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**Integration of E-Resources and Smart Technologies in Law College Libraries:
Enhancing Access and Learning Experiences**

by

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Abstract: This article explores the utilization of e-resources and smart technologies in law college libraries. As digital advancements continue to reshape various industries, including the field of education, it is crucial for academic libraries to adapt and leverage these innovations to enhance the learning experience for law students. This article reviews the literature on the implementation and benefits of e-resources and smart technologies in law college libraries, emphasizing their potential to improve access to legal information, facilitate research activities, and support effective teaching and learning practices. Additionally, the article discusses the challenges and considerations associated with implementing these technologies and provide recommendations for law college libraries seeking to integrate e-resources and smart technologies into their services.

Keywords: E-resources, smart technologies, law college libraries, digital advancements, legal information, research activities, teaching and learning practices.

Introduction:

Law college libraries have undergone significant transformations in recent years with the integration of e-resources and smart technologies. As digital advancements continue to reshape various industries, including education, it is crucial for academic libraries to



AN ANALYTICAL STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF INDIAN COLLEGIUM SYSTEM IN JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS WITH RESPECT TO OTHER DEMOCRACIES

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ABSTRACT

The etymology of the word 'court' denotes an enclosed place. Be it an enclosed yard as derived from the French term Cour or a garden of horticulture or orchard as descended from the Latin word 'hortus' or an ancient Greek word 'Khortos', which gives the significance of the roles and responsibilities assigned to or vested with the court systems in the world. The judicial assembly since its inception from the 12th Century designates the sovereign and his/her entourage to adjudicate disputes in an enclosed yard or a space. Judiciaries being the collective system of courts interpret and apply laws of the land. A Bench is formed by a Judge or body of judges whereas a Bar is structured by attorneys and barristers.

The 'venue' is a place where the court sits. If the administration of justice could be handled well with utmost efficiency and effectiveness by the first known democratic administration in the world, the Water Court at Valencia, an ancient coastal city in the Western Spain. It would be an eyeopener for the judiciary to see how efficiently the irrigators of the Valencia plain could manage their water resources. The researchers try to highlight the very purpose for which the courts, even in the ancient times, were established and the way they functioned by the sovereign and his / her team of experts and competent administrators. The reflections clearly indicate the need for preserving the sanctity of free and fair principles without compromising impartial and unbiased decrees as pronounced or expected to be promulgated by the judges while upholding the democratic integrity and republican values.

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Keywords: Appointments and Transfer of Judges, Supreme Court, High Courts, Judicial Independence, Democracies, The Collegium System, The National Judicial Appointment Commission (NJAC)

1. INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND OF COLLEGIUM SYSTEM

It has rightly been said that innovation is the process of seeking and finding from bad to good or to the extreme from worst to best, but the reverse couldn't be set aside, though with less intensity or severity. The case of the establishment of the Collegium System for appointments and transfer of judges to the higher judicial offices in India is not different. The collegium system in India has recently been attracted towards widespread criticisms and serious deliberations besides allegations. Such voices that leveled against transparency, accountability, lack of participation coupled with favoritism and nepotism. The inadequate participation and non-involvement of the wide spectrum of society through public opinion have added much ire to the controversy. Caste and gender disparity and lack of judicial review for ensuring judicial independence for a fair, effective and impartial judiciary as perceived and expected by the society at large.

One of the reasons for such a widespread controversy is the so-called judicial activism, which has been facilitated by the Collegium System by giving judicial predominance in appointments and transfer of judges to the higher judiciary, making the executive (the President) a mere actor without discernment.

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THE INDIAN COLLEGIUM SYSTEM: A CONGRUENCE OR AN ANTAGONISM TO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

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ABSTRACT

The word 'democracy', in its true sense and spirit, seeks to have a system of government with wholesome representation in all possible manner. The word 'republic' denotes the process of democracy, wherein the supreme power is possessed by the people and their elected or nominated representatives and doesn't give any prerogative to the monarchy or such other forms of governance. The combination of 'democratic republic' is expected to have a system wherein the people have the privilege to elect their government officials and the head of the state will also be elected by the people. In such a system, is it justifiable, if the justice and pronouncements of the highest judicial authorities, the court system - the Supreme Court and the High Court incumbents, their appointments and transfers rest only with a few top notch officials of the same branch of the Government, i.e. the Supreme Court? If not, what could be the possible and effective alternative structure and establishment to eliminate such lacuna.

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Keywords: Collegium System, NJAC, Transparency, Favoritism, Judicial Activism, Nepotism, Accountability, Free and Fair Judgements, Constitutional Provisions, the Supreme Court, the High Courts, Appointments of Judges, Transfer of Judges

1. INTRODUCTION

The questions of 'How far the system of democratic republic with the core objectives of separation of powers and checks-and-balances' between and among the three branches of the Government viz. the Legislature, the Executive, and the Judiciary, could stretch their limits beyond the demarcations of their functions and powers? Can any branch of the government go beyond the provisions of the constitution? Were the framers of the constitution of India unaware of the consequences of the silence in making provisions for judicial appointments and transfers of judges to the highest judicial offices of the country?

Of the three branches of the government, the Legislature is entrusted with the functions of law-making, the Executive with the implementation or execution of the laws that are made by the legislature, and the judiciary, the law interpretation body is entrusted with the task of checking whether the laws made by the legislature are in accordance with the provisions of the constitution and the laws implemented by the executive do not violate any provisions of the constitution. The highest judiciary of the country, the Supreme Court being the guardian of the Constitution, is expected to be the custodian and protector too.

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