

Present Scenario of Library and Information Facility (Source and Service) in Support of Legal Education and Legal Research: A Study of DSNLU Library, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh

Dr. Burra Manikya Rao

Deputy Librarian, Damodaram Sanjivayya National Law University, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, India.

ABSTRACT

The quality of legal education holds the key to achieving the avowed ambitions and the dreams of the makers of the Indian constitution. The legal education and its quality are reflected in the caliber of lawyers and judges. To support the legal system in meeting its goals and objectives in the era of globalization, the legal profession requires crucial research inputs from the law schools. Besides imparting quality legal education, they are bestowed with the responsibility of providing quality legal research on the emerging and existing issues to serve as valuable inputs for policymakers. As rightly pointed out, well-equipped libraries in law colleges/universities are one of the crucial and essential conditions that are instrumental in imparting quality legal education and research.

Keywords: education, human resources, information, legal, library, research, scenario

INTRODUCTION

As legal education enters the twenty-first century, the academic law libraries are facing challenges from the impact of technology and globalization. In response to these challenges, academic libraries have started building stronger collections, covering not only national laws but also international, non-law materials. Changes in legal education, including the constitution, increased users' demand for cost-effective legal services. Significant changes in legal information publishing, as well as the impact of technology, have put increased pressure on libraries, especially on academic law libraries, to change their service model. Legal education aims at developing the notions and perceptions of justice in the students so that they think aloud, "Justice is a sword that requires no scabbard." Legal education and legal research play a vital role in providing social justice. Legal research is one of the aspects of study of human behavior, their interactions, and attitudes pertaining to any law under the research studies.

Law consists of rules made by authority for the proper regulation of the community or society. Legal research is the branch of knowledge that deals with the principles of law. "Legal education is essentially a multi-disciplined, multi-purpose education that can develop the human resources and idealism needed to strengthen the legal system. A lawyer, a product of such education, would be able to contribute to national development and social change in a much more constructive manner.

Legal education can do more than teach the society's rules to successive generations: it can inspire values of justice and promote social progress. The law college/university of the country is the nucleus of the legal profession, and the bar, in turn, is the strategic source of the evolution of the bench.

The law university library should be a live one, able to meet and expand the nature of the curriculum. The quality of service provided and the satisfaction of the user depend a great deal upon the kind of collection made available.⁸ Law universities are the major producers of scholarly literature in law and rely on academic law libraries for both the primary and secondary materials needed for research and publication. Beyond support for the core functions of legal education and research, the specific missions of law University libraries vary depending on the size and missions of law universities of different types.⁹ Law libraries typically have a busy reference desk.

Although there is more legal information available now than ever before, it can still be challenging for the student to conduct research in a sophisticated manner. The rapid development of information technology has changed the routine functioning of libraries. This emphasized the need for automation, which has made an impact on all library services. Today, we are living in the age of information technology (IT). The storage and retrieval of information has taken various forms and formats, like online databases, microfilm fiche, telecommunication facilities, videotext, etc. The electronic information revolution can be seen in many places in the world.

About Damodaram Sanjivayya National Law University

With growing importance for quality legal education, various national law schools acquired a lot of importance. To meet the requirements of students of this state, the government of Andhra Pradesh decided to establish a new law university. A.P. University of Law came into existence with Visakhapatnam as the main campus and two branches at Kadapa and Nizamabad. Further, Andhra Pradesh University of Law's name changed to "Damodaram Sanjivayya National Law University" vide Andhra Pradesh University of Law (Amendment) Act, 2012 (Act No. 15 of 2012) published in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette Extraordinary dated 14th May 2012. The main objective of the university is to provide quality multidisciplinary education in legal studies, keeping in view the demands of the global economy and the needs of the domestic society, and to evolve and impart comprehensive legal education at all levels to achieve excellence.

Damodaram Sanjivayya National Law University Library

The DSNLU law library has begun serving the legal society, and it has included all the part takers (students, faculty, research scholars, and institutional administrators) since September 9th, 2009. The Damodaram Sanjivayya National Law University Library is located at the center of the university campus. It is the heart of self-education for the students, teachers and staff, and research scholars of the university. It is used as an information center by more than 500 registered members consisting of B.A., LL.B. (Hon.) students, B.L. three-year, LL.M., Ph.D., and LL.D. research scholars, teachers, and non-teaching staff.

Many outsiders from the legal fraternity also come to the library in search of legal information through print resources and e-resources. Since the inception of the library in September 2009, it has been playing a vital role in the preservation and conservation of the documents pertinent to the university community. The DSNLU library is enriched with digital and print resources. The library has a collection of more than 23,148 books and print periodicals and subscribes to more than 60, including journals (national and international) and magazines. The library provides almost all the services that are commonly given by a university library and subscribed legal databases, e-resources (e-journals and e-books), and legal software for the benefit of the students and research scholars.

Online resources with LAN and Wi-Fi facilities for their academic purpose. The main aim of the university library is to evolve and impart comprehensive legal education at all levels to achieve excellence. The primary goal is to support the curriculum and research needs of faculty and students and to provide a state-of-the-art information storage, retrieval, and dissemination service.

Source of Legal Information

A law library contains highly specialized materials that require special skill to handle. Basically legal material consists of statutory law and Reports of decided cases. Both these types of legal materials relate to the "authority" and "precedent" respectively. In the present context of Legal Education is centered round lay the law libraries than the class center. The law library stands as a function lead of legal Information in the form of books, journals, E-Resources Reference Books, statutes, Reports, followed by general books. Hence any type of research will not be complete unless these materials have been scanned through¹⁰. "The term statutory law is more inclusive that is generally considered by the term in popular parlance for it includes not only legislative enactments but constitutions, treaties, court rules, interstate compact, municipal ordinances administrative rules and regulations¹¹.

Collection development policy in Law Libraries

Legal resources are migrating rapidly from print to e-resources format or a hybrid of both. A formal collection development policy should be adopted to give the librarian a structure for planning purchases to meet the information needs of the academic law universities. A sound collection development policy prepares the library for making hard choices while ensuring that patrons have access to the resources they need. Academic law libraries develop the collections, through ownership and reliable access to support the instructional and curriculum needs of the institution as well as the research and service activities of law School faculty and students¹². Academic law libraries also need usage data to determine the best section of databases to meet the research needs of their students and faculty¹³.

Need of the Study

Law libraries have a rich tradition in India. The relation between law libraries and legal information has its roots in our common law legal system. The university library is also accessible to the students of other institutions/universities across India for reference and internships with due permission. The need for the study arises from the increasing importance of library and information facilities in shaping the quality of legal education and legal research in modern law universities.

At DSNLU, Visakhapatnam, the Law Library serves as the backbone of academic and research activities; the rapid expansion of e-resources and evolving research demands necessitate an assessment of its usefulness. Evaluating the

present scenario helps identify gaps in accessibility, use, and library infrastructure facilities, while also highlighting the role of user education training and awareness in maximizing use of legal resources. Such a study is essential to strengthen the legal education and legal research environment, ensuring that the library continues to meet the dynamic requirements of law students, legal research scholars, and faculty in the field of law.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Intekhab Alam Siddiqui (2016)¹⁴ Legal information literacy has become more important with the inclusion of ICT in legal education and research. American Association of Law Libraries has approved the Law Students Research Competencies and Information Literacy Principles in 2011. This paper is an attempt to know the status of involvement and the activities of librarians in law universities for the development of legal information literacy skills of law students.

It is found that majority of the librarians (80%) are involved in various types of activities using different methods of instructions and covering various topics. The paper concludes that academic law librarians in India are involved in activities to support legal information literacy but instruction programme should be undertaken in collaboration with academic staff to ensure proper examples and explanations.

Archana Dubey (2019)¹⁵ The present study aims to know the use of Electronic Resources and Information in National Law University of India. The main focus of the study is to know the availability and use of Electronic Resources, services and facilities in national law university libraries. The present study is conducted to know frequency and purposes of using national law Universities, adequacy of print and electronic law electronic resources.

Objective of the Study

1. To examine the frequency and purpose of library visit
2. To Identify important information Sources (Print and E-Resource)
3. To find out the use of Library resources
4. To study the overall satisfaction

Hypothesis

The current study proposes that the library and information facilities of Damodaram Sanjivayya National Law University (DSNLU), Visakhapatnam, play an important role in supporting legal education and legal research. It is considered that the availability of print sources such as Books, Journals and back volumes and e-resources such as online legal databases, e-journals, and e-books, improves academic research and learning outcomes. The study hypothesizes that the library and information facilities at DSNLU, Visakhapatnam, greatly contribute to legal education and research, but there are gaps in awareness, accessibility, and resource utilization. It also implies that infrastructure and research productivity.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study is designed to focus on the present situation of the Damodaram Sanjivayya National Law University, Visakhapatnam, in Andhra Pradesh. The main aim is to present an insight into the functioning and problems of the libraries operating in the DSNLU library and to suggest certain steps for improving their current situation to provide qualitative facilities and services to library users. The present study covers only the DSNLU library in Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh.

A questionnaire was prepared and distributed among the 250 library user's community, i.e., LL.D., Ph.D., LL.M., and B.A. LL.B. (5 years), and LL.B. (3 years). Only 120 of the user community responded; the rest of the students were not interested in giving the information regarding library particulars, i.e., sources and services. The study covers doctrinal and empirical research methodology. The data for the present study has been collected from a random sample from the only user group of students. The collected data was analyzed using Microsoft MS-Excel for appropriate statistical inferences and description. A random sample of 120 respondents (users) has been taken. Student's user group identified, and responses received are given in the following tables.

Analysis and Interpretation of Data

Purpose of Visiting the library

The law library is the backbone of academic law institutions, as it is the eye and ear source of law users. The purpose of visiting the library may vary depending on the user's information needs. They may visit the library to read current journals or the latest books or to borrow items like books, journals, etc., or the users were asked to indicate their purpose of visit to the library.

Table No. 1 For what purpose do you visit the library? (more than one)

S. No.	Opinion (users 120)	Yes%	No%	Total %
1	Read Law Books	84 (70.00)	36 (30.00)	120 (100.00)
2	Read reference books	80 (66.66)	40 (33.34)	120 (100.00)
3	Read journals	68 (56.66)	52 (43.34)	120 (100.00)
4	Newspapers	32 (26.66)	88 (73.34)	120 (100.00)
5	Borrowed and return Law books	57 (47.5)	63 (52.5)	120 (100.00)
6	Study latest case law	92 (76.66)	28 23.33	120 (100.00)
7	Research purpose	78 (65.00)	42 (35.00)	120 (100.00)
8	Internet and Legal databases	98 (81.66)	22 (18.33)	120 (100.00)

From the above table, it is evident that the highest percentage of students (81.66%) is visiting the libraries to use the internet and legal databases. The second highest percentage (76.66%) of them are visiting the libraries to study the latest cases. 70 percent visit the library for law books. Followed by 66.66 percent who visit the library to read reference books, 65 percent and 56.66 percent of students who visit for research purposes and to read journals, and 47.5 percent of users who visit the library to borrow and return law books. Only 26.66 percent of users visit to read newspapers, who visit the law library.

Format Do You Prefer to Search for the Information

The rapid development of information technology has changed the routine functioning of libraries. These emphasized the need for automation, which has made an impact on all library services. Information is made available to the users in both print and electronic forms by the library. The preferences of teachers for different formats of information have been analyzed and presented. The law library resources for locating these items in print and automated formats are presented.

Table No.2 In what format do you prefer to search for the information? (more than one)

S. No.	Opinion (User 120)	Yes%	No%	Total%
1	Print sources	57 47.5	63 52.5	120 (100.00)
2	E-Resources	108 (90.00)	12 (10.00)	120 (100.00)
3	Print and E-Resources	95 (79.16)	25 (20.83)	120 (100.00)

It may be observed that among different formats of information available, the majority of the students (nearly 90%) preferred E-Resource sources of information. However, 79.16% of users preferred print and e-resources; only 47.5 percent are also found to be using print sources of information.

E- Resources:

Information technology plays a very important role in the planning process, particularly in the quick and accurate gathering and processing and development of data and in providing support for decision-making. An e-resource is a collection of digital content delivered to the user via the internet. The types of content included in e-resources include full text, images, primary research material, and data in sound and film. E-resources also encompass abstract and indexing databases. The primary mission of the law college library is to meet the information needs of the faculty and students of the institution it supports.

Table No. 3 Do you know E- Resources providing by Library ?

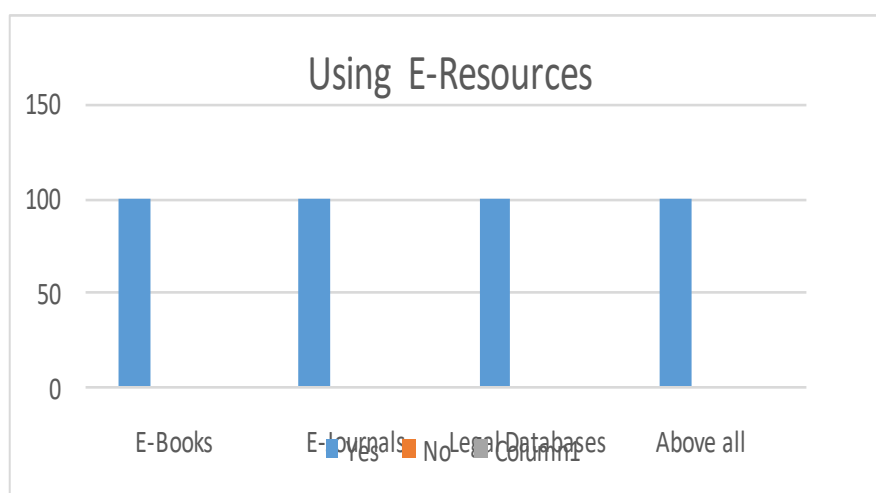
S.No	Opinion	No. of Responses (Users120)	Total %
1	YES	120 (100.00)	100 (0.00)
2	No	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
	Total	120	(100.00)

It is evident from the above table highest percent (100%) of users responded university provided E-resources in all legal aspects in the library.

Table No.4 If yes, if yes, which is you have using E-Resources in the library

(more than one)

S. No.	Opinion (Users120)	Yes %	No %	Total %
1	E-Books	120 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	120 (100.00)
2	E-Journals	120 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	120 (100.00)
3	Legal Databases	120 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	120 (100.00)
4	Above all	120 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	120 (100.00)



The analysis of response from the university library indicates that majority of the users (100%) are using E- journals, E- books and legal Databases.

Legal Databases in Other Countries:

International legal databases provide quick, easy access to a collection of statutes, case law materials, public records, and other legal resources; news and business information from around the world; journals and law reviews published from all around the world; and laws and legal information from another country or international information for legal researchers, law students, and lawyers for their practice area.

Table No. 4 Do you know the following International legal databases providing by Library?

(More than one)

S. No.	Opinion (Users120)	Yes %	No %	Total %
1	Jus Mundi	120 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	120 (100.00)
2	JSTOR	120 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	120 (100.00)
3	Westlaw Asia	120 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	120 (100.00)
4	Hein online	120 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	120 (100.00)
5	Max Plankck Encyclopaedia	120 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	120 (100.00)
6	Oxford public International law	120 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	120 (100.00)
7	Oxford Reports on International Law	120 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	120 (100.00)
8	Oxford Legal Research library	120 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	120 (100.00)
9	Kluwar Arbitration	120 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	120 (100.00)

The analysis of data reveals that 100 percent of library users stated that all most all have known the providing International legal databases information.

Legal Database in India Accessible:

The library provides almost all the services which are commonly given by a university library and subscribed India legal databases, e-resources (E-Journals and E-books) and legal software for the benefit of the students and research scholars.

Table No. 5 Do you know the following Indian legal databases providing by Library

(More than one)

S. No.	Opinion	Yes %	No %	Total %
1	Taxman	120 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	120 (100.00)
2	Bar and Bench	120 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	120 (100.00)
3	Livelaw.in	120 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	120 (100.00)
4	Manupatra	120 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	120 (100.00)
5	SCC Online	120 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	120 (100.00)
6	Lexis Advance India	120 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	120 (100.00)

It is evident from the above table that the majority, 100 percent, of users have known the following Indian legal databases provided by the library:

Taxman, Bar and Bench Livelaw. in Manupatra, SCC Online, and Lexis Advance India, respectively.

Materials available in the Library

Academic law libraries are primarily connected to teaching and research, and these libraries also accommodate the instructional requirements of the law academic institutions' academic curriculum.

Table No: 7 Types of Materials available in the Library for the use of faculty and Students
 (More than one)

S. No.	Opinion(Users 120)	Yes %	No %	Total %
1	Books on Law subject	120 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	120 (100.00)
2	General reference books	120 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	120 (100.00)
3	Subject reference books	120 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	120 (100.00)
4	Law Periodicals	120 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	120 (100.00)
5	Law Reports	120 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	120 (100.00)
6	Foreign Law Journals	120 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	120 (100.00)
7	Latest Judgments	120 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	120 (100.00)
8	Conference proceedings	120 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	120 (100.00)
9	Newspapers	120 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	120 (100.00)

The data analysis of user responses shows that all the library users stated that 100% of the university library has been found to have books on the subject, general reference books, subject reference books, law periodicals, general periodicals, the latest judgments, and newspapers.

Conference proceedings and the latest bills/report status are also maintained.

Library Services

- The law library is basically a service institute for the staff, students, policymakers, and people interested in law.
- Quality of service depends on the quality of the staff. They should provide the right information to the right readers at the right time.
- Law libraries have played an important role in supporting legal education and doctrinal as well as non-doctrinal quality research. Data related to this aspect is provided in the following table.

Table No.8 Do you know library is providing the following services in expectation?

S. No.	Opinion	Yes %	No %	Total %
1	Bibliographies	22 (18.34)	98 (81.66)	120 (100.00)
2	Reference Services	114 (95.00)	06 (5.00)	120 (100.00)
3	Referral	24 (20.00)	96 (80.00)	120 (100.00)
4	Index service	10 (8.33)	110 (91.64)	120 (100.00)
5	Current Awareness Service	95 (79.16)	25 (20.84)	120 (100.00)
6	Selective Dissemination Service	85 (70.83)	30 (49.16)	120 (100.00)
7	Computer Printing handout	120 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	120 (100.00)
8	Internet services	120 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	120 (100.00)
10	User Education and Orientation	81 (67.5)	29 (32.5)	120 (100.00)
11	Reprographic service	120 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	120 (100.00)

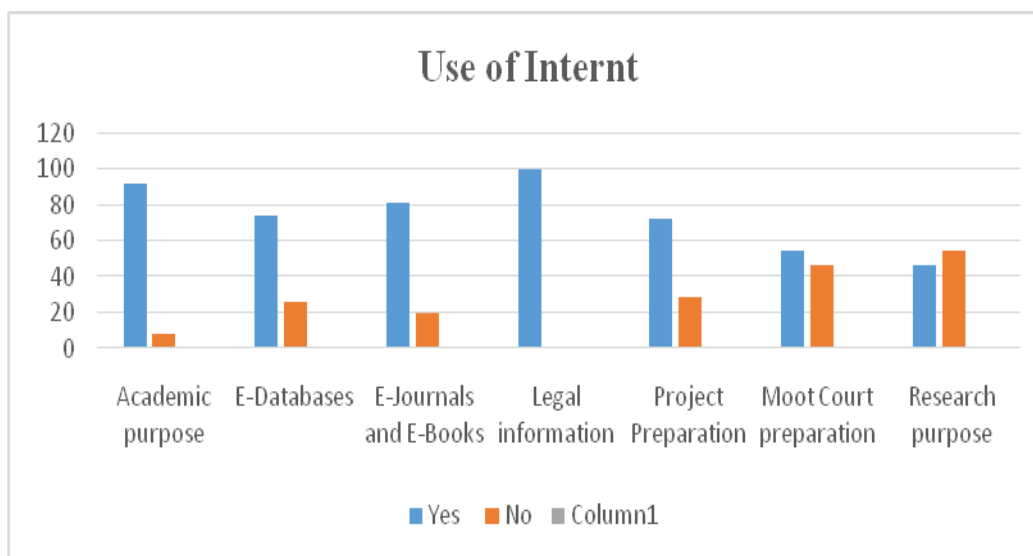
It is evident from the above table that the majority of the users (100%) are offering Internet service and reprographic service. The second highest percentage (95%) are offering Reference Services, with 79.16% and 70.83% providing Current Awareness Service and Selective Dissemination Service by the Library. 67.5% User education and training programs are organized by the library. About 20.00% stated that they are providing referral service. It is also observed that 8.33 percent of libraries provide indexing services, respectively.

Purpose of the use internet facility

Internet is the treasure and ocean of worldwide information. It has changed the way of people to access information, exchange ideas and socialize with one another. Any information can be gathered from Internet. The following table shows the responses.

Table No. 9 what is the main purpose of the use internet facility? More than one)

S. No.	Opinion (Users 120)	Yes %	No %	Total %
1	Academic purpose	110 (91.66)	10 (8.33)	120 (100.00)
2	E-Databases	89 (74.16)	31 (25.83)	120 (100.00)
3	E-Journals and E-Books	97 (80.83)	23 (19.17)	120 (100.00)
4	Legal information	120 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	120 (100.00)
5	Project Preparation	86 (71.66)	34 (28.34)	120 (100.00)
6	Moot Court preparation	65 (54.16)	55 (45.84)	120 (100.00)
7	Research purpose	83 (45.83)	37 (54.17)	120 (100.00)



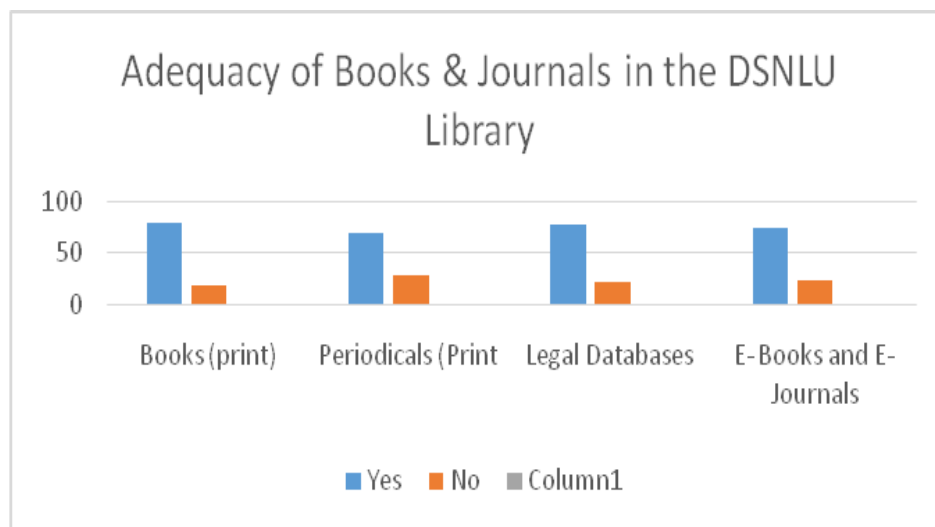
The analysis of data from students indicates that almost all of the students (100 percent) are accessing legal information; about 91.66 percent occupy the second place for internet academic purposes; 80.83 percent and 74.16 percent of students stated that they use e-journals, e-books, and e-databases; and 71.66 percent use them for project preparation purposes. Only 54.16% and 45.83% of students using the Internet in the library for moot court purposes and research purposes are using the library Internet fancily.

Adequacy of Books & Journals

A law library is an organized collection consisting primarily of legal materials. Among those who need to make regular use of extensive law collections, probably the most numerous are students, teachers, and practitioners of law, but the total range of law library users includes many other sizeable groups, such as civil servants, local government officers, and research workers of many kinds. The opinions of students on the adequacy of the number of books and journals have also been sought to evaluate the quantity of the library collection.

Table No.10 Opinion on adequacy of Books & Journals (More than one)

S No.	Library Resources (users 120)	Adequate %	Not Adequate %	Total %
1	Books (print)	97 (80.83)	23 (19.16)	120 (100.00)
2	Periodicals (Print)	85 (70.83)	35 (29.16)	120 (100.00)
3	Legal Databases	93 (77.5)	27 (22.5)	120 (100.00)
4	E- Books and E-Journals	91 (75.83)	29 (24.16)	120 (100.00)



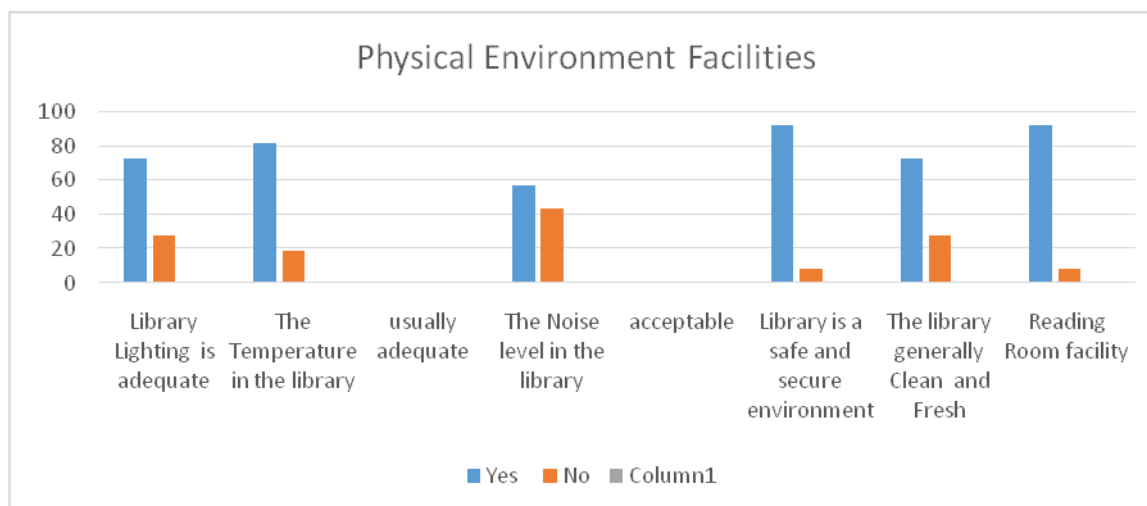
Analysis of data reveals that most of the students 80.83% are satisfied with the number of books (print), and about 77.5 and 75.83 percent of students are satisfied with legal databases and e-books and e-journals. Only 70.83 percent of students stated that periodicals (print) sources are available in their library. However, the majority of them opined that the existing book collections in these libraries are adequate.

Physical Environment:

Physical environment in the library, especially lighting, ventilation, acoustics, and appearance, are the factors making the users' stay in the library comfortable, pleasant, and interesting. Proper environment arrangement is a must for reading and browsing. The natural environment combined with the artificial lighting helps in providing a comfortable reading atmosphere for users. Users' feelings about the existing physical facilities are shown in the following table.

Table No.11 Opinion on physical Environment Facilities (more than one)

S No	Opinion (Users 120)	Satisfied %	Not satisfied %	Total %
1	Library Lighting is adequate	87 (72.5)	33 (27.5)	120 (100.00)
2	The Temperature in the library usually adequate	98 (81.66)	22 (18.34)	120 (100.00)
3	The Noise level in the library acceptable	68 (56.66)	52 (43.34)	120 (100.00)
4	Library is a safe and secure environment	110 (91.66)	10 (8.34)	120 (100.00)
5	The library generally Clean and Fresh	87 (72.5)	33 (27.5)	120 (100.00)
6	Reading Room facility	110 (91.66)	10 (8.34)	120 (100.00)



The overall analysis of the opinion of students reveals that 91.66 percent of them are satisfied with the existing reading room physical facilities and that the library is a safe and secure environment in their library. About 81.66 and 72.5 percent are satisfied with the temperature and safety and the library generally being clean and fresh in their library. Only 56.66 percent found the noise level in the library to be acceptable. However, the majority of them opined that the existing environment facilities in the DSNLU library are satisfactory.

Major findings

The study at Damodaram Sanjivayya National Law University (DSNLU) indicates noteworthy developments in the sources and services among law students. Nearly 81.66% are visiting the libraries to use the internet and legal databases. The second highest percentage (76.66%) of them are visiting the libraries to study the latest cases. 70 percent visit the library to read law books. Followed by 66.66 percent who visit the library to read reference books, 65 percent and 56.66 percent of students who visit for research purposes and to read journals, and 47.5 percent of users who visit the library to borrow and return law books. only 26.66 percent of users visit to read newspapers who visits the law library. And most of the students using the library for e-resources followed the print sources. The majority of the law library users are satisfied with the library's print and sources in the library.

About the existing physical facilities provided by the library, like the reading room, 91.66% are satisfied, and about 81.66% and 72.5% are satisfied with the temperature and safety. 81.66% and the library are generally clean and fresh in their libraries' lighting, temperature, noise level, security, and cleanliness. The majority of the students expressed their satisfaction with the library's environmental facilities. And also reprographic facilities and the Internet and computer laboratory—most of them are found to be happy.

Among various services The majority of the students expressed their satisfaction with personalized services offered by the library staff. The majority of the users 100 % are offering Internet service and reprographic service, 95% are offering reference services, and 79.16% and 70.83% are providing current awareness service and selective dissemination service by the library. The opinions of students on the adequacy of physical facilities available in the DSNLU library indicate that the majority of them are highly satisfied with the existing physical environment in the library. However, some students are not satisfied with service facilities in the order of priority.

Of the students' opinions on the collection of the library, 80.83 percent are satisfied with the number of books (print), and about 77.5 and 75.83 percent are satisfied with the legal databases and e-books and e-journals. Only 70.83 percent of students stated that periodicals (print) sources are available in their library reading facility, revealing their satisfaction levels about these aspects. They are also satisfied with the existing sources of information the facility provides for them in the library. However, some students are not satisfied with the facilities, e-sources, and the latest book collection in the order of priority.

CONCLUSION

Academic law libraries of national law universities develop collections through reliable access to support the institutional and curriculum needs of the information as well as the research and service activities of the law school faculty, students, and research scholars. Law libraries provide access to legal information through computer networks that have overcome space and time constraints. As a result, the model shift is from librarianship's notion of information possession to one of information access. Law libraries all across the world offer legal research services to help their users find the legal material they require in law schools and other research locations. A number of law libraries keep and make online legal knowledge available in the public domain through law library webpages to anyone. The

authorities concerned should try to improve the existing scenario for the betterment of legal information services and electronic journals and online full-text databases and to make them available to users for browsing and searching. The library should provide the latest textbooks and the latest competitive books also. Users are major components of the library and information system. A literature search service should be developed well in order to support legal research activities of the users. The physical facilities of libraries also play a key role in the functioning of the library to provide more electronic legal information services. Technology is necessary to collect, organize, retrieve, and disseminate information effectively; the Internet, specifically the World Wide Web, has become an important resource to access global information instantaneously. For various duplicating, preservation, and printing purposes, libraries need scanners and printers. The status of infrastructure facilities in the law libraries has been assessed. So, DSNLU authorities should improve the e-sources and latest editions of law books and improve the better e-sources with high-speed internet Wi-Fi connection and services to the user community in the library.

REFERENCES

- [1]. Peter j. Sahlas and Cral Chastenary. (1998). "Russian legal education: post-Communist stagnation or Revival", Journal of Legal Education, Vol.(48).75
- [2]. Fitzgerald, Maureen F. (1996). "What's Wrong with Legal Research and Writing? Problems and Solutions." Law Library Journal 88: 247-79.
- [3]. International conference on access to legal information and research in digital age at National Law University – Delhi.(29-02-2012 to 02-03-2012).
- [4]. Lee, Robert. (1999). "From the Classroom to the Library and From the Library to the WorkstationRedefining Roles of Legal Education." The Law Librarian 30: 37-41
- [5]. S.P.Sathe, " Access to legal education and the legal profession in India" in R.Dhavan, N.Kibble and W.Twinner (ed.) Access to Legal Education and Legal Profession 165 (1989)
- [6]. Peter j. Sahlas and Cral Chastenary. "Russian legal education: post-Communist stagnation or Revival", Journal of Legal Education, (1998).Vol.(48).75
- [7]. Krishna Iyer, V.R. On the Occasion of the conferment of the Degree of Doctor of Laws, L.L.D. at the Third Annual Convocation of the National Law Schools of India, Kerala Law Times, (1995). Vol. (2). 28.
- [8]. Jain H.C. (2001). Using a Law Library. Verma SK and Wani M Afzal, (Ed). Legal Research methodology, Indian law institute, New Delhi, 241-263
- [9]. Esti Shay. (2008) "Ask a Librarian-We're at your service" The Colorado Lawyer, December, Vol.37, No.12.
- [10]. Manikya Rao 2012, Library Information- Crucial As 'Oxygen' to Quality Legal Education, IJMER, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam, Vol.2. p.40
- [11]. Myneni S.R. (2009). Legal Research Methodology, Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad, 3 Ed. 152-153.
- [12]. Myron Jacob stein and Roy M. Mersky, (2002) Fundamentals of legal research, 8th (ed), foundation press p. 1
- [13]. Intekhab Alam Siddiqui (2016)Legal Information Literacy in India: The Role of Academic Law Librarians in Support of Legal Education,
- [14]. Intekhab Alam Siddiqui (2016)Legal Information Literacy in India: The Role of Academic Law Librarians in Support of Legal Education,
- [15]. Journal of Advances and Scholarly Researches in Allied Education, Volume 16, Issue No. 5, Apr 2019, Pages 1960 - 1965 (6) , E-ISSN: 2230-7540