



Institutional Libraries and the Role of Indian Law

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Abstract-- Institutional libraries have historically functioned as the intellectual backbone of academic, governmental, and corporate institutions in India. Beyond their traditional role as repositories of books and manuscripts, libraries today operate as dynamic knowledge centres that support research, teaching, governance, transparency, and innovation. The Indian legal framework—comprising constitutional principles, statutory enactments, regulatory guidelines, and judicial interpretations—plays a decisive role in shaping the establishment, administration, and daily functioning of these libraries. Laws relating to copyright and intellectual property, access to information, public records management, digital governance, data protection, and inclusivity directly influence how libraries acquire, preserve, disseminate, and provide access to information. Key legislations such as the Copyright Act, 1957, the Right to Information Act, 2005, the Public Records Act, 1993, the Information Technology Act, 2000, the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, and the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 collectively define the legal and ethical boundaries within which institutional libraries operate. While these laws empower libraries to promote equitable access to knowledge, they also impose responsibilities relating to compliance, ethical information management, and protection of users' rights. This paper examines the evolving relationship between institutional libraries and Indian law, analyses emerging challenges in the digital environment, and emphasizes the need for legal literacy among library professionals to ensure sustainable and inclusive knowledge governance in India.

Keywords-- Institutional Libraries; Indian Law; Copyright Act; Right to Information; Digital Access; Intellectual Property; Library Ethics; Information Governance; Inclusivity; Data Protection.

I. INTRODUCTION

Institutional libraries occupy a central and indispensable position in India's knowledge ecosystem. Located within universities, research institutions, courts, legislatures, government departments, corporate organizations, and professional bodies, these libraries support learning, policy-making, innovation, and democratic participation. Historically, libraries were viewed primarily as custodians of printed books, journals, and archival materials.

However, with rapid technological advancement, their role has expanded significantly to include digital resource management, online information services, and knowledge facilitation across physical and virtual platforms.

This transformation has also increased the legal and regulatory responsibilities of libraries. Indian law today governs nearly every dimension of library functioning—ranging from acquisition and preservation of materials to access, reproduction, dissemination, and protection of information. Libraries must balance the rights of creators with the informational needs of users, while ensuring compliance with statutory obligations related to transparency, privacy, and inclusivity. In this context, an understanding of the legal framework is no longer optional but essential for effective library governance.

The present paper seeks to elaborate the role of Indian law in shaping institutional libraries. It analyses constitutional principles, key legislations, ethical considerations, and emerging digital challenges, and highlights the importance of legal literacy among library professionals.

II. CONSTITUTIONAL FOUNDATIONS

The constitutional foundations of library services in India can be traced to the fundamental rights and directive principles enshrined in the Constitution of India. Although the Constitution does not explicitly mention libraries, several provisions implicitly support their establishment and growth.

Article 19(1)(a) guarantees the right to freedom of speech and expression, which has been judicially interpreted to include the right to receive information. Institutional libraries act as practical mechanisms through which this right is realized, enabling citizens, students, and researchers to access information necessary for informed expression and participation in democratic processes.

Article 21A, which provides for the right to free and compulsory education, further reinforces the importance of libraries in educational institutions. Access to quality library resources is integral to meaningful education and academic excellence.

Additionally, the Directive Principles of State Policy, particularly Articles 38, 39, and 51A, encourage the State to promote social welfare, cultural development, and scientific temper. Libraries serve as vital instruments in achieving these constitutional goals by democratizing access to knowledge and preserving cultural heritage.

III. LEGAL FRAMEWORK GOVERNING INSTITUTIONAL LIBRARIES

Institutional libraries in India operate within a comprehensive statutory framework that regulates their activities and defines their responsibilities. These laws collectively ensure that libraries function in a manner that is lawful, ethical, and socially responsive.

3.1 The Copyright Act, 1957 (as amended in 2012)

The Copyright Act, 1957 forms the cornerstone of legal compliance for libraries in India. It seeks to protect the rights of authors and creators while providing limited exceptions for educational and library use. Section 52(1) of the Act enumerates acts that do not constitute copyright infringement, including reproduction for research, private study, preservation, and lending by non-profit libraries.

The 2012 amendments significantly strengthened the position of libraries by permitting reproduction in accessible formats for persons with visual and other disabilities, in line with India's international obligations under the Marrakesh Treaty. The amendments also recognized the realities of digital education by allowing certain forms of electronic reproduction and communication for instructional purposes. Nonetheless, libraries must exercise caution to ensure that digitization and electronic dissemination do not exceed the scope of statutory exceptions.

3.2 Right to Information Act, 2005

The Right to Information Act, 2005 institutionalized transparency and accountability in governance. Publicly funded libraries fall within the definition of 'public authorities' under Section 2(h) of the Act. As such, they are required to proactively disclose information regarding their organization, functions, rules, and decision-making processes.

Libraries also play a supportive role in the effective implementation of the RTI Act by maintaining records, facilitating access to information, and assisting citizens in information retrieval. Proper record management and indexing are therefore essential legal responsibilities of institutional libraries.

3.3 Public Records Act, 1993

The Public Records Act, 1993 governs the management, preservation, and disposal of public records held by government offices and institutions. Institutional libraries often act as custodians of such records, particularly in academic and research settings. The Act mandates systematic record keeping and prohibits unauthorized destruction of public records.

Compliance with this legislation ensures the preservation of administrative memory, historical documentation, and institutional accountability.

3.4 Information Technology Act, 2000

The Information Technology Act, 2000 provides legal recognition to electronic records and digital transactions. For libraries that rely on digital catalogues, online databases, and electronic communication, compliance with the IT Act is crucial. The Act also addresses issues of cybersecurity and unauthorized access, imposing a duty on libraries to adopt reasonable security practices.

3.5 Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016

The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 reinforces the principle of inclusivity in access to information. Section 42 mandates that all content in electronic media be made accessible to persons with disabilities. Institutional libraries are therefore required to provide assistive technologies such as screen readers, Braille materials, audiobooks, and accessible digital formats.

IV. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND DIGITAL CHALLENGES

The digital transformation of libraries has introduced complex intellectual property challenges. The proliferation of e-books, online journals, and licensed databases often involves restrictive digital rights management (DRM) mechanisms. Libraries must negotiate licensing agreements carefully to ensure that user rights such as fair dealing, inter-library loan, and preservation are not unduly restricted.

Open access publishing initiatives and institutional repositories present opportunities for wider knowledge dissemination, but also require clear policies to address copyright ownership and licensing.

V. LIBRARIES, ETHICS, AND INFORMATION GOVERNANCE

Ethical principles are integral to library practice and closely linked with legal obligations.



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Libraries must respect user privacy, uphold intellectual freedom, and ensure neutrality in collection development. The Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 imposes additional responsibilities regarding the collection, storage, and processing of personal data of users.

Effective information governance frameworks help libraries balance access with accountability and risk management.

VI. INCLUSIVITY AND THE SOCIAL ROLE OF LAW

Indian law reinforces the social mission of libraries by promoting inclusivity and equitable access to information. Legal provisions aimed at social justice ensure that marginalized communities, rural populations, and persons with disabilities are not excluded from the knowledge economy. Libraries serve as democratic spaces that bridge social and digital divides.

VII. FUTURE PROSPECTS AND LEGAL LITERACY

In an increasingly complex legal environment, institutional libraries must prioritize legal literacy among their professionals. Training programs should include modules on copyright law, data protection, accessibility standards, and ethical information management. Proactive legal awareness will enable libraries to innovate while remaining compliant and socially responsible.

VIII. CONCLUSION

The relationship between institutional libraries and Indian law is dynamic and multifaceted.

Legal frameworks governing copyright, access to information, public records, digital governance, data protection, and inclusivity collectively shape the role of libraries in contemporary India.

In the digital era, libraries must integrate technological innovation with legal compliance and ethical commitment. Strengthening legal literacy among library professionals will be key to ensuring that libraries continue to safeguard intellectual freedom, promote equitable access to knowledge, and contribute meaningfully to India's knowledge society.

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