CHAPTER 2: REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE
Kaula [1963] \(^1\) analyses the three function of library service and explains its scope in relation to law. Describes the need for developing externalised memory in Law and the role of a law library. Emphasises the utility of documentation in Law especially in the field of case Law. Explains the work at the international level and the work done in India. Evaluates the documentation of Law and the labour Awards undertaken by the Ministry of Law and Ministry of Labour and Employment. Explains the documentation problems and expansion of Law schedule and responsibility of the library profession to the legal profession in our country.

Bikshapati [1972] \(^2\) described that law librarianship is an intensive subject librarianship in the United States and the law librarians tend to regard themselves as 'a superior species'.

There are many types of law libraries, viz., bench and bar libraries, country state and federal government libraries, firm and company libraries, and in all these there are usually two kinds of law libraries:

1. Those who generally happen to be head law librarians, or occupy other senior professional positions in case of law libraries, and they are first trained in legal education, and, second, may acquired degree of preparation or competency in procedures.
2. Those who form the supporting and they are primarily trained in library procedures, and second, in legal bibliography and legal literature either in the form of auditing some courses in the law school where they work, or special courses in law librarianship offered in some library schools.

Kaunas [1975]\(^3\) states that law libraries occupy a unique and ambitious status in U.S.A. There are 100 types of law libraries. Their services, library associations are described.

Srivastava [1978]\(^4\) points out that the term 'special' in special library embraces commercial, governmental, industrial, medical, scientific and technical libraries. The objective of a special library is directly connected with the objective of the parental organization. The holdings, clienteles, objectives and functions are explained. The technical process of storage and retrieval of information and reader's approach have been dealt with.

Jain [1980]\(^5\) points out that like any other library a law library is a trinity of men, material and building. It has been aptly remarked that "the law library is truly a vital factor in the administration of justice, an institution of extraordinary social significance in a free society. In addition, the law library is a "Community trust", "an ocean liner receiving its cargo in part from living trusts, which are private ships and carrying it over into successive generations as to a distant port, there to be distributed for the common good."
Fraley [1983]\(^6\) lights on the six reported survey of U.S.A. State, county and Court law libraries. Gives tabulated statistical information on finding, staffing and salaries, expenditure, stock and services.

Subramanian [1985]\(^7\) states that our common law system demands that statutes, regulations and decisions are to be searched in that laws and regulations govern, and cases which are point, are found in order to resolves legal issues. Authors as such stress as the establishment of automated legal search. The functions of two legal computer systems, LEXIS and WESTLAW are discussed in details.

Nayeem [1985]\(^8\) describes the role of the legal profession in terms of international laws and country laws. States the functions of a law library and refers to the national and foreign law materials including legal periodicals. Highlights the goal of library profession and the need for providing documentation service through indexes and other information tools.

Subramanian [1986]\(^9\) described the WESTLAW computerised database of national Report System based on Federal and State appellate Court decisions for over 100 years in U.S.A.

Yukio Doi [1989]\(^10\) describes that the Japanese Saiko Saibanjo (Supreme Court) library was established in 1947 and now contains about 200,000 volumes and has 25 staff. The library can be used by academics from nearby Universities. Lists of new acquisitions and periodicals are published. Reference enquiries are either from personal visits or by telephone. Other services include answering enquiries from other Japanese Courts, preparation of reference tools.
and maintenance of statistics. 66% users are Supreme Court employees and 33% are lawyers.

Saini [1989-90] points out the factors influencing the procurement policy of a law library. Deals with the book selection tools concerning legal material. Explain the ways of procurement of documents. Defines the kinds of materials and suggests the various procedures for the procurement of legal material. Containing bibliographical information's regarding Indian law journals/periodicals and foreign law journals/periodicals respectively, of utmost importance for law libraries.

Daly [1990] states that today's law library is much more than a collection of print materials; it is a mix of information in all formats: print, micrographic, audio-visual, CD-ROM, software, and online databases. As the nature of the collection has changes, so too has the catalogue that provides access to this information. Today's online catalogues reflect all the information accessible through the library. This is an especially critical issue for law libraries because, of all the disciplines, law has been the most affected by full-text retrieval systems. The introduction of either WESTLAW or LEXIS, and usually both, into the law library affects the library's collection profoundly. These databases provide extensive duplication of hard-copy resources already present in the law library, and enrich the collection with online information not available in that particular collection or in hard copy at all.

Mahr [1990] examines the Hindu, Islamic and English European influences on Indian law. There is an extensive law library
system, incorporating academic, judicial and research libraries. Indian law libraries are generally smaller than their American Counterparts but many have good collections and dedicated staff.

Matthews [1990] describes that a significant percentage of a law library's budget is spent for full-text computer files available through online database utilities. Law librarians have paid little attention to accessing online legal research materials through the catalogue; there are few references to database cataloguing in the literature. Even as late as 1987, heads of cataloguing in large law libraries deferred discussion of cataloguing LEXIS and WESTLAW files. Standards for cataloguing direct and remote computer files are important, especially when that information is shared through bibliographic utilities. Currently, OCLC lists 285 law library users, although not all of these catalogue online. 24 Law libraries are full members in RLIN'S Law programme, and many others are "search only" clients of RLIN. The LEXIS/NEXIS records in the OCLC database needed to be modified to describe LENS remote files as whole. Extra cards could then be ordered in multiples of a hundred, and used to analyse the individual files.

Morchead [1991] traces the history of the U.S. Supreme Court, describing both printed and on line (e.g. WESTLAW and LEXIS) information sources relating to its decisions. Project Hermes is a computerised distribution system launched in 1990 which enables Supreme Court decisions to be made available to subscribers in the shortest possible time. Discusses the principle of access to U.S. government information in the light of the National Commission on
Libraries and Information sciences June 90 policy statement, entitled 'Principles of Public Information.'

Danner [1991]16 states that as an introduction to the issues facing the law library of congress, the newly appointed law librarian provides information on efforts to recognise the library of congress and their effects on the law library, and on American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) involvement with the law library.

Castle and Yirka [1991]17 using the needs of the legal population of Vermont as an example, argues for the development of the law library of congress into a national law library along the lines of the National Library of Medicine.

Prince [1991]18 in his study states that appointed law librarian of congress in 1990, Kathleen price relates her initial ideas about the role and functions of the law library of congress in serving congress, and its place in the national legal information network.

Malmquist [1991]19 describes various techniques have been used to manage law library student assistants (student workers). Discusses the hiring process, training, scheduling and work evaluations drawing from experiences in the Virginia University Law Library's public service department.

Briscoe [1991]20 states that publications of state and local bar associations are difficult for libraries to acquire and maintain because bar association's publication activities are often not centralised. Standing orders or package plans will enhance services of bar
associations. The American Bar Association and Illinois State Bar Association offer models for other states to follow.

Mersky and Koneski-white [1991] discusses the issue raised at the 84th annual meeting of the American Association of Law Librarians, 21-24 July 91. There is a gap between the actual and the desired level of research skills of law students in the U.S.A.

Barman and Sarma [1997] traces the origin of legal education in Assam and its development. Discusses the importance of legal education in a democratic society. States the role of Law libraries in dissemination of legal information to various kinds of users. Throws light on present style of functioning of Law libraries and their services. Regrets for poor library services and lack of proper initiative of the authorities specially in law college libraries under the Dibrugarh University. Suggests adequate budgetary provision, appointment of qualified library personnel. Emphasises on the need of networking of Law libraries.
REFERENCES


