

University of Nebraska - Lincoln

DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln

---

Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)

Libraries at University of Nebraska-Lincoln

---

November 2021

## Collection of Legal Information Resources in the Allahabad High Court

Mohd Muzzammil

*Directorate of Education, GNCT, Delhi*, [muzzammilalig@gmail.com](mailto:muzzammilalig@gmail.com)

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac>



Part of the [Collection Development and Management Commons](#), and the [Law Librarianship Commons](#)

---

Muzzammil, Mohd, "Collection of Legal Information Resources in the Allahabad High Court" (2021).

*Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. 6396.

<https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/6396>

# Collection of Legal Information Resources in the Allahabad High Court

By

Dr. Mohd Muzzammil

([muzzammilalig@gmail.com](mailto:muzzammilalig@gmail.com))

Librarian, Directorate of Education, GNCT, Delhi  
(GBSSS, New Jafrbad)

## Abstract

The study illustrates the development and management of legal information resources (LIR) in the Allahabad High Court Judges' Library (AHCJL). This work is based on research conducted by researchers as part of his Ph.D. Work. The AHCJL has a collection of numerous types of legal information resources. The AHCJL is accessible only by the honourable judges and court clerks. It is important to note that printed legal information resources are used more frequently than electronic legal information resources. The study also found that a significant portion of the library's budget was spent on journal subscriptions. Books and bare acts have the highest number and journal subscription is 54, while the bound volumes of journals are 13000. The usage of non-print documents is quite less in comparison to print documents. GR of documents per year is 3.33% for the five consecutive years among them books' GR is 4.98% and the current Indian journals GR is 1.73%. Subscription GR of current Indian Journals (elect.) is 6.66%, while the online databases GR is 12.5%. The AHCJL must conduct regular usage analysis for both print and electronic information resources and decide on the format of the resource proportionally.

**Keywords:** Court libraries; law libraries; special libraries; legal information resources; collections;

## *Introduction*

Court libraries deal with information resources in specific areas and serve a small group of clients with a fairly narrow range of interests and specific needs for specific pieces of information. According to New York State Unified Court System (2021), "the primary mission of law libraries is to contribute professional library services to the process of providing just and timely resolution of all matters before the courts." Deseck-Piazzon (2016) explained the objective of a court library as "Texas state law librarians have been instrumental in promoting access to justice. One key objective of the state's law librarians

was providing resources to attorneys who desire to do pro bono work.” According to the North Carolina General Assembly (n.d.) that the “primary function of the Supreme Court library is to serve the appellate division of the General Court of Justice”.

Kavass (1975) dictates that “the reason for law libraries being different from other types of libraries is that they serve a profession that is unable to exercise its work without the use of books”. Muzzammil (2020) discusses that the most of the court libraries have fewer collections in electronic format and have the large collection in printed form of legal information resources. In the Supreme court of India the average additions to print, as well as electronic in numbers, were found to be 7,713 and 31.25 respectively. So, we can say that the court libraries serve as the documents for the decision. They procure those documents which are essential at the time of court decision. Court libraries are also known as dancing libraries because staff lives actively at every time to serve.

### **Review of Literature**

Klinefelter & Sampson (2014) states that academic and court libraries are likely to have the most stratified user communities. Court libraries may devote their attention to delivering information to judges. Law firm librarians are leading the way into new information-management areas. Trotta (2013) has revealed that academic law libraries are expensive enterprises. She suggested that the traditional academic collection development policy, and discontinue systematic collection development should be discarded by the librarian. At the time of purchasing, the focus will be given to the core user groups. Berring (2014) claimed that the legal information sources are arcane and highly specialized. Any law library’s heart was its collections of judicial decisions. A good law library consisted of a collection of judicial reports and little more. Due to the growing number of materials found in libraries, the amount of available legal information reached a critical mass. A full-text database like Lexis and Westlaw, of statutory materials, judicial opinions, administrative sources, and secondary materials, changed the face of information. Gurben (2014) discusses that among the law firm, court, county and state law libraries, there is a greater emphasis on stack and collection maintenance in a law library and less focus on clientele’s need fulfillment. Personal interaction is very important with users by the law librarian. Smith-Butler (2014) stated that as everything is now online so big collections are no longer needed in the library’s space. Every library requires a great budget to build and sustain collections. Due to electronic material demand, print material is decreasing, so there is a perceived need for fewer shelves. In this way, connectivity (wireless access) is

crucial so that students may access electronic resources. Muzzammil (2019) stated that most frequently used are e-journals (84.69%). The purpose of finding for relevant information in their area of specialization and to consult the reference documentation is for the lowest purpose. The DHCBAL's users rate information relevance at 49 percent. E-journals are the most often utilised e-resources, while e-books are used the least. However, some users are having difficulties accessing the e-resources.

### **Objective**

Admitting the significance of legal collections, a study was carried out to explore its status with the following objectives:

To know the acquisition expenditure on different documents

To know an overview of the growth rate of documents

To know the collection of print and electronic documents ndocuments.

To know the status of the collection and its management

### **Methodology**

The researcher has used a questionnaire, interview, documents review, schedule and observation in data collection for the study. To obtain the relevant data, the researcher personally visited the Allahabad High Court Judges' Library and approach to the users and staffs of the concerned court. A questionnaire-based survey approach has been employed in the present study. For the study of the court library of Allahabad High Court, the data is collected through the surveys based on the questionnaire, interviews, and observation. Tables and graphs are used to display the information gathered. The primary data was collected using a structured questionnaire method.

### **Allahabad High Court**

According to High Court of Judicature at Allahabad (n.d.) that “the Allahabad High Court By the Indian High Courts Act passed by British Parliament in 1861, provision was made, not only for the replacement of the Supreme Courts of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay and for the establishment of High Courts in their places, but for the establishment of a High Court by Letters Patent in any other part of Her Majesty’s territories not already included

in the jurisdiction of another High Court. In the year 1866, the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces came into existence at Agra under Letters Patent of the 17th March 1866, replacing the old Sudder Diwanny Adawlat”.

“Allahabad High Court Sir Walter Morgan, Barrister-at-Law and Mr. Simpson were appointed the first Chief Justice and the first Registrar respectively of High Court of North-Western Provinces. On the eve of the Republic Day celebrations on the 26th January 1950 the date of commencement of the Constitution of India, the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad came to have jurisdiction throughout the entire length and breadth of the State of Uttar Pradesh (High Court of Judicature of Allahabad, n.d.). By the Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2000, State of Uttaranchal and Uttarakhand High Court came into existence from the midnight intervening 8 and 9 November 2000 and in view of section 35 of the Act, High Court at Allahabad ceased to have jurisdiction of 13 districts falling within the territory of State of Uttaranchal. At present, the sanctioned strength of Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad is 160”. (High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, n.d.)



Figure 1: The Allahabad High Court (India Legal Bureau, 2021).

### **Allahabad High Court Judges' Library**

High Court of Judicature of Allahabad (n.d.) discusses that “the Allahabad High Court Judges' Library contains significant literature to support the need of Courts and Hon'ble Judges which includes Books, Journals, Government publications, Law Commission Reports, Central and State Legislation and other documents. It subscribes Indian Law journals, foreign Law journals, magazines, daily Newspapers and Legal databases viz. SCC online, AIR online, Manupatra online covering judgments of Supreme Court and all High Court ADJ Pro and Supreme Today covering judgments of Supreme Court and all High Courts. In addition to the main Library, it also maintains workable collection in Hon'ble Chief Justice's Library, Court Rooms and Chamber-cum-Home Library of each Hon'ble Judge.”

### **Library collection**

The Judges Library of the High Court of Judicature in Allahabad houses a number of important legal documents that assist the needs of the Honourable court and judges. Books, monographs, bound volumes of journals, reference books, government publications, committee reports, commission reports, bare acts, Central & State Gazettes, Parliamentary debates, and manuals are among the approximately 107,553 documents in the collection.

### **Library services**

Except for national holidays, religious festivals (recognised by the relevant government), and Sunday, the library is open every day and the library is open from 9:30 A.M. TO 5:30 P.M. The following services are available here: Statutory Information, Case law retrieval, literature search, reference service, bibliography compilation, current awareness service, newspaper clippings, Bare Acts' up-to-dateness, Gazettes easy retrieval of rules, Documentation of Govt. notifications, Inter-library Loan, schemes/bylaws, etc., Information Retrieval through CD-ROM databases & indigenous databases, Information Retrieval through the internet, Miscellaneous Reports, Documentation of Law Commissions and Committees Reports.

## **Library & Information Services**

To fulfil the Honourable Judges' information requirements, the library offers the following Library Information Services. i. Lending ii. Literature Search and Legal Research iii. Current Awareness iv. Inter-Library Loan v. Newspaper Article Indexing vi. Newspaper clipping vii. Legal Information retrieval through databases for viii. Information Retrieval through Internet ix. S.D.I. x. Information Consolidation Services xi. Reference Service

## **Housekeeping activities**

Acquisition of books, statutory documents, and reports, documents classification, the maintenance of the libraries in the courtrooms, residential library maintenance, Articles published in law reports/journals are indexed, Case-law indexing and statutory information/notifications/Commission indexing.

## **Findings**

The collected data from the AHCJL was analysed in order to assess the library's legal information resource collections. The goal of this study was to better understand collection development concerns, and data analysis was carried out in light of the study's objectives by employing appropriate statistical methods.

### **1 User of the Library**

As far as court libraries are concerned, AHCJL is having the most significant number, i.e., 126 users; there were 75 judges and 51 court clerks at the time of the survey. In a comparison of the other libraries, Judges' libraries have a lesser number of users because only judges are the members of these libraries. However, it may be noted that some senior lawyers, as well as MPs, do not obtain the membership of the library but still, they may consult it by permission by the authority.

### **2. Library Collection**

A library is a collection resource of information and similar sources, made accessible to a definite community for reference or borrowing. A library has printed as well as non-print collections.

### 2.1. Print collection

The present strength of the collection is presented in Tables 1 and 2. At AHCJL we found here that books and bare acts have the highest number, i.e. 78,416 and journals subscription is 54, while the bound volumes of journals are 13000. Commission and committee reports have the lowest number, i.e. 1,000.

**Table: 1 - Collection size of court AHCJL (Print)**

<b>Documents</b>	<b>No.</b>
Books and Bare Acts	78,416
Journals	50
Bound vol. of journals	61,788
Commission/committee reports	1,000
Reference documents	500
Gazetteers of India & State	10,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>107,470</b>

**Table: 2 - Document per member in the AHCJL**

<b>Bonafide members</b>	<b>Volume of documents</b>	<b>The volume of documents/members</b>
150	107,470	<b>716</b>

Being library of the apex courts, AHCJL, the number of documents is large no doubt. As the older library as well as having the highest number of users,

### 2.2 Non-print documents in AHCJL

Table 6 revealed the non-print documents in the court library under study. While compared to print documents, the collection size of non-print documents is much smaller. This owes to the fact that usage of non-print documents is quite less in comparison to print documents. Significantly, among non-print documents, CD-ROM which comprises the higher number, however, is rarely used in the present era. CD- ROM has gradually been supplemented by online resources.



It is also worth pointing out that the staff of the library revealed that the honourable Judges demand relevant material about ongoing court proceedings in print form only. Print publications are more pleasant for the user community of the researched library, which consists of honourable Judges. The library's staffs indicated that the honourable Judges want pertinent information regarding current court proceedings in paper form.

**Table: 3 – Non-print documents**

<b>Non-print. doc.</b>	<b>ALHCJL</b>
CD-ROMs	75
Online Databases	4
Online Journals	4
E-Books	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>

### **2.3 Yearly addition of print as well as electronic documents**

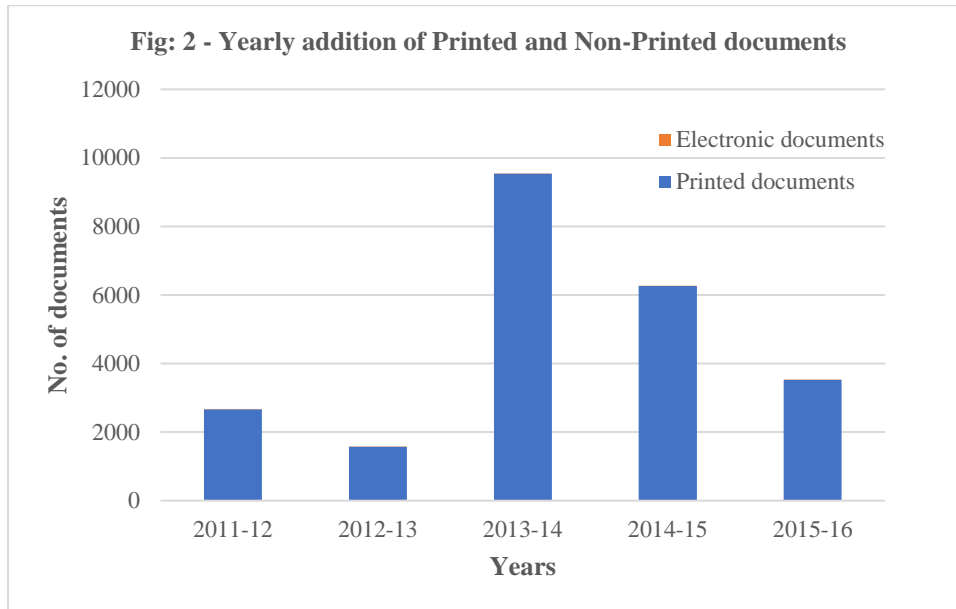
Table 4 and Figure 2 show the yearly addition of print as well as electronic documents. It can be informed that AHCJL has an average growth rate of print documents is 4,715. The reason for the good average growth rate of documents in AHCJL is due to its being the highest populated state court. As far as electronic documents are concerned, it is found that the AHCJL has not a good collection of electronic documents. It has an average growth rate of electronic document collection, i.e., 6 per year.

No doubt it does not matter that print documents are more than e-documents, but the documents should be useful to use. It is described by Leiter (2015) that “whether a collection is primarily a print collection or a digital one, knowing which materials will best serve the needs of lawyers, law students, and faculty is and should be obvious”. According to Wu (2005) “print and e-formats each have exclusive values, and until those values can be replicated in other media, both formats must be collected, maintained, and supported by libraries”. So, these days, the court libraries have also shifted all energy and monetary resources to establishing e-resources access to increase and improve service to its users.

**Table: 4 - Yearly additions of print as well as electronic documents**

---

Types of documents	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Average addition of documents per year
Printed documents	2668	1576	9544	6263	3528	4,715
Electronic documents	4	4	7	8	8	6



## 2.4 Session-wise collection of documents in the AHCJL

The percent change from one period to another is calculated from the formula:

Where:

$$GR (\%) = \frac{(y_{t+1} - y_t)}{y_t} \times 100/N$$

GR (%) = Percent Growth Rate

$y_{t+1}$  = Value at time (t+1)

$y_t$  = Value at time t

The annual percentage growth rate (GR) is simply the percent growth divided by N, the the number of years.

In 2011-12, the number of documents in AHCJL was 119,347. This grew to 139,224 in 2015-16.

$y_t$  = 119,343

$$y_{t+5} = 139,214$$

$$N = 5$$

### **Overall Print Documents GR**

$$GR (\%) = \frac{(139,214 - 119,343)}{119,343} \times 100/5$$

$$GR (\%) = 3.33\%$$

### **Books**

$$GR (\%) = \frac{(78,416 - 62,774)}{62,774} \times 100/5$$

$$GR (\%) = 4.98\%$$

### **Indian Journals**

$$GR (\%) = \frac{(50 - 46)}{46} \times 100/5$$

$$GR (\%) = 1.73\%$$

### **Foreign Journals**

$$GR (\%) = \frac{(4 - 4)}{4} \times 100/5$$

$$GR (\%) = 0.0$$

### **Journals (bound volumes)**

$$GR (\%) = \frac{(60,744 - 56,519)}{56,519} \times 100/5$$

$$GR (\%) = 1.49$$

### **Others documents**

$$GR (\%) = \frac{(14 - 10)}{10} \times 100/5$$

$$GR (\%) = 8\%$$

### **Overall Electronic documents GR**

$$GR (\%) = \frac{(10 - 7)}{7} \times 100/5$$

$$GR (\%) = 8.57\%$$

**E-Indian journals**

$$GR (\%) = \frac{(4 - 3)}{3} \times 100/5$$

$$GR (\%) = 6.66\%$$

**Online databases**

$$GR (\%) = \frac{(6 - 4)}{4} \times 100/5$$

$$GR (\%) = 12.5\%$$

Table 5 and Figures 3 and 4 show that in total, the overall growth rate of documents per year is 3.33% for the five consecutive years 2010-11 to 2015-16; If we analyze individually, it is found that books' growth rate (GR) (includes commentaries, Bare Acts, manuals, and digests) is 4.98% annually, there were 62,774 in 2011-12 and 78,416 in 2015-16. Bound volumes of journals' GR are 1.49%, there were 56,519 in 2011-12 and 60,744 in 2015-16. Then current Indian journals GR is 1.73% that was 46 in 2011-12 and 50 in 2015-16.

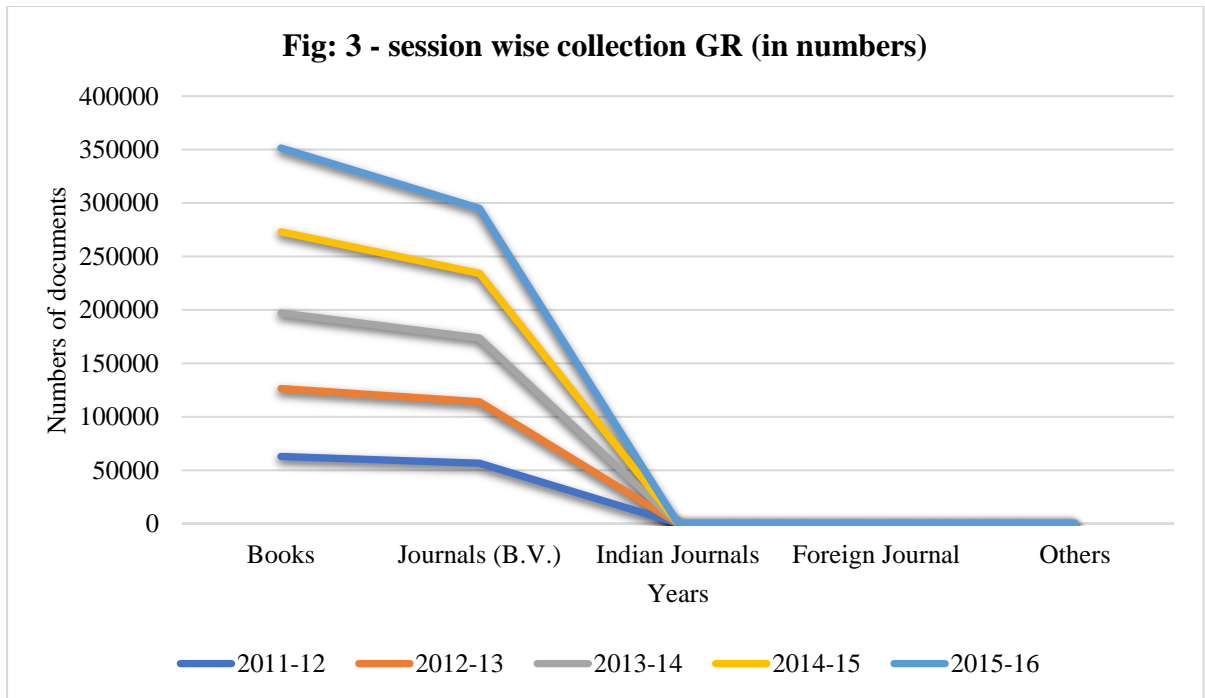
On the other hand, overall electronic documents' GR is 8.57% overall for the five consecutive years 2010-11 to 2015-16. Subscription GR of current Indian Journals (elect.) is 6.66%, while the online databases GR is 12.5%. The GR percentage of books is low but numbers of books growth are the highest. Allahabad High Court is the fourth oldest court in India after Calcutta High Court, Bombay High Court, and Chennai High Court, so it also has very old legal documents. Topping the charts of pendency of cases is the highest in the Allahabad High Court with a total number of 7.32 lakh (Kulkarni, 2020 Feb 16). So, it makes an effort to acquire all the related documents to its judiciaries.

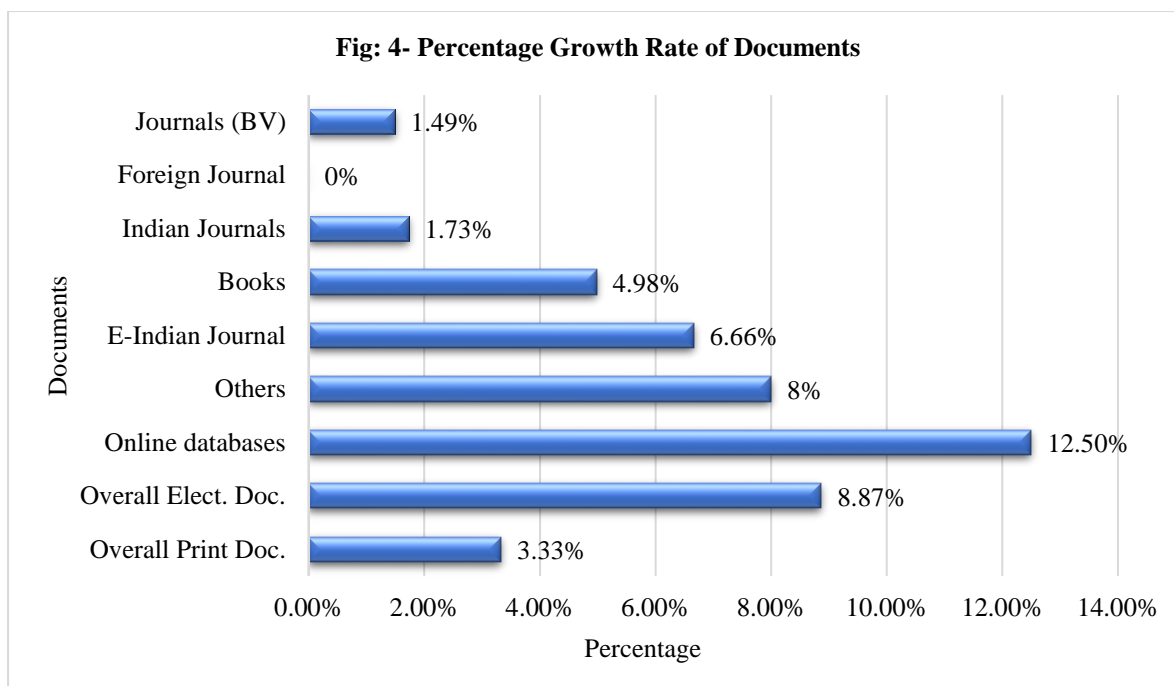
**Table: 5 - Session-wise Collection of Documents in the AHCJL**

	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
<b>Print Documents</b>	Printed	Elect	Printed	Elect	Printed	Elect	Printed	Elect	Printed	Elect

Books/Bare Acts*	62774	--	63547	--	70764	--	75932	--	78416	--
Indian Journals	46	3	46	3	48	4	48	4	50	4
Foreign Journal	4	--	4	--	4	--	4	--	4	--
Journals (Bound Vol.)	56519	--	57322	--	59649	--	60744	--	60744	--
Databases	--	4	--	4	--	4	--	4	--	6
Reference Documents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Commission/ Committee Reports	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Others (magazines, newspapers, etc.)	10	--	11	--	14	--	14	--	14	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>119,343</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>120,919</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>130,465</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>136,728</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>139,214</b>	<b>10</b>

\* Includes total documents, i.e. Commentaries, Bare Acts, Manuals, and Digests





### 3. Collection development policy

According to IFLA (2001) “the main reason to write a collection development policy is to prevent the library from being driven by events or by individual enthusiasm and from purchasing a random set of resources, which may not support the mission of the library.” There is no written collection development policy in the AHCJL but has an internal policy (IP).

#### 3.1 Elements of the internal policy followed by the library

Table 6 shows the elements of the internal policy that are followed by the AHCJL, e.g., need assessment & users’ requirement, coordination of library resources, security and authentication, selection criteria, levels of collections, balance between print & electronic collections. The honourable judges, librarian, library committee, CD committee, acquisition librarian are involved in creating and approving internal policy and there is an executive committee in AHCJL.

**Table: 6 - Elements of the internal policy followed by the library**

Elements	AHCJL
Short- and long-term objectives	✘

Selection responsibility	✘
Need assessment & users' requirement	✓
Levels of collections	✓
Selection criteria	✓
Acquisition procedures	✘
Security and authentication	✓
Coordination of library resources	✓
The balance between print & electronic collections	✓

### **3.2 Separate budget policy for e-documents**

It's worth noting that AHCJL doesn't have a distinct budget policy for e-documents. It's possible that the lack of a distinct budget for online/e-documents is due to a lack of fund or a budget deficit. Furthermore, the claimed funds are allocated by the financial office, which is managed by the Finance Officer, to other departments, including the library. The funds are used by the department heads and the librarian, according to the finance department's budget allotment. However, department heads and librarians must present an annual budget plan and scheme, as well as a priority policy framework.

### **4. Source of acquiring Online Journals and Databases**

The AHCJL is acquiring online journals and databases only by cancelling certain print subscriptions in order to add online journals and databases. The reason is that every library is acquiring online journals and databases, even though there is no provision of a separate budget for databases and online journals.

### **5 Acquisition and selection of resources**

Honorable judges, librarian, and library committees are the main authorities who are responsible for selecting the library resources.

#### **5.1 Selection tools**

Publisher's catalogue, users' demand, and library catalogues are the main tools for the selection of documents. Searching Publisher's websites, review in books, and review in

journals are other sources for the document selection. The other sources like an online review, a directory of Internet/ online databases, social media, a guide to Indian periodicals, Ulrich International periodical directory, trade bibliography, and Indian National Bibliography in the survey were not positioned highly. It creates the impression that AHCJLs personnel did not take full benefit of those helpful and significant sources. The accessibility and usefulness of additional selection tools should be introduced to the documents selection committee.

## **5.2 Modes of acquisition**

There were two important issues for acquisitions librarians to consider while deciding between the two formats. First, even if the difficulties concerning vendor and medium-neutral citation are resolved, the courts' dependence on the printed page for legal citation will keep primary materials around for a long time. Second, all other things being equal, cost-per-use is the best criterion for determining which format to choose. In AHCJL the acquisition of documents is through the approval system. The AHCJL is acquiring or ordering documents from publishers and services. Due to the growing cost of materials, the researcher noticed that AHCJL has begun to get free downloads through open access sites.

## **5.3 Criteria used to evaluate the documents**

When evaluating to add a resource to the library collection, three key characteristics must be considered. These are the material's relevancy, quality, and timeliness. The surveyed library is following these three primary properties for evaluation of the documents. However, other criteria like currency, authority, completeness, language, reliability, coverage, and originality are also followed by the AHCJL.

## **5.4 Problems facing while acquiring documents**

AHCJL has been facing problems related to only storage of documents and due to it many documents stacked in the galleries of the library premises.

## **6. Classification and Cataloguing**



only Manual procedure of classification is in trend among the surveyed court library. Alpha Numeric Subject Code is in use for the classification of documents and the cataloguing Manual cataloguing procedure is followed in the AHCJL. AACR-2 is in use for the cataloguing. AHCJL is providing a card catalogue as well as OPAC methods for searching the documents to her users.

### **7. Software, barcode, and RFID for library management**

For library management, the LIBSYS is used by the AHCJL. Only the Barcode system is in use in the AHCJL. RFIDS is used to protect documents from theft, there being no such problem in the court libraries, so it is not in use here.

### **Conclusion**

Books and bare acts have the highest number, i.e. 78,416, and journals subscription is 54, while the bound volumes of journals are 13000. The usage of non-print documents is quite less in comparison to print documents. Significantly, among non-print documents, CD-ROM which comprises the higher number, however, is rarely used in the present era. There has not been a good collection of electronic documents. GR of documents per year is 3.33% for the five consecutive years among them books' GR is 4.98% and the current Indian journals GR is 1.73%. Overall electronic documents' GR is 8.57% overall for the five consecutive years. Subscription GR of current Indian Journals (elect.) is 6.66%, while the online databases GR is 12.5%. There is no separate budget policy for e-documents. The AHCJL is acquiring online journals and databases only by canceling some print subscriptions to add online journals and databases. The AHCJL must conduct regular usage analysis for both print and electronic information resources and decide about the resource's format proportionally acquisition at which these are required. There should be more acquisition of e-books and subscription of e-journals.

### **Reference**

Berring, R. C. (2014). A Brief History of Law Librarianship. In Balleste, R., LunaLamas, S.& Smith-Butler, L. (Eds.), *Law Librarianship in the Twenty-First Century* (2nd ed., pp. 1-14). Lanham: Scarecrow.

Dana, Deseck-Piazzon. (2016). *State Court Law Libraries Address Access to Justice: Report on Trends in State Courts and Future Trends in State Courts series*. National Center for State Courts. Retrieved from <https://ncsc.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/api/collection/accessfair/id/392/download> (Accessed on 17 Feb 2020)

Gurben, K. T. (2014). Working at the Law Library: A Practical Guide. In Balleste, R. Luna-Lamas, S. & Smith-Butler L. (Eds.), *Law Librarianship in the Twenty-First Century* (2<sup>nd</sup> ed., pp. 15-44). Lanham: Scarecrow.

High Court of Judicature at Allahabad (n.d.). *Introduction*. <http://www.allahabadhighcourt.in/intro.htm>

High Court of Judicature at Allahabad (n.d.). *Allahabad High Court Judges' Library: About Library*. [www.allahabadhighcourt.in/library/](http://www.allahabadhighcourt.in/library/)

India Legal Bureau. (2021). *Allahabad HC Proposes List Of Advocates To Supreme Court For Elevation As Judges Of High Court*. <https://d2r2ijn7njrktv.cloudfront.net/IL/uploads/2020/04/10112952/Allahabad-Highcourt-1-1-1068x717.jpg>

Kavass, I. I. (1975). Law Libraries of United States: Development & growth. *International Journal of Law Libraries*, 3, 27-28.

Klinefelter, A. & Sampson, S. (2014). Public Services. In Balleste, R., Luna-Lamas, S., and Smith-Butler, L. (Eds.), *Law Librarianship in the Twenty-First Century* (2<sup>nd</sup> ed., pp. 71-87). Lanham: Scarecrow.

Kulkarni, S. (2020). Nearly 46 lakh cases pending in High Courts; 3.19 crore in lower courts. *Deccan Herald*. Retrieved from <https://www.deccanherald.com/national/nearly-46-lakh-cases-pending-in-high-courts-319-crore-in-lower-courts-805320.html>.

Leiter, R.A. (2014). Law librarians' role in modern law libraries. In, *Academic law library director perspectives, Part III: Developing issues*. Nebraska: University of Lincoln Press. Retrieved from [https://law.unl.edu/documents/Schmid\\_Law\\_Library/Leiter-ModernLibraries.pdf](https://law.unl.edu/documents/Schmid_Law_Library/Leiter-ModernLibraries.pdf).

Muzzammil, M. & Ansari, M. A. (2019). Usage of electronic Information resources among the lawyers of Delhi High Court Bar Association, *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*, 2893, 1–14. Retrived from <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/2893>.

Muzzammil, M. (2020). Collection Development of Legal Information Resources in the Supreme Court of India, *Legal Information Management*, 20 (2), 108–117. Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1472669620000262>.

New York State Unified Court System.(n.d.). *Legal Research, Law Libraries, Public Access Libraries & the court system's automated, on-line library catalog*. Retrieved from <http://ww2.nycourts.gov/lawlibraries/index.shtml>.

North Carolina General Assembl. (n.d.). *Chapter 7A, Judicial Department, General Court Of Justice. Article 1. Judicial Power And Organization*. Retrieved from [https://www.ncleg.gov/EnactedLegislation/Statutes/PDF/ByChapter/Chapter\\_7A.pdf](https://www.ncleg.gov/EnactedLegislation/Statutes/PDF/ByChapter/Chapter_7A.pdf) (Accessed on 21 May 2021).

Smith-Butler, L. (2014). The Administration of the Academic Law Library: The Glue That Binds. In Balleste, R., Luna-Lamas, S. & Smith-Butler L. (Eds.), *Law Librarianship in the Twenty-First Century* (2<sup>nd</sup> ed., pp. 45-69). Lanham: Scarecrow.

Trotta, V. (2013). Collection Development In Academic Libraries: What can we learn from law firms? *AALL Spectrum*, 17 (9), 31-32.

Wu, M. M. (2005). Why Print And Electronic Resources Are Essential To The Academic Law Library. *Law Library Journal*, 97, 233-256.