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Skills for Law Librarian in the Digital Era.

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Abstract: Law library is laboratory for lawyers, budding lawyers and Law faculties in the Law colleges. Collection development policy is based on user's requirement. Law library collection consists of both print and non-print materials. The librarian who is working in the library needs to have skills like curation, leadership, subject knowledge in Law, research skill, technological skills, discipline to maintain the library and friendliness with users. In this paper the author explains the skills required for the law librarian in the digital era.

Keywords: Law Librarian, Curation, Friendliness, Discipline, Research skills, Technological skill.

Introduction: The library is the heart of any educational institution. For law colleges the library is a laboratory for the budding lawyers, faculty members of the college and practicing lawyers. The library collection contains both print and non-print media. The collections are statutes, law reports, reference materials like AIR Manuals, Halsbury's Law of England, The Encyclopedia of forms and precedent, Law Commission Report. Annual Survey of Indian Law and others. The digital materials like Maupatra, Lexis Nexis, Westlaw, SCC Online, Heins Online, India Kannon etc. for case laws. The textbooks and reference books are also available in the digital format. Publisher like Lexis Nexis, Thomson Reuter, Eastern Book company are also publishing digital version of the hard copies. The case laws and other reading materials are also available in the open source.

The librarian needs to find the information available in different format and put it in the systematic order for retrieval. For success in the law library career, the librarian should have the skills like library curation, leadership quality, research skills, technological skills, subject knowledge, library discipline and friendly communication with users.

Skillset for Law Librarian

1. **Library Curation:** Curation as inherent in three realms: Acquisition, exhibition and preservation (Leslie Jhonson). Acquisition involves "considering and appraising, researching contextualizing and selecting constantly searching and refining" As a form of exhibition, curation includes "conceptualization, interpretation and transformation... (to make) the message accessible to a wide audience", while preservation calls for storage and management as well as ongoing reappraisal.

Digital curation is synonymous with digital preservation. The collection development policy of the library is based on the present and future requirement of the library users. The collection development policy guides to identify, select and preserve the documents. The information available in the websites disappears after sometime, if not published by any authentic source. It is necessary to collect and preserve the digital information available in the digital format or the hard copy of the document to be scanned and preserved in the library. The digital

information can be accessed through different access point. The software like PTFS Archival ware helps to collect, store, search retrieve, browse and manage a diverse set of digital content within easy to use system.

The concept of curation includes what documents to be collected, organized, catalogued and displaying and maintain the documents. How the collected documents are shared with users? The curation is a cluster of different functions. In the digital era the librarian should know where he/she will get the information according to the user's information requirement. The digital information plays pivotal role in information service. The librarian should have knowledge about the source of information and how the information can be retrieved, stored, preserved and shared with the users.

2. **Leadership:** Leadership quality of Librarian play important role in the library service. The librarian should see the library as service oriented center and meet the information needs of the customer. The leadership should have the vision, a strategy, and catalyst looking to future, leadership ability of people to influence others towards achievement of goals. The leadership quality is not different from other profession. The difference is that library is a service oriented institution. The library is part of the educational institution or any other institution. The vision or the objective of the library is based on the objective of the parent organization. In the changing world the library is not exception to that. Due to the technological advancement and changing nature of information service, user's expectation, information availability and resource sharing are some of the changes the leader has to keep in his mind. The library is like a business center to meet the user's expectations. The librarian should fulfill the expectation of the users. the library's service is built upon not just what customers want at a given moment but also what professionals have determined customers need for the long term. Moreover, many library and information professionals have considerable experience with what customers are able to say about what they want (Katz, 1992). Being client centered and customer driven is forecast as a core competency for special librarians (Ojala, 1993).

The law library is different from other library in the way of collection, service, information, nature of the students. The librarian should have the skills like problem solving, communication skills and innovative methods in service makes them different from other librarians. The strategic leadership should have the vision of the library. How the vision can be implemented? For implementing the vision of the library the leader needs subordinate support. When any change introduced in the organization there may be a difference of opinion. The librarian needs to convince the subordinate, for which he/she has to inform subordinate the necessity of the changes otherwise the librarian may lose their position. The following steps may be followed for the implementation;

1. Recognizing the changes required for the library
2. Developing the necessary arrangement,
3. Training the employee,
4. Implementing the changes and winning the support of the employees.

The Simon's Information Professions Leadership Model proposes competencies in three arenas, Accomplishment, People and Transformation. Under the heading Accomplishment fall primary competencies such as communication skills, organizational awareness and knowledge of library science field along with secondary competencies like collaboration, initiative and change leadership under the heading "people" the primary competencies include professionalism and team leadership with secondary competencies that include relationship building. Achievement orientation, analytical thinking and problem solving are the primary competencies under the heading "Transformation", together with the secondary competencies of community and strategic orientation and innovative thinking.

3. Subject Knowledge: The Law library is different from other library, here the user's expectation is different, they need current information like case laws, latest amendments in the acts, in western countries the law librarian doing special courses for law librarian. In India there is no such system in library science education. The master degree program contains subjects like classification, cataloguing, information resources, information technology and etc. No course is for the special librarian like law librarian medical librarian and etc. Here the librarian needs to get specialized knowledge in the subject. If the librarian needs to fulfill the user's expectation in library services he/ she should have subject knowledge in law. There is a difference in the librarian with law background and without law background. The persons who are interested in working as a law librarian needs legal background for success in his/her profession. Secondly the law librarian needs to update his/her knowledge about latest developments like statutes amendments, law commission reports, International treaties and current information like international conferences for updating the subject collection.

4. Research Skill: The research skill is important for the law librarian because the library consider as a laboratory for lawyers and students The law library using new technical terms which is different from ordinary usage, for understanding the technical terms they have to refer law dictionaries like Black's Dictionary, Lexicon, Legal thesaurus. When the students want to refer the case laws for their moot problem they approach law librarian for finding case laws. Presently the case laws available in both format like print and non-print. In the print format the librarian can start the search through nominal index, subject index, and topical index. Nominal index it mentions the petitioner and respondent. The subject index listed under particular subject heading and the topical index is listed under topical wise.

In the non-print format, the case laws available in offline and online. In the online the publisher publishes the case judgement within shortest period like 24 or 48 hours, here the user may get quick service compare to printed material like law reports. The law reports are published in monthly, weekly and fortnightly. Like print format the non-print format also having some methods to find case laws.

Keyword search: In the simple search the librarian can use key word search to find case laws. When the user or knowing any information about the citation they may use keyword search. In the key word search the user can filter the case as per the requirement like name of the court (High Court, Supreme Court, Tribunals) and year.

Legal search: The advance search may be used when the users know the parties name, name of the judges and subject, Act search and case Number. Here the user has to type parties name, name of the judge and subject and sub topic of the subject.

Advance Search: In this the librarian or the user can search case laws based on the citations. It is possible only when the person knows the citation. The citation contains party's names, year in which the case was decided, name of the Law report, name of the Court and page number of the law report where the case is reported

The legal research is solution for law practice. Legal analysis is the next step to the legal search law findings. The analysis of the relevant to the fact of the particular case is necessary. The legal process involved three steps like:

1. Finding the law,
2. Analyzing the law and
3. Preparing written explanation.

In the legal research the researcher has to raise the question based on the problem, based on the relevant question researcher has to find out the relevant law and analyze the relevant to the factual question and present in the written format.

Analyzing the Facts and identifying legal issues

In the fact finding of the case laws, the researcher has to create real situation to understand the facts of the problem. When the researcher creating the real situation it gives the facts of the client's problem. The interview with the client, interview with the witnesses and document references all are giving the real situation. The beginnings of the case analysis are the fact finding and relate the facts to the laws and presented in a written format. After gathering of facts they should be arranged in the following order?

1. Relevant facts
2. Explanatory facts and
3. Legally unimportant facts.

Relevant facts: The relevant facts are important in the case analysis. Which can't be ignored. We can check the importance of the facts as follows;

1. Changing the facts or
2. Removing the facts, then we have to find out how the changing the facts and removing the facts affect findings accordingly we can decide the relevant facts. If the changing or removing the facts are not affecting the legal situation, then it is considered as a irrelevant to the facts or unimportant facts. Generally, the courts are following the stare decisis or following the precedents. When the case decided in the court the Judges following to refer the previous cases relevant to present case. The researcher has to follow the same procedure to start the research based on the cases decided by the courts. Here the researcher has to refer the problems and facts of decided cases and present client's problem; researcher has to identify the similar cases. The facts are compared to the client's problem and case laws make a comparative study like

similarities of the facts, unknown facts and differences of facts. Here the comparative study gives idea about which is the cases is relevant to client's problem when the similarities are more, when the similarities are less the case laws is not relevant to the client's problem. When researcher clearly understands the facts of the problem and rise the legal issues and ask the questions. When the questions are ready the researcher can move to find out the relevant subjects like law of contract, family laws, law of torts and lab our laws. Sometimes the problems related to two are more subjects like Indian Penal Code and Constitution. Where the researcher has to refer both the subjects simultaneously for solving the problem. Secondly the research analyzing the client's problem they have analyze in the respondent and petitioner side.

How to find information on a subject? One of the most difficult tasks facing law students is to discover the law relating to a particular topic. The students looking for the preparation of moot court, essay and seminar preparation, they need not only the present but also the growth of law, it includes criticism and suggestion for reform as has been made.

To find out information, the students need to refer some or all of the following sources.

1. Bills passed in the parliament:
2. Delegated Legislation
3. Cases
4. Text books
5. Periodical Articles
6. Relevant government publications include Law Commission Reports (especially those which have made suggestion for reform of law).
7. Reports and comments in news paper
8. Bills and parliamentary debates.

Legal Encyclopedias: A legal encyclopedia contains detailed statements of the law on a particular subject. The major general legal encyclopedia is Halsbury's law of England. This is now in its fifth edition. It is a most important source of information and the students will need to refer to it throughout the course of the study.

How to use Halsbury's Law of England?

The entries are alphabetically arranged using a fairly general subject heading, e.g. "Evidence", "Wills".

How to use the fourth edition?

The fourth edition of Halsbury's Laws commenced publication in 1973, entries are arranged alphabetically by subject, e.g. Volume 17 contains evidence to executors and administrators. Once you know which volume of the fourth edition you need to consult, you can use the detailed subject index which appears at the back of each volume to locate the exact paragraph number, which

contains the information you need (entries in the indexes to the fourth edition refer to paragraph numbers, not to page number). The volume contains separate subject index for each subjects covered in that volume, thus in volume number 17, there are separate alphabetical index at the back of the volume for evidence, execution and executors and administrators. Entries give the volume number in bold type, and the paragraph number. Cross references are provided from one heading to another.

E.g.

LAND

See also IMMOVABLES, REAL PROPERTY.

The individual volume of the fourth edition contains tables (lists) of the statutes, statutory instruments and cases referred to in that volume. It is essential, once you have located the relevant entry that you check that the information given is still correct. This is done by looking in the cumulative supplement to the fourth edition under the volume number and paragraph number which you consulted in the main work. Any changes will be noted here. Finally, you should look in the loose leaf current service volume at the part marked key. If your volume and paragraph number appears here, there has been a recent change or amendment details of which are contained in the loose leaf volume.

The monthly Reviews (field in the current service volume) can also be used as a general means of keeping up with new developments in the subjects you are studying, since they give recent changes in the law. Entries are arranged in subject order. The copies are placed by an annual abridgement which is also arranged by subject and which summaries all the changes in the law during a particular year. At the beginning of each subject heading in the abridgement is a list of periodical articles written on that topic during the year. The abridgement was first published in 1974.

Halsbury's Laws of India: Halsbury's law of India published by Lexi Nexis. The set contains 45 volumes. It covers all the areas of laws, with reference to relevant legislation, key cases, and other secondary materials. The acts which are amended published as a new edition. Now the second edition is published for the civil procedure (vol.5), Criminal law (vol.10), Family law -1(volume 19) and wills and Succession (vol.38). The family law which covers all the relevant information about family law like Law relating to marriage, Conditions relating to marriage, Records and proof of marriage, Restitution of conjugal rights, Nullity of marriage, Judicial separation, Divorce, Maintenance and Law relating to matrimonial property. Now the Halsbury's law India covers central acts and also available in the online format. In Halsbury's law of India gives see and see also entries for the cross reference.

E.g. under Caste Disabilities Removal Act1850 "No protection of descendants"

See the Hindu Succession Act 1956 s 26.

Under Caste Disabilities Removal Act1850 "Effect of enactment" see also reference given of the Lala Khunni Lal v Kunwar Gobind 38IA87 (PC) where it was held that a convert's son who was Hindu did not acquire any enforceable right to his father's share in the joint family property.

Specialized Encyclopedias: There are a numbers of specialized encyclopedias which can provide you with an up-to-date statement of the law in the particular subject areas. Many of these are issued in loose leaf format, so that the information can be up-dated by the insertion of replacement pages whenever there is a change in the law. Subjects like Housing, planning public health, Compulsory purchase and Compensation and value added Tax are some examples of loose leaf encyclopedias. Loose leaf encyclopedias are particularly useful in subjects such as taxation, where the law changes very rapidly. Before using a loose leaf encyclopedia, the students are advised to check the pages near the beginning of the volume which tell you how recent the information is. This will enable you to be certain that the latest supplementary pages have been inserted. Loose leaf encyclopedias usually contain an explanation of the law together with the up to date version of the relevant statutes, statutory instruments and government circulars and notes of all relevant cases.

Precedent Books and Rule Books: These are essentially intended for the practioner. The basic object of precedent books is to provide specimens of wills, conveyances, tenancy agreements and the other forms of legal documents which solicitors are called upon to draw up. In addition, there are some source precedent books which provide specimens of the types of forms which will be required whenever a case is taken to court. A rule book contains the rules which govern procedure in court and specimen copies of the various orders and forms used by the courts and by the parties to litigation.

The encyclopedia of forms and precedent: The encyclopedia of forms and precedent aims to provide a form for every transaction likely to be encountered by practioners, except for court forms. The entries are arranged by subjects, e.g. Animals, Mortgages. Some idea of the wide scope of the work can be obtained by glancing through the subject headings. For instance, the section on animals covers such diverse types as the sale and leasing of animals, applications for licenses to keep bull or to keep an animal, boarding establishment, and a veterinary surgeons certificate for the destruction of an animal's during an outbreak of disease.

The Current Indian Statutes: The Current Indian Statutes is a monthly publication and it covers Notifications, central government, Indian Parliament Acts, Presidents Acts & Ordinances, Rajasthan Acts & Notifications, Gujarat Acts & Ordinances, Maharashtra acts and Ordinance, Bihar Acts and Ordinance, Delhi Acts & Notification, West Bengal Acts and Ordinance, Madhya Pradesh Acts and Ordinance and Journal section. The journal section covers the book review and articles. It is in eleven parts. Every month they are given monthly contents of that, the monthly index helps to find out the acts passed in the Parliament and The Assembly of the states mentioned in the list, ordinances and notifications of the central government, state government, Supreme Court and high courts of the states which are listed. The content page of the periodical is published in the front page, if the content is more it is published on the back of the periodical. The end of the year it gives the cumulative index of the periodical. The user can refer the cumulative index for their information needs.

Law Commission Report: When the British ruled India, there was no legal system like today. It is based on the uncodified Laws like religious laws and customs. There were religions like Hinduism and Islam, they followed their personal laws for settling their issues. In the British judicial system there were no practiced judges like today. The person, who decided issues were

pundits for Hindus and Kazis for Muslims. There was no uniformity in deciding cases. The three provinces of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras followed their own procedures. The people faced problems to get justice. Sometimes it took more than 10 years. Because of this British government decided to codify the Acts, in the year 1833, the Charter Commission Report under section 57 it gave way in the establishment of a Legislative Council to enact the Acts. This Act was applicable to all the provinces under the control of Britishers. The Legislative council need support or recommendation to enact the legislation, for which the Law Commission was established under the chairmanship of Maculay. The Law Commission consists of five members.

Post Independence: India adopted the Constitution in 1950. After independence the Government of India formed the first Law Commission under the Chairmanship Setelwad. India is a nation based on Rule of Law. The Commission is necessary to make justice simple, speedy, cheap, effective and substantial. The Law commission was formed with the following objectives.

1. To review the existing judicial system and suggest ways to improve the system to make it speedy and less expensive.
2. To examine the central acts, which are to be amended, revised and repealed?

The first objective included within its scope:

- a. The study of substantive and procedural law to eliminate unnecessary litigation, speedy disposal of the cases and making less expensive.
- b. Judicial appointment
- c. Legal education
- d. Organization of courts.

The second objective was:

- a. To suggest modification to implement the Directive Principles of the State Policy laid down in the Constitution.
- b. To recommend to the government any laws or the provision which are inconsistent with constitution to make necessary alterations.
- c. To simplify the procedural for speedy disposal of cases.
- d. To remove anomalies and ambiguities brought to light by conflicting decisions of The various High Courts or otherwise.

The Law in India primarily derived from the following sources like

1. The Constitution
2. The statutes
3. Customary Law and

4. Case laws.

The Acts which are passed in the Parliament or in the Legislative Assembly or any other sources of above are not complete; they depend upon one another for solving the problem. The Acts which are passed ten or twenty years back are not applicable today because of advancement of industrial growth, urbanization and socio – economic conditions. Secondly the nation co-operates with other nations and they follow the world order. The law passed in the parliament or in the state assembly alone cannot solve the problem. The courts deciding the cases based on the Acts. The case laws and Acts are working together to solve the problem. Sometimes the problem cannot be solved in current situation, so the law commission has to study the present situation and future needs recommends the government. The issues to solve the problem.

The law commission helps to perform the following functions like

1. The laws commission study the existing laws and advice to amended, revised, consolidated, codified and repeal the acts which are not relevant.
2. Clarify and settle questions of law that require explanation
3. Keep the laws up-to date with the changing needs of society and legislative developments in other parts of the world.
4. Advice the government to enact the laws from time to time.

The Law commission report is mainly for the government to implement. It is also having academic value. The students entering the law colleges wanted to know about the growth of law and the also the any personalities from the law field, the law report is useful to analyze the law. The Law commission before going to prepare the report it go through the existing laws and also to collect information from public opinion, persons those who are taking interest in that subject.

The law commission submits the report to the government for implementing the report, but unfortunately, sometimes the law commission report was not implemented. In India generally the public opinion is the law commission submits its report but it is not implemented.

The Eleventh Law commission (of India), in the 114th Report on “Gram Nyayalaya” noted that this public image wholly on facts. It agreed with view of Dr. Upendra Baxi, that it was not possible To lay all blame on the government for the state of implementation of the commission of India Reports”. The Law Commission’s own lack of concern for its effectiveness was a possible factor for non-implementation.

Annual Survey of Indian Law: Annual Survey of India Published Since 1965 onwards, it is a yearly publication. It gives information about latest trends in legislation and Court cases. The arrangement is subject wise it covers both cases and legislation. It is very useful for the law students and practicing lawyers. as a comprehensive annual reference to developments in Indian law. The Annual Survey continues its dedication to exploring contemporary legal developments in India from a practice-oriented perspective. Annual Survey articles analyze emerging legal trends, interpret significant recent court decisions and legislation

AIR Manual: AIR Manual is published by All India Reporter publication. Now the six editions are running. The fifth and sixth editions are used now, because the sixth edition is incomplete, when the user needs to refer the AIR Manual, they have to use both fifth and sixth edition. The AIR Manual publishes the central acts, which are arranged in alphabetical order. The fifth edition consists of 45 volumes, the volume number 45 contains abbreviations, statement of enforcement date, statement of repeal of acts, Content of acts in each volumes, consolidated Alphabetical list of each volumes i.e. volume 1 to 45, chronological list of acts in volumes 1 to 45, Topical index (Workmen's compensation act (1923)), alphabetical list of unrepealed ordinances, chronological list of unrepealed ordinances, addenda and corrigenda (volume wise), Acts:- wealth – tax Act (1957) from section 8 to Young person (Harmful publication) Acts (1956), Unrepealed Ordinances, Supplement:- (Principal and amending Acts up to May,1999).The sixth edition so far published 29 volumes. It is also arranged in alphabetical order.

How to search the acts in AIR Manual: To search any acts from the AIR Manual, first the user has to refer the volume number 45 for the fifth edition, the alphabetical order gives information about the acts which are published in different volumes. When the user needs to refer Religious Societies Act, 1880 (1 Of 1880). The Act is published in volume number 40. The user can't go to volume number 40, he has to refer the volume number 45, it gives the information about the act which are published in different volumes. Otherwise the user has to go through the alphabetical wise arrangement of the volume (acts are published in alphabetical order). It shows the volume number 40 and page number 1196. The user now can go to volume number 40 and open the page number 1196, where the act is published. Now the entire sixth edition is not published, the user has to refer the volumes directly without any index like volume number 45 in fifth editions. For the individual volume, the content page contains the information about content of the particular volume and page number. The user can find the information directly.

Local Acts: The local acts are the state acts, which are passed in the state assembly. This is applicable to the state only not like central acts. The acts are called state acts like Maharashtra Local Acts. The acts which are passed in the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly are called Maharashtra Local Acts. This acts also arranged in alphabetical order. The volumes contain the content page of the volume, which indicates the acts are covered in that volume and also contain notification, regulations, orders and case laws.

Finding Books on a subject: When the students entered in to the library, they need to know about the books available in the library, which are relevant to their subject. Here the students can refer the subject catalogue; it is intended to bring the entire relevant subject together. The subject index shows the classification number of that subject. The classification number helps to find out the books arranged in the shelves. The classification helps to find out the books in the shelves, sometimes the book on particular title is not available they have to be searched with the general or specific title on that subject. In library sometimes they may use the broader number to indicate the subject. When the user not found any books on their search they have to use alternative method for their search. For example, the user needs book on preventive detention; here the preventive detention is not available, the user has to search under arrest because the preventive detention is

the narrow term, the library may arrange the book under arrest. The user needs information on Public Account Committee, Here the title is not available in the library, where they have to search under particular subject that contains the information about public account committee. The user should know the information relevant to that subject. Here the book on public accounts committee is not available in the library, they have to search under constitution, it contains the information about the public accounts committee. The periodical articles also helpful to find information on the users need.

When the user does not found any information on the subject, then they have to approach the library staff, the library staff helps them to find out the information. Sometimes the information available in different sources like newspaper clipping, journals, reports and general books. The newspaper clippings which available in the library are used to find the information, that are not available in any other sources. The same way journal article helps to refer the information on particular subject. For example, user needs information on uniform civil code, if the library does not have book on uniform civil code, the journals contain article on uniform civil code, it will help the information needs of the user.

OPAC: Online Public Access Catalogue is helpful to find out information about books available in the library. The OPAC helps user to find information based on author, title and subject. When the user needs to know about the books available on particular subject or author, they can search through the author search, subject search and title search. This is very helpful to search books on particular title or subject.

5. Technical Skill: Technical skill is very important for the law librarian as the information is available in the digital and online format. The librarian should know how to access this digital information. The information available in digital source are directly accessed by the users without library or librarian help, if it happens then the library professionals has to face job opportunities. For sustaining in such situation the librarian should be a computer savvy. The librarian should have following skills for managing current situation in the advancement of technology. At least They should have following skills;

- The librarian should be ready to accept changing technology
- They should have knowledge about how to access online and digital information
- The ability to troubleshoot new technology.
- The skill to learn new technology and
- They have to keep up with new ideas in technology and librarian ship.

6. Discipline: The law library is a place to study, the users have to maintain discipline in the library. For maintaining discipline and respect in the library, the librarian should have knowledge of latest development in law and library science field. When the students doing law, needs some help from the librarian, the librarian should be in a position to solve the student's problem. If the librarian is not in a position to solve the student's problem, it is difficult to control the library. The librarians are only trained in library science and not in law.

The discipline of the library is different from class rooms, the class rooms the teacher comes to know the students easily because of regular interaction between students and teachers. In the library there is no interaction like class room, when the student or the user approaches the librarian then only interaction happens. The library is a service oriented place, where librarian serves like sociologist. The librarian making rules and regulations for the library, whether the rules and regulations are acceptable or unacceptable depends upon the users. When the new librarian is appointed try to implement new ideas for improve service conditions. The new conditions can be or cannot be acceptable by the students. It is difficult to make distinction between legitimate or illegitimate behavior in the library. The administration wants the librarian to maintain the discipline in the library. The discipline is maintained by the person with the qualities of leadership, then the librarian would be a good librarian of the students.

For maintaining discipline in the library, a separate place for the case discussions and moot court preparation required to be provided. When the library is established the librarian has to give suggestion for the discussion room called legal clinic, where the students can discuss latest cases decided by Supreme court and High Courts. The legal clinic should have internet connection for accessing latest case laws and proper seating arrangement for the users.

7. Friendliness: This is very important in the current scenario. The users may approach the librarian without any difficulties. The library is arranged in such a way that creates friendliness for the users. The physical arrangement, lighting arrangement, infrastructure like chairs, table, computer facilities for accessing online services and digital information, space management like space for study, discussion, demonstration or explain the subject, services like reference service, reprographic service, periodical section and etc. The library staff to maintain friendly relation with users or students. The librarian has to develop a commitment to serve the students, mission, sincerity, devotion and attitude which attract the users.

Conclusion:

Provided with above discussed attributes any person serving a law library in capacity of librarian would be an asset for the parent institute. With the changing time he should maintain change management by updating his or her relevant soft skills to keep the services and resources of the library up to date.

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