academic Law Libraries.

Table 8.58: Opinion about the Role of BCI to form a Consortium for ALL

The Bar Council of India should take initiative to form a Consortium for Academic Law Libraries?	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage	Composite Percentage	Average	Standard Deviation
Strongly Agree	5	33.33%	33.33%	86.66%	4.13	0.8
Agree	8	53.33%	86.66%			
No Opinion	1	06.66%	93.33%	06.66%		
Disagree	1	06.66%	100%	06.66%		
Strongly Disagree	0	0	100%			
Total	15	100%		100%		

[Ordinal Values for options: Strongly Agree=5, Agree=4, No opinion=3, Disagree=2, Strongly Disagree=1]

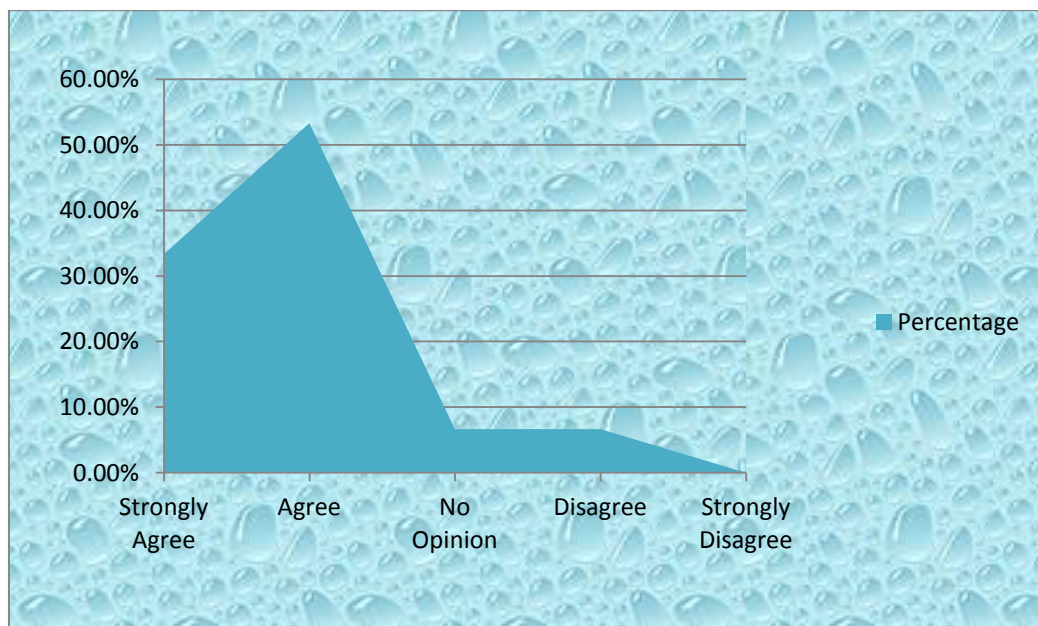


Figure 8.17: Opinion about the Role of BCI to form a Consortium for ALL

8.10.5 Opinion about formation of LAWLIBNET

Majority of the Librarians (86.66%) are in favour of that National Law Universities should form LAWLIBNET like MANLIBNET. Hence on the basis of significant data as shown in table-8.59, it can be conclude that a network of law libraries should be formed like MANLIBNET.

Table 8.59: Opinion about formation of LAWLIBNET

Academic law libraries of National Law Universities should form LAWLIBNET like MANLIBNET.	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage	Composite Percentage	Average	Standard Deviation
Strongly Agree	7	46.66%	46.66%	86.66%	4.26	0.85
Agree	6	40.00%	86.66%			
No Opinion	1	06.66%	93.33%	06.66%		
Disagree	1	06.66%	100%	06.66%		
Strongly Disagree	0	0	100%			
Total	15	100%		100%		

[Ordinal Values for options: Strongly Agree=5, Agree=4, No opinion=3, Disagree=2, Strongly Disagree=1]

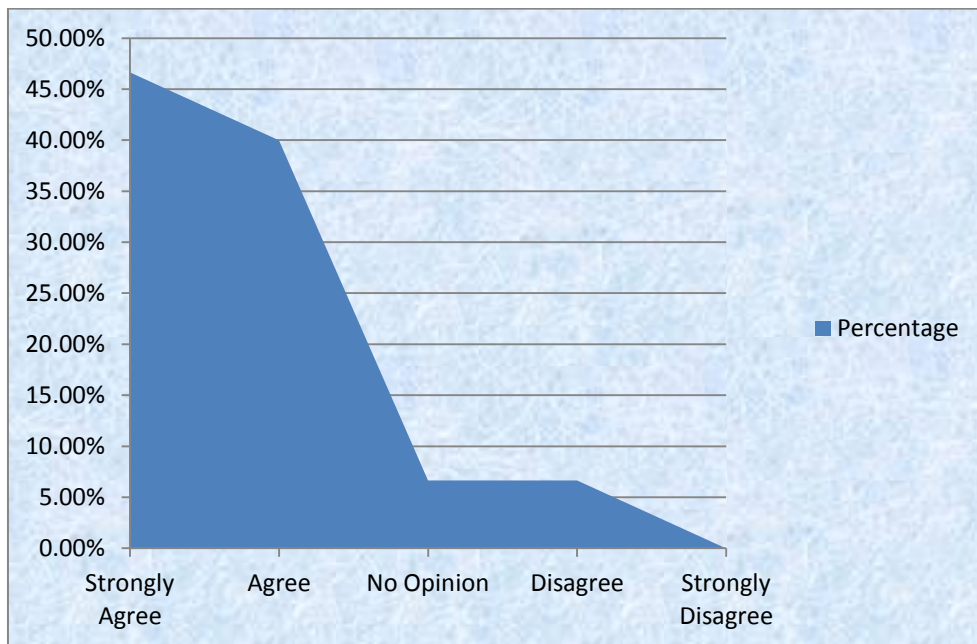


Figure 8.18: Opinion about formation of LAWLIBNET

8.10.6 Opinion about the recognition of Law Librarianship in India

The view “whether law librarianship has been recognized in India like Medical Librarianship, Management & Business Librarianship?” is acceptable positively by 53.33% librarians and others are disagree or have no opinion in this regard. Hence on the basis of data in table-8.60 it is concluded that law librarianship has not been recognized in India like Medical Librarianship or Management & Business Librarianship. It means law librarianship is in its nascent stage in India.

Table 8.60: Opinion about the recognition of Law Librarianship in India

Whether law librarianship has been recognized in India like Medical Librarianship, Management & Business Librarianship?	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage	Composite Percentage	Average	Standard Deviation
Strongly Agree	2	13.33%	13.33%	53.33%	3.53	0.88
Agree	6	40.00%	53.33%			
No Opinion	5	33.33%	86.66%	33.33%		
Disagree	2	13.33%	100%	13.33%		
Strongly Disagree	0	0	100%			
Total	15	100%		100%		

[Ordinal Values for options: Strongly Agree=5, Agree=4, No opinion=3, Disagree=2, Strongly Disagree=1]

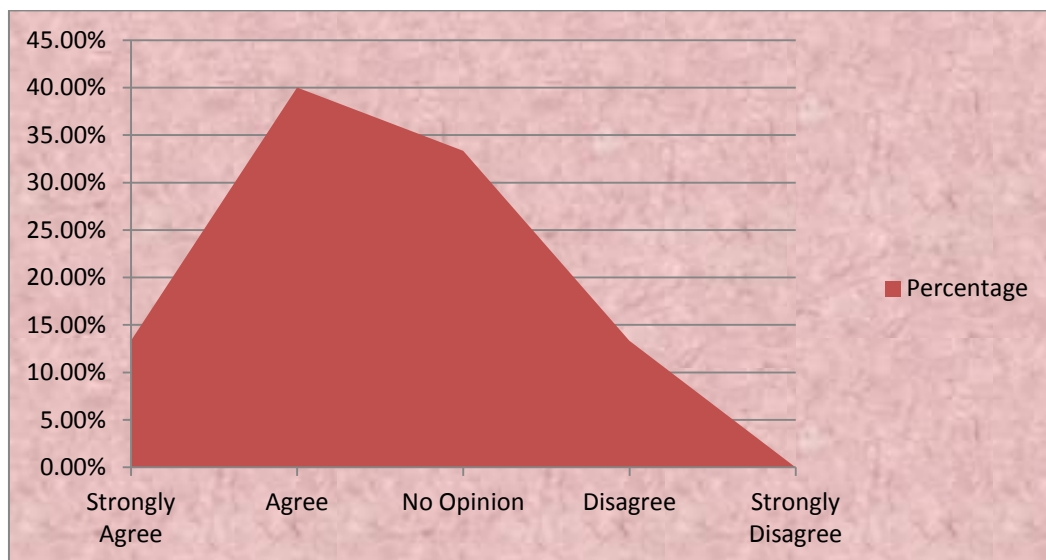


Figure 8.19: Opinion about the recognition of Law Librarianship in India

8.10.7 Opinion about the Role National Law Universities for education and training in Law Librarianship

Majority of the Librarians (80%) accepts that National Law Universities can play an important role for the education and training in law librarianship. The data in table-8.61 is significant enough to conclude that National Law Universities can play an important role for education and training in law librarianship.

Table 8.61: Opinion about the role of NLUs for education and training in Law Librarianship

Do you think that National Law Universities can play an important role for education and training in Law Librarianship?	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage	Composite Percentage	Average	Standard Deviation
Strongly Agree	6	40.00%	40.00%	80.00%	4.13	0.88
Agree	6	40.00%	80.00%			
No Opinion	2	13.33%	93.33%	13.33%		
Disagree	1	06.66%	100%	06.66%		
Strongly Disagree	0	0	100%			
Total	15	100%		100%		

[Ordinal Values for options: Strongly Agree=5, Agree=4, No opinion=3, Disagree=2, Strongly Disagree=1]

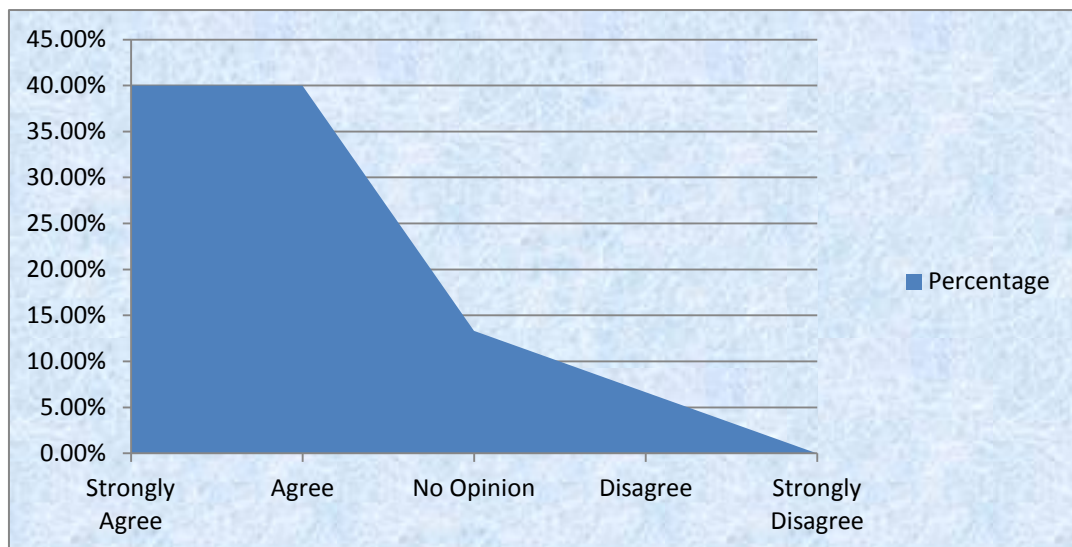


Figure 8.20: Opinion about the role of NLUs for education and training in Law Librarianship