

# Copyright Challenges for Library Services: A Study of Law College Libraries in Rajasthan

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**ABSTRACT:** The study explores the IPR and Copyright Act related issues in front of the self-finance law college librarians in Rajasthan. The present study uses 248 samples from 60 libraries selected via random sampling. A structured interview of 248 library professionals was conducted to collect the primary data. The questions and the method were the same and the purpose of the study was also well communicated. There are 182 (73.39%) male and 66 (26.61%) female respondents. The majority of library professionals, 76 respondents (30.65%) are working as librarians, followed by 2 respondents (0.81%) working as Deputy Librarians, 54 respondents (21.77%) working as Assistant Librarians and 116 respondents (46.77%) working as Library Assistants. 60 self-finance law college libraries are effectively providing book lending, reference service, new arrival list, and newspaper display services. 46 libraries are providing Reprographic/Xerox service and facility. The Pearson's Correlation Coefficient value of R is -1 and the t-value is 7.01214. Chi-Square value and standard deviation are also applied in library collections and IPR awareness among library professionals. The findings are the result and outcome of the inferences and interpretations made during the study.

**Keywords:** IPR, Copyright, Library, Rajasthan, Self-Finance Law College, Case Study

## I. INTRODUCTION

Librarians play a pivotal role in ensuring the copyright regulations in their respective libraries. When recognizing the need to maintain a balance between the rights of authors and the larger public interest particularly in education sector, the aim of copyright laws is to promote learning without hurting the interests of authors and their subject matter. Wherry (2002) [1]. Interestingly librarians play a significant role in facilitating the interplay of dissemination of information and protecting the copyright regulations. The seriousness of copyright issues has made the countries make exemptions to libraries for fostering research and educational purposes. Despite being widely accepted as a fundamental right to be balanced against authors exclusive rights, domestic laws often fail to grant uniform and comprehensive treatment to education as a copyright exemption or limitation and thereby keeping the libraries and librarians on tenterhooks while performing their professional duties. As far as India's copyright laws are concerned, Section 52 (o) of the Indian Copyright Act provides the exemptions to libraries for copying of materials for library use.

This study aims to understand various practical issues faced by librarians in the Indian State of Rajasthan. Library exemptions are very important for academic progress; however, librarians and the parent institutes need to be aware about the liabilities of not complying with the copyright regulations. The librarians need to balance the complex legal entanglements and balance the rights of publishers and authors and effectively need to disseminate the materials to the users. It is also pertinent to note that emerging complex technical challenges in the form of copyright issues are related to e-resources, databases and issues related to artificial intelligence-based information sources. Since the subject of law is highly information centric law librarians play a vital role in shaping the quality dissemination of latest legal information. The area of legal education in the State of Rajasthan is ever increasing and expectations of user groups are also compelling. In light of these developments this study examines the challenges in intellectual property rights and copyright related issues and the awareness level amongst the law college librarians in Rajasthan.

More than eight years after the famous Delhi University photocopy case (*The Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Oxford and Others v. Rameshwari Photocopy Services and Others*) librarians are still facing challenges in offering library services [2]. The major barrier is the librarian's lack of awareness about copyright laws. In India there are hardly any studies about the awareness of librarians on copyright laws. Without having proper knowledge about the copyright laws the librarians may find it difficult to administer their day-to-day library services. In the Delhi University photocopy case, the court observes that photocopying parts from an issued book is under the ambit of fair dealing. The court also observes that the students act of copying parts of books in their cell phones is also under the ambit of fair dealing. It is highly challenging that many a times users themselves may not be aware about the implications of copyright infringement of materials and demand unlimited access to documents. The librarians will have to play a balancing act to protect the rights of authors, publishers and library users.

The ramifications of the Delhi university photocopy case have rippling effects on libraries across India, as the reprographic services are an integral part of library services. The complex nature of copyright implications made the librarians and the administrations of educational institutes to deeply examine their copyrights policies of their library resources and services. Educational Institutes are asking the librarians to frame their respective institute's copyright policies for databases, and the print collections. The major issue the law college librarians face is the lack of awareness about the practical aspects of copyright issues. This research aims to understand the issues the law librarians are facing in the Indian State of Rajasthan and to suggest solutions for the issues related to copyright in their libraries. The primary objectives of this study are as follows:

1. To know the collections of Law College Libraries in Rajasthan
2. To make out basic awareness of IPR laws among the Law College Librarians in Rajasthan.
3. To observe the understanding of law college librarians about copyright issues related to print sources and digital sources.
4. To know the opinion about law library services is possible without the infringement of copyright and test the t-Test value as well as Pearson's Correlation Coefficient Value.
5. To confirm the availability of the genuine and original producers.
6. To afford due recognition to the creators and inventors.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Many studies have been conducted to understand the practical copyright issues the librarians face in their workplace. In a significant study conducted by Diwaker [3] points out the exemption's clauses provided in the Copyright Act of India for the libraries. In a study conducted by Khobragade (2022) [4] brings out the complex issues facing by librarians in their libraries and copyright infringements happen in the libraries due to the lack of proper awareness of copyright laws. Heena Dayani (2018) [5] notes in her research that demands of various librarians to incorporate more provisions for library exemptions in the Copyright Act. Lawrence Liang [2010] [6] observes that amalgamation of copyright issues, access to educational materials, and the implementing authorities can make significant impact on the developmental and educational goals of countries.

In a remarkable study conducted by Ghalib Khan et al. (2023) [7] finds that current course curriculum does not teach the nitty-gritties of copyright law. There are a lack of awareness of global copyright conventions and agreements likes TRIPS. In the global level a research study conducted by Okuonghae (2023) [8] reveals about the significant effect on document delivery services in the libraries of Nigeria. Digital preservation issues and delivery of documents was extensively researched in the study conducted by Muir (2004) [9]. In yet another study by Lor (2005) [10] elaborately discusses the growing imbalance between copyright holder authors and implementing authorities. Olaisen (2017) finds that awareness of intellectual property rights increases the innovativeness and productivity of organizational teams [11]. Saynthoni Barsha(2023) outlines the effect of artificial intelligence in the libraries and the concerns among librarians in the developing countries [12]. P.K.Jain (2023)examines the copyright exemptions for the libraries in different countries and argues for more copyright exemptions for the libraries [13].Justice Pratibha M Singh in her seminal work (2020) critically examines the protection afforded to copyrighted works and the permitting "fair dealing" in the larger interest of the public [14].

While the previous studies have focused on copyright issues in libraries there is a lack of study of copyright issues faced by librarians of law libraries. In a highly information centric profession like law there is constant demand for legal resources. Besides India's growing stature in the legal field makes the need to study relevance and efficiency of law librarians more pertinent. The authors through this study are trying to comprehensively identify the barriers and to suggest solutions for copyright issues faced by law librarians in the state of Rajasthan.

### III. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

In the rapidly evolving landscape of information dissemination, librarians play a pivotal role in managing and facilitating access to knowledge. However, their effectiveness hinges significantly on their understanding and application of copyright laws, which govern the legal use and dissemination of intellectual property. In India, a country known for its rich cultural heritage and diverse educational institutions, the awareness and compliance with copyright laws among librarians are crucial yet underexplored aspects. This study aims to delve into the level of awareness and comprehension of copyright laws among librarians across the self-financing law colleges in Rajasthan. By examining their knowledge, practices, and challenges in navigating copyright regulations, this research seeks to identify gaps in awareness and potential barriers that hinder effective library services and access to information. Understanding these issues is not only essential for ensuring legal compliance but also for promoting a culture of ethical information stewardship among librarians.

The research questions guiding this study include:

1. What is the level of awareness among librarians in India regarding copyright laws?
2. How do librarians perceive their roles and responsibilities in relation to copyright compliance?
3. What are the common practices and strategies employed by librarians to adhere to copyright regulations?
4. What challenges do librarians face in interpreting and implementing copyright laws in their daily operations?
5. How do institutional policies and support mechanisms influence librarians' adherence to copyright laws?
6. What are the educational and training needs of librarians concerning copyright laws, and how are these needs currently being addressed?

By addressing these questions, this study aims to contribute valuable insights into enhancing copyright law awareness among librarians in India, thereby fostering an environment conducive to the responsible dissemination and preservation of knowledge.

### IV. HYPOTHESES

Hypothesis 1: The Law College Librarians of Rajasthan are aware of copyright law and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) protection.

This hypothesis suggests that it is assumed that law college librarians in Rajasthan possess a sufficient level of awareness and understanding of copyright laws and the broader spectrum of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) protection. The focus here would be on their knowledge regarding what constitutes fair use, the duration of copyright protection, and the legal implications of copyright infringement within educational contexts.

Hypothesis 2: Librarians working in Law Colleges in Rajasthan understand the implications of copyright on libraries.

This hypothesis aims to investigate whether librarians employed in law colleges across Rajasthan comprehend how copyright laws specifically impact library operations and services. This would include aspects such as their knowledge of licensing agreements for digital resources, restrictions on document delivery, and the application of fair use doctrines in educational settings.

Hypothesis 3: The provisions in the Copyright Act related to libraries align with the requirements of law college libraries.

This hypothesis seeks to determine if the existing provisions within the Copyright Act adequately cater to the needs and operational requirements of law college libraries in Rajasthan. It involves examining whether the exceptions and limitations provided in the Copyright Act, such as those pertaining to educational use and inter-

library loans, effectively support the functioning of these libraries without unduly restricting their ability to provide access to information.

Hypothesis 4: The Copyright Act provides sufficient protection for law library services.

This hypothesis asserts that the legal framework established by the Copyright Act sufficiently safeguards the services offered by law libraries in Rajasthan. It explores whether the Act adequately protects library collections, services like electronic reserves, and digital archives against unauthorized use or distribution, thereby ensuring that these libraries can fulfill their educational and research missions effectively.

These hypotheses are structured to assess the level of awareness, understanding, and adequacy of legal protections concerning copyright and Intellectual Property Rights among law college librarians in Rajasthan, particularly focusing on their roles in managing and providing access to information within the confines of legal frameworks.

## V. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present research is an empirical study. The research employees random sampling, non-random sampling and mixed sampling. Primary and secondary data are collected. The collected data is classified, tabulated and graphed.

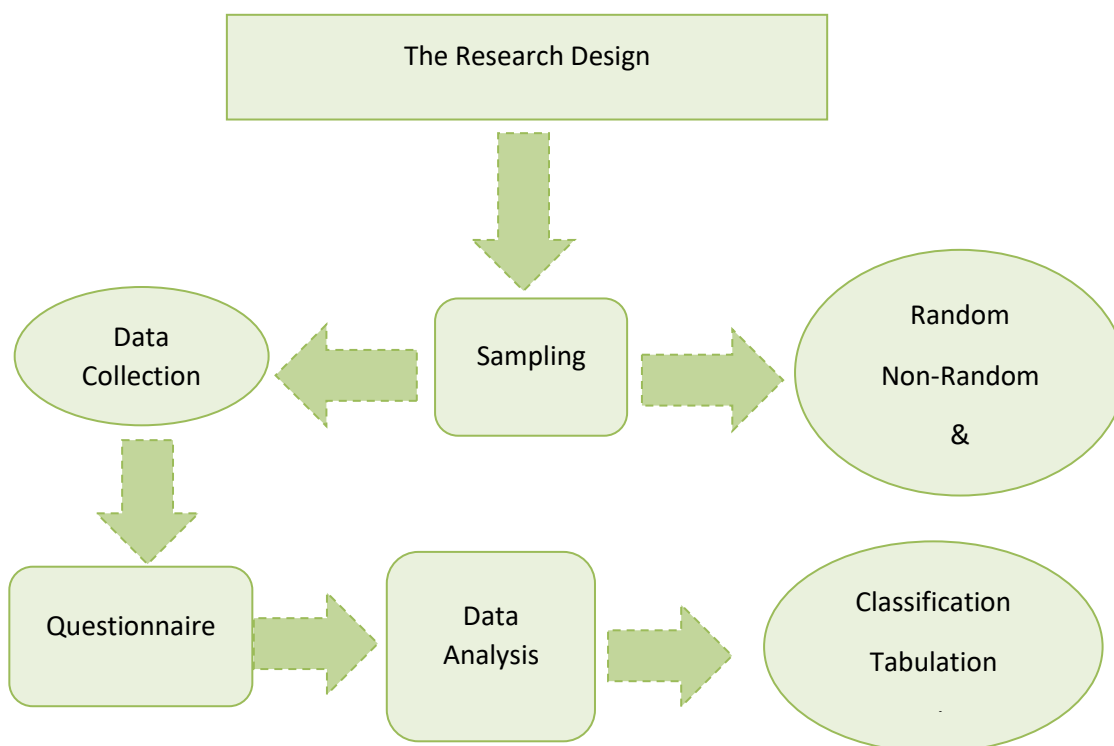


FIGURE 1. Research framework

### 1. THE QUESTIONNAIRE

A structured questionnaire was prepared following an elaborate literature review. The facets and sub facets under the research objectives were covered and resulted in the collection of relevant information to justify the research problem. Questionnaire is divided into four parts depending on the requirement of the study:

- i) General information about Librarians
- ii) Information about Law Colleges in Rajasthan
- iii) Information about Law College Libraries profile, collections and its services
- iv) Awareness about Fair Use of IPR and Copyrights among the Law College Librarians in Rajasthan

## 2. THE SAMPLING DESIGN

Study population was cautiously selected for the present study, which is representative and adequate. In Rajasthan there are a total 80 law colleges, out of this nineteen are government colleges, sixteen are private colleges and the remaining one is a government aided college. Mixed sampling method is used for this study.

## 3. DATA COLLECTION

After choosing the sample population, the researcher circulated 300 questionnaires to the Law College Librarians. Primary data was collected through the survey questionnaire. Filled questionnaire received by hand and by post. After collecting the information, the completed questionnaires were checked thoroughly. The omission and commissions have been rectified by correspondence.

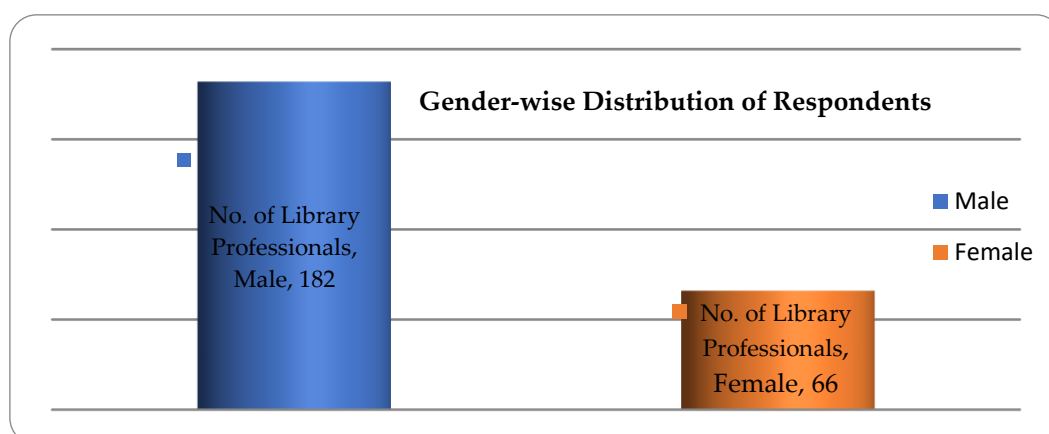
The investigation collected data to explain the respondent's information seeking behavior and to narrate this behavior to a number of variables. The survey form included questions about the characteristics of the respondents that may influence their information seeking behavior. The questionnaire was designed for the purpose of collecting the required data from the chosen sample user population. The questionnaire comprehensively includes all the aspects regarding IPR and Copyright Act issues in library, with one ultimate objective to reflect the professional's opinion on the library collections and services. Out of 300 questionnaires, 248 were-received back, marking the response rate as 82.67%.

## VI. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The present study endeavors an evaluation of the libraries in the 60 Law Colleges in Rajasthan State to identify the IPR issues with special reference to fair use in the era of information and communication revolution. College Libraries need technologies of the required level and trained manpower. Thus, the LIS professionals are additionally called upon by the users of electronic information resources and services to develop their ICT skills to provide better information services in the law college libraries.

**Table 1.** Gender-wise distribution of respondents

Sl. No.	Gender	No. of Library Professionals	Percentage
1	Male	182	73.39%
2	Female	66	26.61%
<b>Total</b>		<b>248</b>	<b>100</b>

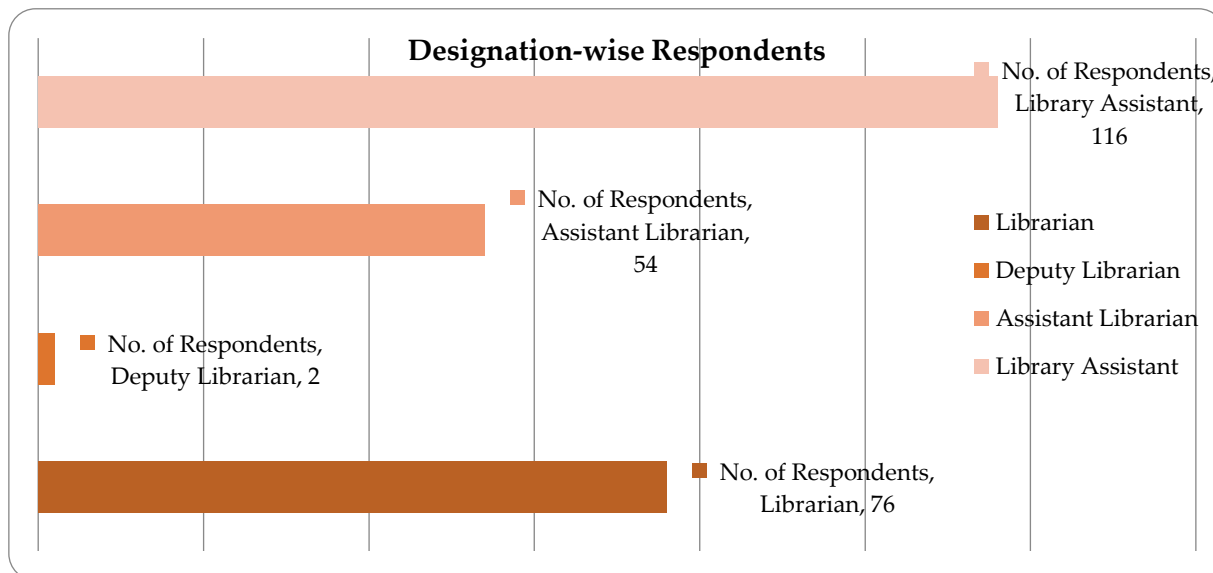


**FIGURE 2.** Gender-wise distribution of respondents

The majority of the respondents are male i.e., 182 (73.39%) against 66 (26.61%) female respondents.

**Table 2.** Designation-wise distribution of respondents, n=248

Sl. No.	Designation	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Librarian	76	30.65%
2	Deputy Librarian	2	0.81%
3	Assistant Librarian	54	21.77%
4	Library Assistant	116	46.77%
<b>Total</b>		<b>248</b>	<b>100</b>



**FIGURE 3.** Designation-wise respondents

It is exposed that the majority of library professionals 76 (30.65%) are working as Librarians followed by 2 (0.81%) respondents who are working as Deputy Librarians. 54 (21.77%) respondents are working as Assistant Librarians and 116 (46.77%) are working as Library Assistants. It is confirmed that more than 45% of library professionals are working as Library Assistants.

**Table 3.** Total collection of books in the law college libraries, n=60

Sl. No.	No. of Books	No. of Libraries	Percentage
1	Up to 5000	5	8.33%
2	5001 to 10000	22	36.67%
3	10001 to 20000	13	21.66%
4	20001 to 30000	9	15.00%
5	30001 to 40000	6	10.00%
6	40001 to 50000	4	6.67%
7	>50000	1	1.67%
<b>Total</b>		<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>



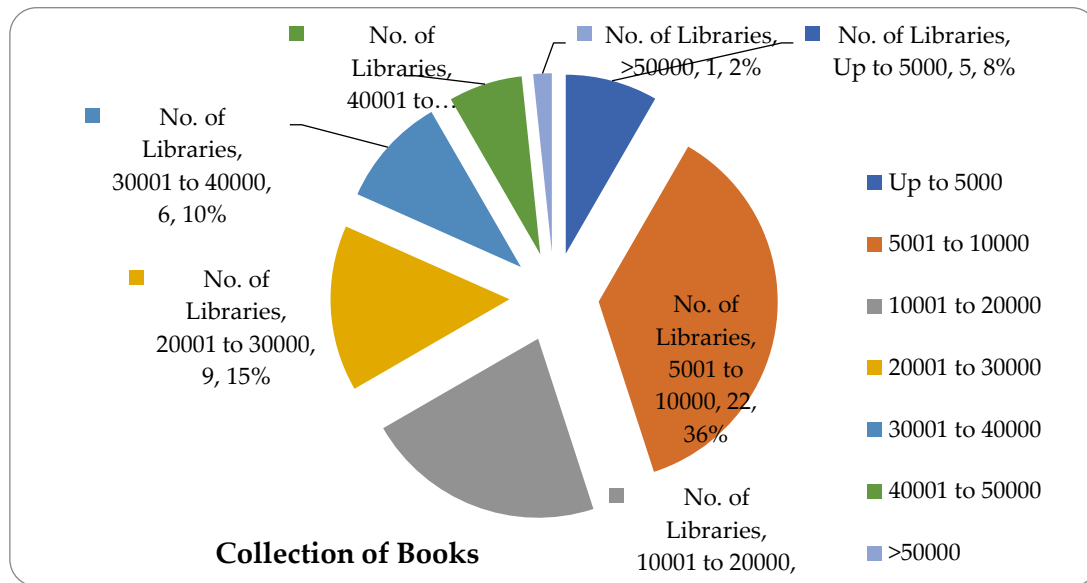


FIGURE 4. Collection of books

It is noted that out of the 60 libraries under the study, 5 (8.33%) libraries have book collection up to 5000; 22 (36.67%) libraries are within the collection range '5001 to 10,000', 13 (21.67%) libraries are within the collection range '10,001 to 20,000'; 9 (15.00%) libraries are within the collection range '20,001 to 30,000'; 6 (10.00%) libraries are within the collection range 30,001 to 40,000; 4 (6.67%) libraries are within the collection range '40,001 to 50,000' and 1 (1.67%) library has collection above 50,000. The status of the library is depending upon book collection and it is an important component of the trinity of any type of library.

**Table 4.** No. of printed collection of journals and magazines available in the law college libraries in Rajasthan, n=60

Sl. No.	No. of Printed Journals and Magazines	No. of Libraries	Percentage	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation
1	Up to 10	14	23.33%	12	27	90
2	11 to 20	11	18.34%			
3	21 to 30	27	45.00%			
4	31 to 40	5	8.33%			
5	>40	3	5.00%			
Total		60	100			

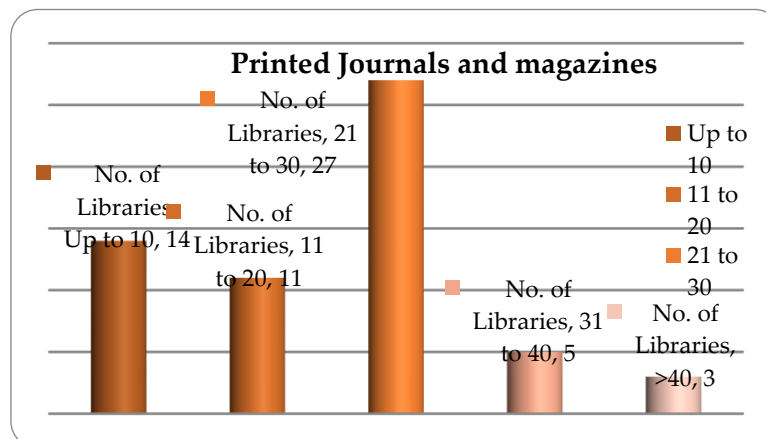


FIGURE 5. Printed journals and magazines

Standard deviation is a statistical measurement of the amount a number varies from the average number in a series. Equation:

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \mu)^2} \quad (1)$$

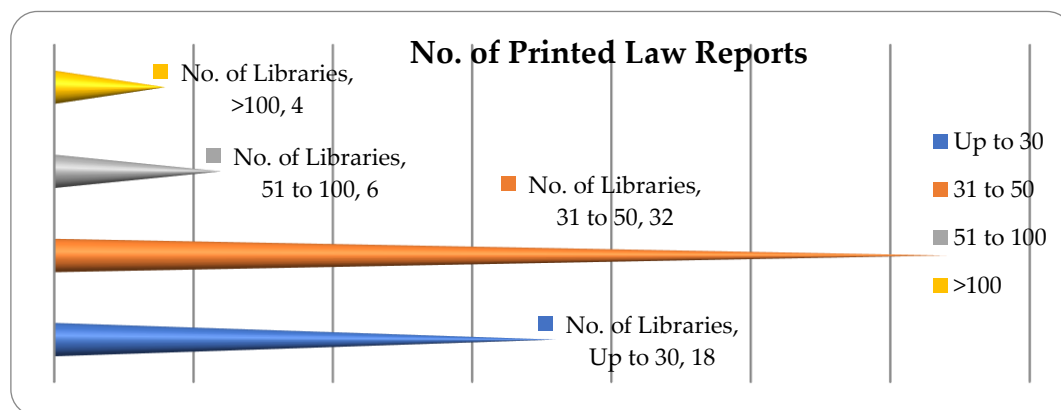
Where,

- $\sigma$  = the standard deviance
- $\mu$  = the mean of all the values
- $x_i$  = the individual x values
- $x$  = a value in the data set
- $N$  = the number of data points
- $i$  = all the values from 1 to  $N$

Regarding the range of printed journals and magazines collection of a total of 60 libraries under the study it is found that, for 27 libraries the collection ranges between 21 to 30 (45.00%) with predominant position, for 14 libraries the collection is up to 10 (23.33%); for 11 libraries the collection range is 11 to 20 (18.34%); for 5 libraries the collection ranges between 31 to 40 8.33%); and for 1 library the collection is more than 40 (5.00%). The mean value is 12, median is 27 and the standard deviation is 90.

**Table 5.** No. of printed collection of law reports available in the law college libraries in Rajasthan, n=60

Sl. No.	No. of Printed Law Reports	No. of Libraries	Percentage	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation
1	Up to 30	18	30.00%	15	19	166.67
2	31 to 50	32	53.33%			
3	51 to 100	6	10.00%			
4	>100	4	6.67%			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>			



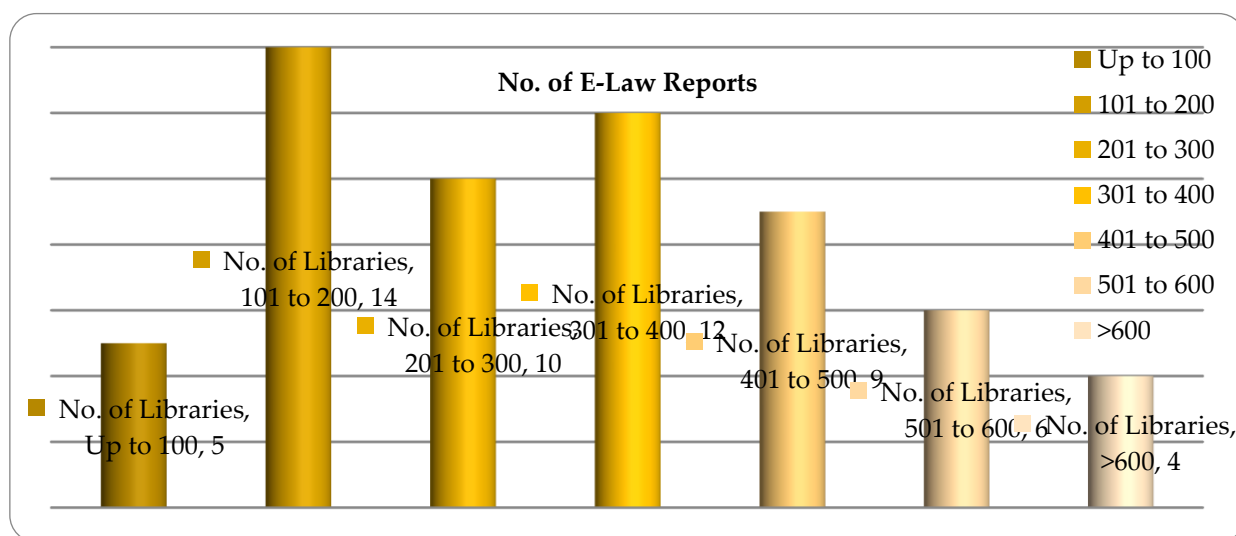
**FIGURE 6.** Number of printed law reports

The range of printed law reports collection of a total of 60 libraries under the study, for 32 libraries the collection ranges between 31 to 50 (53.33%) with predominant position; for 18 libraries the collection is up to 30 (30.00%); for 6 libraries the collection range is 51 to 100 (10.00%) and for 4 libraries the collection is more than 100 (6.67%) in self-finance law colleges in Rajasthan. The mean value is 15, median is 19 and the standard deviation is 166.67.



**Table 6.** Availability of E-Law Reports in law college libraries in Rajasthan, n=60

Sl. No.	No. of E-Law Reports	No. of Libraries	Percentage
1	Up to 100	5	8.33%
2	101 to 200	14	23.33%
3	201 to 300	10	16.67%
4	301 to 400	12	20.00%
5	401 to 500	9	15.00%
6	501 to 600	6	10.00%
7	>600	4	6.67%
	Total	60	100



**FIGURE 7.** Number of E-law reports

The range of E-Law Reports collection of a total of 60 libraries under the study, 14 libraries have collection ranges between 101 to 200 (23.33%) with predominant position; 12 libraries have collection ranges between 301 to 400 (20.00%), 10 libraries have the collection range 201 to 300 (16.67%); 9 libraries have collection ranges between 401 to 500 (15.00%), 6 libraries have collection ranges between 501 to 600 (10.00%), 5 libraries have the collection up to 100 (8.33%) and 4 libraries have the collection more than 600 (6.67%) in self-finance law colleges in Rajasthan.

**Table 7.** Library facilities and services provided by self-finance law college libraries in Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Library facilities and Services	Yes (X Value)	No (Y Value)
1	Book lending	60	0
2	Reference service	60	0
3	Reprographic/Xerox service	46	14
4	Internet Browsing	51	9
5	Inter-Library Loan	38	22
6	Printing	47	13
7	Scanning	26	34
8	New arrival list	60	0
9	Newspaper display	60	0

It is confirmed from the above Table 7 that all 60 self-finance law college libraries are effectively providing Book lending, Reference service, New Arrival list, and Newspaper display services. However, only 46 libraries

are providing Reprographic/Xerox service and facility, 51 libraries are offering Internet Browsing, 38 libraries are having Inter-Library Loan services, 47 libraries are having Printing facilities and only 26 libraries are giving scanning facility.

**Table 8.** Application of Pearson's correlation coefficient for library facilities and services

Sl. No.	Library facilities and Services	Yes (X Value)	No (Y Value)
1	Book lending	60	0
2	Reference service	60	0
3	Reprographic/Xerox service	46	14
4	Internet Browsing	51	9
5	Inter-LibraryLoan	38	22
6	Printing	47	13
7	Scanning	26	34
8	New arrival list	60	0
9	Newspaper display	60	0

$X - M_x$	$Y - M_y$	$(X - M_x)^2$	$(Y - M_y)^2$	$(X - M_x)(Y - M_y)$
10.222	-10.222	104.494	104.494	-104.494
10.222	-10.222	104.494	104.494	-104.494
-3.778	3.778	14.272	14.272	-14.272
1.222	-1.222	1.494	1.494	-1.494
-11.778	11.778	138.716	138.716	-138.716
-2.778	2.778	7.716	7.716	-7.716
-23.778	23.778	565.383	565.383	565.383
10.222	-10.222	104.494	104.494	-104.494
10.222	-10.222	104.494	104.494	-104.494
Mx: 49.778	My: 10.222	Sum: 1145.556	Sum: 1145.556	Sum: -1145.556

The above table shows that strong negative correlation value is being occurred. So, the x variables go with low y variables.

**Table 9.** Application of t-Test for library facilities and services, n=60

Sl. No.	Library facilities and Services	Yes (X Value)	No (Y Value)
1	Book lending	60	0
2	Reference service	60	0
3	Reprographic/Xerox service	46	14
4	Internet Browsing	51	9
5	Inter-LibraryLoan	38	22
6	Printing	47	13
7	Scanning	26	34
8	New arrival list	60	0
9	Newspaper display	60	0

Treatment 1 (X)	Diff (X - M)	Sq. Diff (X - M) <sup>2</sup>
60	10.22	104.49
60	10.22	104.49
46	-3.78	14.27
51	1.22	1.49
38	-11.78	138.72
47	-2.78	7.72
26	-23.78	565.38
60	10.22	104.49
60	10.22	104.49
<b>M: 49.78</b>		<b>SS: 1145.56</b>
Treatment 2 (X)	Diff (X - M)	Sq. Diff (X - M) <sup>2</sup>
0	10.22	104.49
0	-10.22	104.49
14	3.78	14.27
9	-1.22	1.49
22	11.78	138.72
13	2.78	7.72
34	23.78	565.38
0	-10.22	104.49
0	-10.22	104.49
<b>M: 10.22</b>		<b>SS: 1145.56</b>

The above table stated that significant p value is occurred (>.05) than t value of t-test for the library facilities and services.

**Table 10.** Level of opinion about the copyright among the library professionals, n=248

Sl. No.	Level of Opinion	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Chi-Square Value	P Value
1	Copyright is a threat to Intellectual Freedom	126 (50.81%)	58 (23.39%)	64 (25.80%)	35.172	0.37
2	Copyright monopolizes knowledge.	132 (53.23%)	47 (18.95%)	69 (27.82%)		
3	Exceptions and limitations provided under the copyright act benefit the library's functioning.	118 (47.58%)	76 (30.65%)	54 (21.77%)		
4	Anonymous works should not be protected by Copyright Act.	160 (64.52%)	32 (12.90%)	56 (22.58%)		
5	Copyright should give Law libraries the limitation to provide their collection as Full-text online.	149 (60.08%)	61 (24.60%)	38 (15.32%)		
6	Copyright should allow Law libraries to digitize the print collection, especially for preservation and access.	74 (29.84%)	83 (33.47%)	91 (36.69%)		
7	Copyright should provide more limitations to Law libraries.	127 (51.21%)	54 (21.77%)	67 (27.02%)		
8	Applying copyright in Law libraries is frustrating as it affects library services.	135 (54.44%)	66 (26.61%)	47 (18.95%)		

The Chi Square test measures the alignment between 2 sets of frequency measures. These must be categorical counts & not percentages or ratios measures.

$$\chi^2 = \sum (O_i - E_i)^2 / E_i \quad (2)$$

Where,  $O_i$  = observed value (actual value) and  $E_i$  = expected value.

Regarding the level of opinion about copyright among library professionals under the study, most of the library professionals agree 126 (50.81%) that copyright is a threat to intellectual freedom. 132 (53.23%) library professionals opine that copyright monopolizes knowledge. 160 (64.52%) respondents opines that the exceptions and limitations provided under the Copyright Act benefit the library functioning. 149 (60.08%) respondents agrees that the anonymous works should not be protected by the Copyright Act. Copyright should allow the law libraries the limitation to provide its collection as full text online is highly agreed by the librarians and 135 (54.44%) library professionals are strongly agreeing that applying copyright in Law libraries is frustrating as it affects library services. Chi-square value is 35.172 and p-value is 0.37.

**Table 11.** Application of ANOVA for level of opinion about the copyright among the library professionals

The ANOVA test checks the difference between the averages of two or more groups is significant enough, using sample data.

Source	DF	Sum of Square	Mean Square	F Statistic	P-value
Groups (between groups)	2	23830.0833	11915.0417	30.8005	5.688e-7
Error (within groups)	21	8123.7498	386.8452	-	-
Total	23	31953.8331	1389.2971	-	-

It is confirmed from the above table that some of the groups' averages consider being not equal. In other words, the difference between the averages of some groups is big enough to be statistically significant.

**Table 12.** Level of opinion about law library services is possible without the infringement of copyright, n=248

Sl. No.	Level of Law library services	No. of Respondents	Percentage	Mean	Standard Deviation
1	Proper knowledge of the Copyright Act by staff and users	92	(37.10%)	62	617.3
2	Make more provisions for the library in Copyright Act, especially for digital material	58	(23.39%)		
3	Reduction of time limit on copyright protected documents for libraries	66	(26.81%)		
4	Libraries policy for fair use	32	(12.90%)		
Total		248	100		

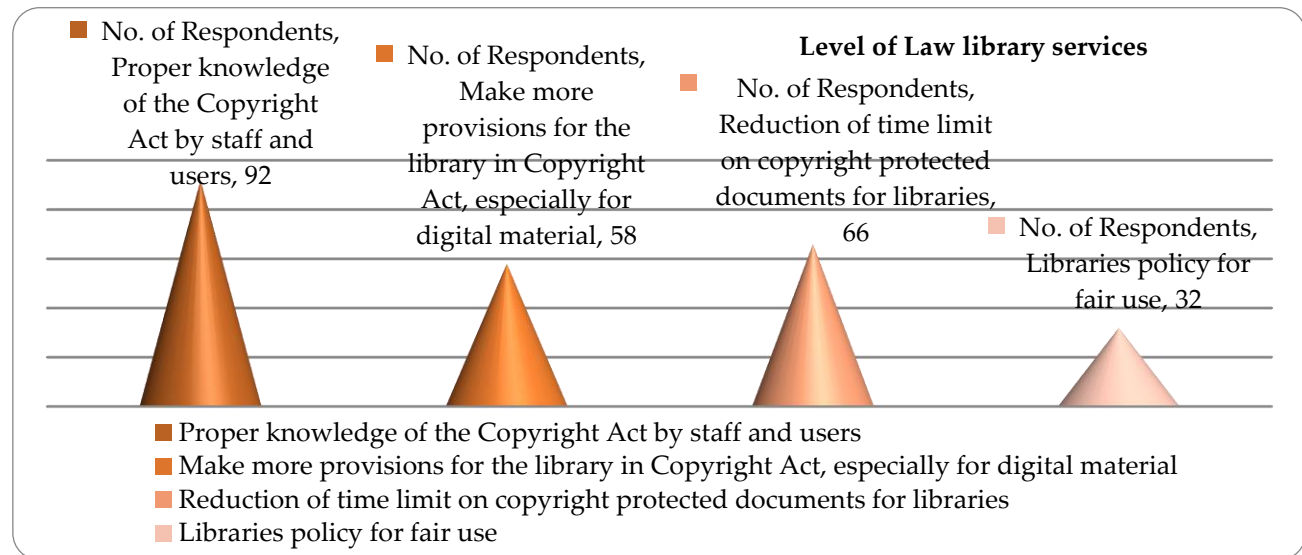


FIGURE 8. Level of law library services

Out of 248 library professionals, 92 (37.10%) respondents confirm the proper knowledge of the Copyright Act by staff and users, 58 (23.39%) librarians want more provisions for the library in Copyright Act especially for digital material, 66(26.81%) law college librarians demand reduction of time limit on copyright protected documents for libraries and 32(12.90%) library professionals argue for a library policy for fair use. Mean is 62 and the standard deviation is 617.3.

**Table 13.** Level of opinion that “documents in the law library must be exempted from copyright protection”, n=248

Sl. No.	Documents in the Law library must be exempted from Copyright Protection	No. of Respondents	Percentage	Mean	Median	Range
1	Strongly Agree	65	26.21%	49.6	63	64
2	Agree	81	32.66%			
3	Neutral	63	25.40%			
4	Disagree	22	8.88%			
5	StronglyDisagree	17	6.85%			
Total		248	100			

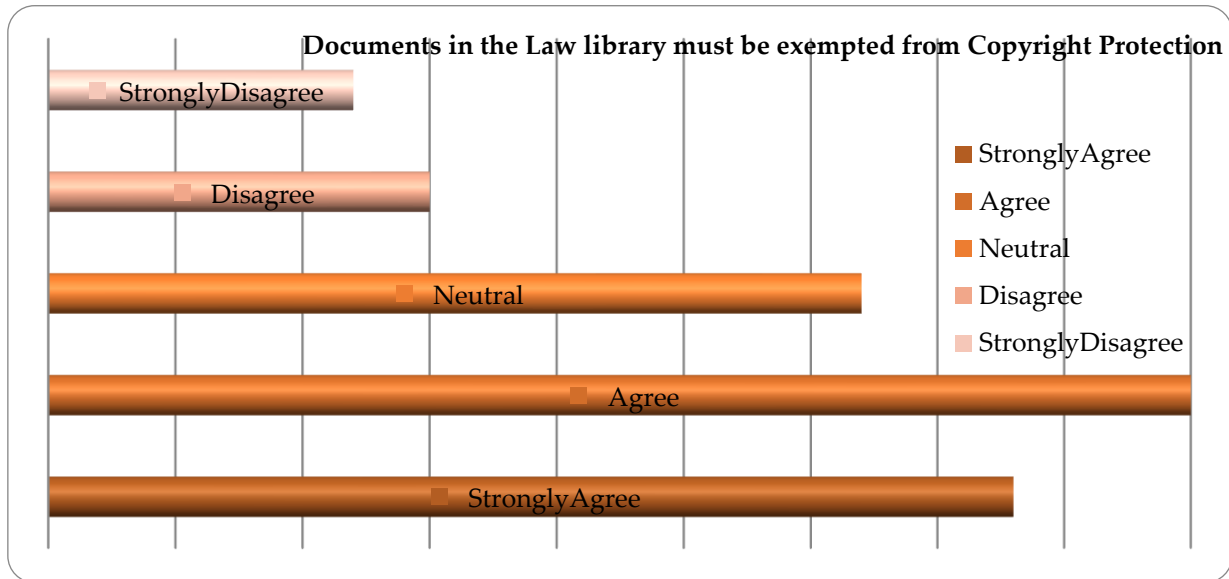


FIGURE 9. Documents in the law library must be exempted from Copyright protection

Out of the 248 library professionals, 81 (32.66%) librarians agree that the Documents in the Law Library must be exempted from Copyright Protection, 65 (26.21%) librarians Strongly Agree; 63 (25.40%) law college librarians were Neutral, 22 (8.88%) library professionals Disagree and 17 (6.85%) librarians Strongly Disagree. The mean value is 49.6, median is 13 and the range value is 64.

**Table 14.** Level of opinion about problem faced by library professionals while digitization of documents in the library on the behalf of the copyright act, n=248

Sl. No.	Level of Problems	No. of Respondents	Percentage	Mean	Standard Deviation
1	Require permission from the copyright owner	55	22.18%	62	624.67
2	Copyright protection lasts for a longtime	77	31.05%		
3	Lack of provision for digitization in Copyright Act for libraries	86	34.67%		
4	Lack of explanation about digitization for libraries under the Copyright Act	30	12.10%		
Total		248	100		

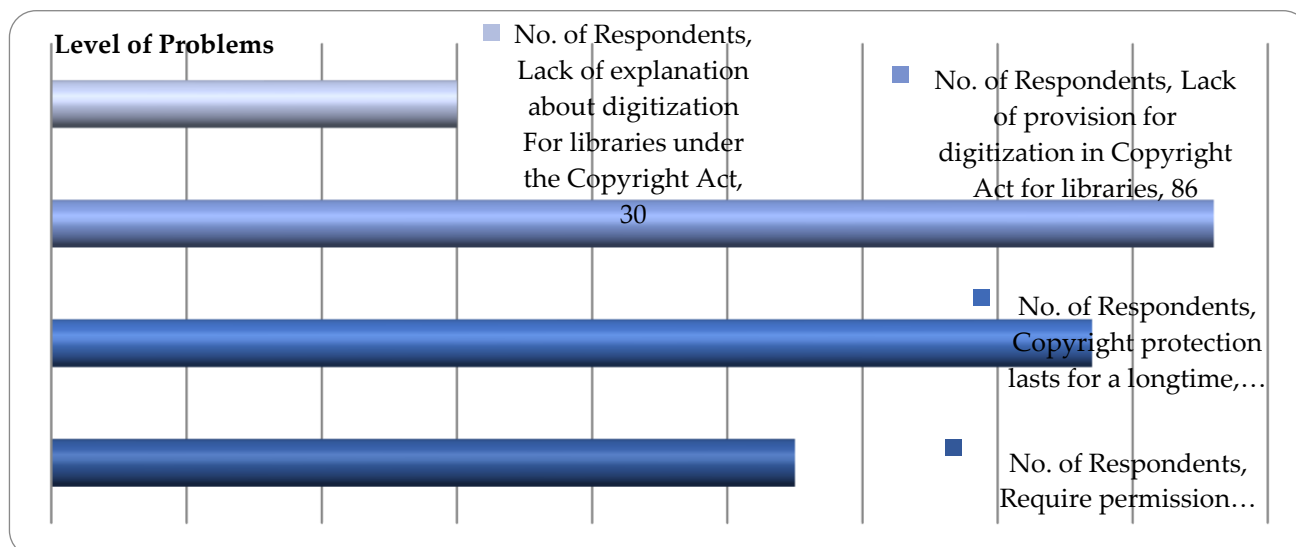


FIGURE 10. Level of problems

Out of 248 library professionals, 86 (34.67%) librarians pointed out that lack of provision for digitization in Copyright Act for libraries is a problem. 55 (22.18%) librarians noted the requirement of permission from the copyright owner as a challenge. 77 (31.05%) law college librarians expressed their concern over the long lasting of Copyright protection and 30 (12.10%) librarians view lack of explanation about digitization for libraries under the Copyright Act as a problem. Mean value is 62 and standard deviation is 624.67.

Table 15. Level of opinion about problems faced while getting permission from copyright holders by the library professionals, n=248

Sl. No.	Problems faced while getting permission from Copyright holders	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Locating author is problematic	34	13.71%
2	Takes a long time to get permission	58	23.39%
3	Copyright holder asks for high royalty	76	30.64%
4	Author refuses to give permission	80	32.26%
	Total	248	100

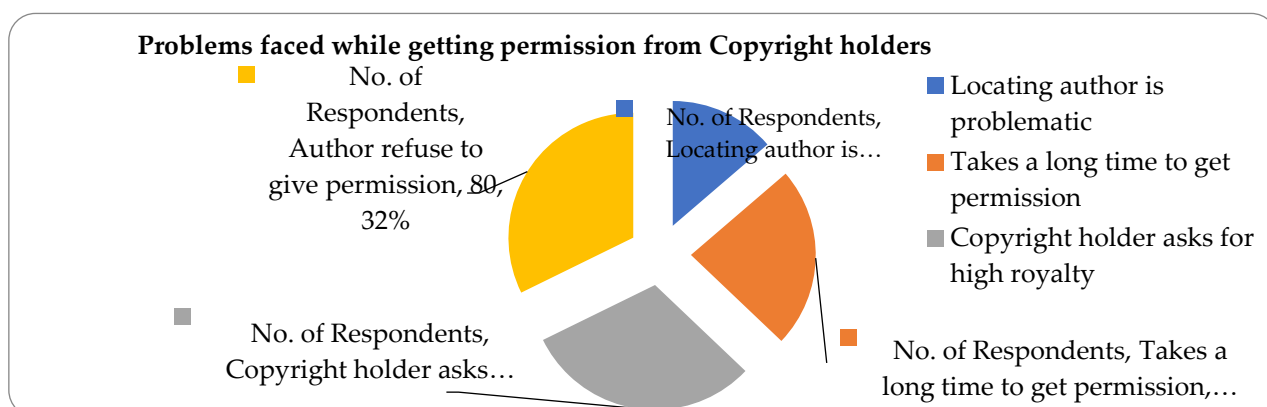


FIGURE 11. Problems faced while getting permission from Copyright holders

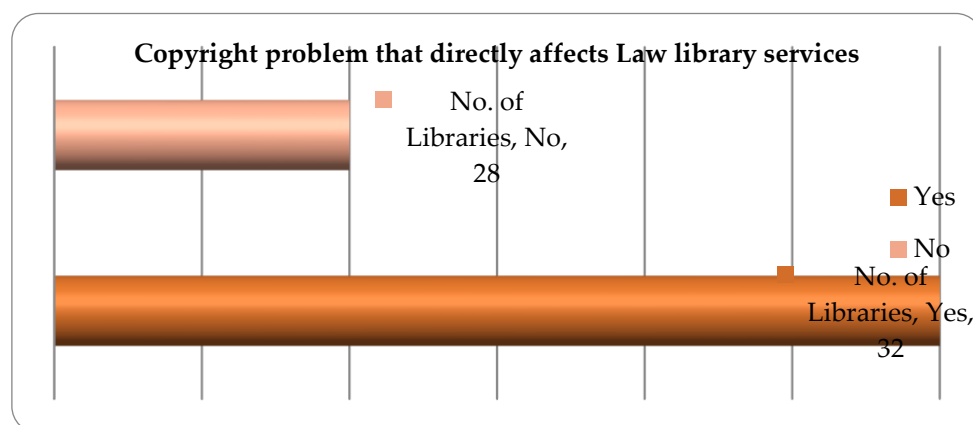
Out of 248 library professionals, 80 (32.26%) librarians confirm that the Author's refusal to give permission is a problem. 76 (30.64%) librarians identified copyright holder's demand for huge royalty as another major



problem. 58 (23.39%) law college librarians approved that getting permission is a long-time process and 34 (13.71%) library professionals opined that locating author is problematic.

**Table 16.** Copyright problem that directly affects Law library services, n=60

Sl. No.	Copyright problem that directly affects Law library services	No. of Libraries	Percentage
1	Yes	32	53.33%
2	No	28	46.67%
	Total	60	100



**FIGURE 12.** Copyright problem that directly affects law library services

It is revealed that majority of libraries 32 (53.33%) services are directly affected by the copyright problem and in 28 (46.67%) Law libraries services are not directly affected by the copyright problem.

## VII. TESTING OF HYPOTHESES

The present study employs the ANOVA method to test the hypotheses.

Hypotheses 1 and 2 are about the level of awareness amongst the self-financing law college librarians in Rajasthan regarding the copyright law, IPR protections and the implications of copyright on libraries. From Table IX and X, it is clear that the p value is  $>0.05$ , and therefore hypotheses 1 and 2 are proved to be correct.

Hypotheses 3 and 4 are about the adequacy of Copyright Act protection for library services and the compatibility of library provisions under the Copyright Act with the library requirements. Using the data from Table XI to XV, mean value and standard deviations are calculated. Based on the calculations hypotheses 3 and 4 are disproved or rejected.

## VIII. CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATIONS

Libraries shall arrange for regular awareness discussion on IPR by the legal experts (IPR), keeping in view the problems faced by the library users and also to update them on latest amendments in law. Librarians shall make themselves aware about the nuances in IPR and Copyright Act by attending workshops, seminar etc. and shall take a lead role in balancing rights of author and users. We need clear policies for libraries under the Copyright Act.

The present study uncovers the copy right related challenges for the law college libraries and library services in Rajasthan. Under the present study majority of the respondents are male and the study shows the gender divide between law college librarians in Rajasthan. It is identified that the majority of library professionals are working as Library Assistants. The number of experienced librarians at the top level are less in number and the junior librarians need training. It is observed that majority of libraries have good collection of printed law reports. The ranges of E-Law Reports collections are also good in self-finance law colleges in Rajasthan. All sixty self-finance law college libraries are effectively providing Book lending, Reference service, New Arrival list, and

Newspaper display services. 46 libraries are providing Reprographic/Xerox service and facility. As most of the libraries are having various resources and a variety of services the copyright challenges are also very upfront. The present study proves hypotheses one and two partially and to inform all self-financing law college librarians in Rajasthan about copyright and IPR challenges and the implications of copyright infringements it is required to have copyright education as part of the library training. The study also proposes interlibrary cooperation and the creation of a knowledge group for law college librarians.

The present study disproves hypotheses three and four as it was found that a huge gap exists between the provisions relating to library services under the Copyright Act and the copyright requirements for the law libraries in Rajasthan. The provisions under the Copyright Act are not adequate enough to extend protection to library services. The inadequacy of the Copyright Act for dealing with the copyright challenges for the law libraries compelled the respondents to view copyright as a threat to intellectual freedom and to agree that copyright monopolizes knowledge. Most of the respondents propose that the documents in the law library must be exempted from copyright protection. The copyright problem affects services in majority of the libraries under the Study. Lack of provision for digitization in Copyright Act for libraries calls for a reform. The study suggests amendments in the Copyright Act balancing the rights of authors and the larger public interest in the legal education sector.

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