CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

6.1 Conclusions

6.2 Suggestions

6.3 Suggestion for further Research
CONCLUSIONS

1. All the High Court libraries of M.P. were established after independence in 1956. The Supreme Court library was established before independence in 1938 as a part of the Federal Court.

2. It has been found that all incharge of Court libraries have full-fledged librarian. In the Supreme Court library, Joint Registrar (library) is the incharge and in all the High Court libraries of M.P., librarian is the incharge.

3. The Supreme Court librarian possesses degree of M.Lib.I.Sc. and L.L.B. The librarian of High Court library Indore is B.Lib. & L.L.B. and the librarians of High Court library Jabalpur and High Court library Gwalior are only B.Lib. I.Sc.

4. It has been found that librarian of the Supreme Court library is male. The librarian of High Court Indore is female and rest of the librarians of M.P. High Court are male.

5. The working hours of all the libraries of the Court is from 10.00 am to 5.00 p.m.

6. It is a great surprise that neither Supreme Court nor M.P. High Court libraries have separate library building.
7. There are 90 members in library staff in Supreme Court library and 08 members in library staff of High Court library, Jabalpur and 04 members in library staff of High Court Bench library at Indore and Gwalior.

8. Out of 90 member library staff in Supreme Court library there are 17 professionals and 63 non-professionals. Out of 08 member library staff in High Court library Jabalpur there are 02 professionals and 06 non-professionals. There are 02 professional and 02 non-professional members in each High Court library Indore and High Court Library Gwalior.

9. It has been found that all the librarians are satisfied with the furniture and equipment of the library.

10. There are 69 members in Supreme Court library. 25 members in M.P. High Court Jabalpur library 19 and 17 members in M.P. High Court libraries of Indore and Gwalior respectively.

11. Out of 69, there are 25 Judges including Chief Justice and 43 others members in Supreme Court library.

12. Out of 25, 14 are Judges including Chief Justice and 10 other members are in High Court Jabalpur library.

13. Out of 19, 08 are Judges including Chief Justice and 10 others are library members of High Court Indore library.

14. Out of 17 library members, 06 Judges including Chief Justice and 10 others are library members of High Court Gwalior library.
15. All the libraries have open access system.

16. All the libraries have the book selection committee but librarian is not the member of book selection committee in all the libraries. Chief Justice, Judges and others are the members of the committee.

17. It has been found that the main function of library committee of all the libraries is book selection. In addition to book selection the other functions in Supreme Court library committee the functions are finance, library development policy. The function of High Court Jabalpur library committee is library development policy matter along with book selection.

18. In all the libraries there are no written guidelines for selection of documents.

19. The collection of Supreme Court library is about 4 lakhs. The collection of High Court Jabalpur library is about 87 thousand, High Court Indore library is 45 thousand and High Court Gwalior library is 36 thousand.

20. The types of collection available in the libraries are general books, periodicals, official and private legal reports, gazettes, dictionaries, encyclopaedias, year books etc. Almost all the libraries have law reference books.

21. It has been found that AIR (All India Reporter) is the core collection in all the libraries.

22. It has been found that 250 periodicals (170 Indian and 80 Foreign) are subscribed by the Supreme Court library and
among all the High Court libraries of M.P. the Jabalpur High Court library subscribes to the largest number of 93 periodicals (76 Indian and 17 Foreign). High Court Indore library subscribes 34 periodicals (25 Indian and 09 Foreign) and High Court Gwalior library subscribes 25 periodicals (18 Indian and 07 Foreign).

23. It has been found that in all the libraries books are classified and catalogued. Only Supreme Court Library follows U.D.C. Scheme for classification and AACR-2 for cataloguing. None of the High Court libraries in M.P. follows either any standard classification scheme for arrangement of books on the shelves or any standard cataloguing code. The classification of documents are being done according to the traditional Broad subject divisions in law and cataloguing are being done according to the other code of cataloguing.

24. All the libraries are not using any type of tools for subject heading.

25. Supreme Court library and M.P. High Court Jabalpur library are using computerised method of serial control but in High Court Jabalpur library it is in a initial stage. Rest of the High Court libraries are using ledger system for serial control.

26. In all the libraries there is no separate charging and discharging counter because basically Court libraries are reference libraries in nature.
27. It has been found that books are not issued for home reading in all the libraries because all the libraries lend the reading material to their users only for consultation within the Court premises. Thus, there is no provision of circulation of document for home reading.

28. Supreme Court library and libraries of M.P. High Court are using other type of system for charging and discharging of reading materials. Requisition slip are being used for this purpose. When requisition comes on a requisition slip bearing the signature of borrower this slip and book card are punched together and are arranged in circulation tray according to the name of book. When the book comes back to the circulation counter the book card is replaced in the book and requisition slip is given to the user.

29. All the libraries do not take overdue charges from the readers.

30. All the libraries do not provide facility for reservation of documents.

31. In Supreme Court library the average issue per week is above 500 books. In M.P. High Court Jabalpur library the average issue per week is 301 to 400. In both the M.P. High Court Bench libraries (Indore and Gwalior) the average issue per week is in the range of 101 to 200.

32. The average issue of documents increases during final hearing of any case in all the libraries.
33. There is no separate section of reference in all the libraries. The reason behind this is that all the Court libraries are basically reference in nature i.e. they are reference libraries.

34. Reference books are always utilized in the Supreme Court library and libraries of M.P. High Court.

35. It has been found that reference books are not sufficient in all the libraries.

36. It has been found that there is no facility of newspaper clipping services in all the libraries.

37. All the libraries render the reference service to the readers and also maintain the record of reference service rendered to the readers. Mostly the reference queries come in the form of case searching problems and also seeking meaning of legal words. Ready range reference service and case searching reference service are given by all the libraries. None of the library provides photocopy services to their users.

38. All the libraries are getting grants from the respective governments. The Supreme Court library is dependent upon the Central Government Finance and M.P. High Court libraries are dependent upon the M.P. State Government finance.

39. The Supreme Court library receives Rs. 22 lakhs grant from central government, High Court Jabalpur library receives Rs. 15 lakhs grant and each M.P. High Court benches
library (Gwalior and Indore) receives Rs. 4 lakhs grant per annum. This is the figure of the year 1999-2000.

40. It has been found that all the libraries always utilise the library grant.

41. In all the libraries stock verification is not done.

42. All the libraries provide documentation services. The Supreme Court library provides all types of documentation services such as CAS, SDI, Indexing, Abstracting, Translation and online searching. But only CAS and SDI services are provided by the M.P. High Court libraries.

43. No document tools are used in all the libraries. so, all the libraries have not maintained a depth schedule of classification on law.

44. In House Bibliographical Database is maintained by the Supreme Court library and all the libraries of M.P. High Court are not maintaining the In House Bibliographical Database.

45. Libsys, CDS/ISIS and other software are used in only Supreme Court library. No software is used in libraries of M.P. High Court.

46. Supreme Court library is publishing library catalogueues, supplement and accession list quarterly. None of the libraries of M.P. High Court is publishing the same.

47. Supreme Court library is computerised. The computerisation is in an initial stage in M.P. High Court.
Jabalpur library. Bench libraries of M.P. High Court at Gwalior and Indore are not yet computerised. Supreme Court library and M.P. High Court Jabalpur library provide serial control through computerisation.

48. Supreme Court library and M.P. High Court Jabalpur library are joined with information network. Rest of the libraries are not joined with information network. In Supreme Court library, COURINIC (Designed by NIC) and SUPLIS (designed by Supreme Court Library) are the major information networks. Through COURINIC information network Supreme Court is interconnected with all High Courts. SUPLIS is used in all the services of the Supreme Court library.

49. It has been found that there is no facility of library co-operation in all the libraries.

6.2 SUGGESTIONS

1. There should be well qualified staff of library professionals who should have background of Law and should possess Master Degree in Library and Information Science.

2. The posts lying vacant must be filled for the smooth working of the High Court libraries of M.P.

3. There should be an uniformity in minimum qualifications for appointment of staff in Law libraries.
4. The working hours of all the libraries should be from 8.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m. in place of 10.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.

5. Refresher Courses should be organised time to time to keep the librarians up to date.

6. There should be a separate library building with all the essential facilities in the campus of the Courts so it shall be easy to access the law professionals.

7. There should be more library staff in M.P. High Court libraries. The position of library staff in Supreme Court library is satisfactory.

8. Librarians must be the member of each and every committee related to library in all the libraries.

9. Besides book selection, the library committee should also be engaged in appointment of staff in library, financial matters of library and library development policy matter.

10. Members of Bar Council of Supreme Court of India and M.P. High Court should also be allowed for consultation of library but reading material should not be issued them for home reading.

11. Furniture and equipment of the library in all the libraries should be increased.

12. The Criteria for selection of documents should be on written guidelines basis.
13. Efforts should be made to increase up-to-date document holdings in the library. The grant of periodicals, books and equipment should be increased.

14. Law periodicals are very important reference source for law professionals so more periodicals should be subscribed by the library. If back volumes of periodicals are not available in the library they should also be purchased. Selection of banned periodicals must be done very carefully and once they are subscribed should not be discontinued without valid reasons. Before discontinuation, the utility of such periodicals must be evaluated.

15. In all the libraries, classification of documents are being done according to the traditional Broad Subject Divisions. But there should be a depth classification scheme for Law for classification of documents.

16. All the Court libraries should follow the AACR-2 Code for cataloguing with local arrangement on law.

17. All the libraries should use the tools for subject Heading.

18. All the libraries should follow the computerised method of serial control, so that readers get their reading materials promptly.

19. Reading materials are not issued for home reading in all the libraries. All the libraries lend the reading material to their users only for consultation within the Court premises but there should be provision of separate charging and discharging counter for this purpose.
20. All the reading materials should be issued for home reading by all the libraries.

21. All the libraries should provide facility for reservation of documents.

22. There should be computerised system for charging and discharging of reading materials because documents are issued within the court premises and they are returned on the same day.

23. Special arrangements should be made for issue of documents during final hearing.

24. There should be more reference books in all the libraries. Only latest editions of reference books should be purchased.

25. Each library should develop a special/core collection.

26. Along with Ready Reference and Case Searching Service, all types of reference service should be provided by all the libraries.

27. Preferably a computer based database system should be attached with the reference section to provide effective service.

28. The borrowers, who have not returned the books in time may be reminded to return the books so that other readers may use them.
29. Efforts should be made to improve sources of income of libraries of Court. The 6% Budget of the Court should be given to the library like the academic libraries.

30. The stock verification should be done positively at least in alternative years.

31. Bibliographical services should also be provided to help the readers to find and select the material of their choice. Documentation tools such as Subject Thesaurus, Depth Schedule on Law and Bibliographical standards should be used by all the libraries.

32. Library catalogue supplement and accession list of latest arrivals should be published time to time.

33. All the Court libraries should be fully computerised.

34. More contents of computer application should be introduced.

35. There should be Nation-wide High Court library Network including the apex Court library i.e. Supreme Court library for library cooperation and fast communication among each other.

36. The libraries, in addition to CAS and SDI services, should provide various services such as Indexing, Abstracting, Translation and Online database, referral and others.

37. Each library should publish a booklet in a simple and lucid style featuring in brief the organisation of the library, locations of different collections, rules and regulations, duty
routine, periodicals and reference works, additional special facilities.

38. There should be a news paper clipping service unit to provide current information about judgement of various Courts of the country and abroad.

39. There should be co-ordination between the library professionals and the Law professionals of the Courts.

40. There should be resource sharing among all the law libraries and they should actively participate in the inter library loan programme.

41. The norms formulated for Supreme Court library and libraries of M.P. High Court should be implemented.

42. GILA (Government of India Library Association) and IASLIC (Indian Association of Special Library and Information Centres) should also pay attention for improvement of services of libraries.

43. Each library should have a fully equipped book preservation binding which is not less important than a laboratory attached to a science department, which will facilitate the quality binding of reading materials.

44. The installation of Xerox machine, FAX and other fast communication service will facilitate and probably speed up the procurement of reading materials.
6.3 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

1. A comparative study of library services of High Court of India.

2. A study of organisation, administration and use of Bar Council libraries of India.

3. A study of organisation, administration and services of Bar Council library of Supreme Court and M.P. High Court libraries with a view to propose a model.