

Utilization of Pakistan Law Site: A Survey of Law Students in University of Gujrat

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Abstract

The study focused to identify the purpose of using Pakistan Law Site (PLS), to explore the learning sources used by the law students about PLS, to evaluate the satisfaction level of law student with the use of PLS. The quantitative approach and survey method was used, population of the study was students of Law School University of Gujrat. Total 171 filled questionnaires were received out of 227 with a response rate of 77.72 %, through which 161 valid responses were included in the study. The majority of the respondents used PLS for the purpose of study and updating their knowledge, the respondents use learning sources online and traditional about PLS. The majority of the respondents was satisfied with the use of PLS. The gender variable had no correlation with the purpose to use PLS, the higher qualification level of degree program was found significant positive predictor for the purpose to use PLS as LLM students used for advance research and case preparations while LLB students mostly used for study only, the LLM students mostly used learning sources of advance level about PLS and were found more satisfied than LLB students. The ICT training programs should be arranged for junior classes to enable them using PLS more effectively. The PLS producers should make its database infrastructure more amicable and friendly for users.

Key Words: Database, Law Databases, Online Databases, Pakistan Law Site

Introduction

A well-defined database is the backbone of any networking system. There are many different types of law databases available online. Some popular examples include LexisNexis, Westlaw, and Bloomberg Law. These databases typically provide access to a wide variety of legal resources, such as statutes, case law, regulations, and legal news. Some databases are subscription-based and require a paid membership to access, while others are free to use. They are used by legal professionals, law students, researchers, and other individuals who need access to legal information. A legal database “Pakistan Law Site” was launched in the year 2002, by Pakistan Law Decisions (PLD) publishers publishing law journals since 1949. The aim to develop law site was to meet the specific requirements of law practitioners, business, academic community and particularly students of law. The aim of this database is to facilitate the lawyers and judges of Pakistan towards the cause of administration of justice and rule of law.

Pakistan Law Site is the principal online authentic resource for legal research in Pakistan. The “Pakistan Law Site” provides federal and provincial statutes as well as major law journals in all areas of law i.e., civil, criminal, taxation, labor, banking and fiscal matters.

In order to evaluate the usability of “Pakistan Law Site” and searching abilities of Law students, there is need to evaluate its use. The administrators, faculty members, and librarians at higher education institutions have grown to rely more and more on the Web as a means of information transmission. Academic librarians are always searching for electronic resources that will improve curriculum, enrich

research collections, and give staff and students access from anywhere throughout the world at any time. Purchase decisions are mostly influenced by content, affordability, and usability, but accessibility is rarely taken into account.

Utilization of Pakistan Law Site

Utilizing the "Pakistan Law Site" can be beneficial for various purposes, including legal research, staying updated on legal developments, and accessing legal resources. Here's how you can effectively utilize a Pakistan Law Site. This study's goal is to investigate how law students in Pakistan utilize the Pakistan Law Site. For this purpose, the researcher intends to identify usability and the searching methods in this area, and learn more about their experiences. What kinds of resources are being used by law students in the use of Pakistan Law Site. The purpose of this study is to make research in the field of law, convenient, time-effective and easy to accessible.

Access and search for judgments and case law relevant to legal research or cases is very important for legal fraternity. Finding and reviewing current laws, statutes, and regulations governing specific legal issues help law students to apply in future law practice. Looking for legal articles, commentary, and analysis related to legal practice has important role to play in legal practice. It is necessary for law students to stay updated on the latest legal news and developments in Pakistan. It is essential for them to stay abreast of changes in laws, judicial rulings, and legal practices. Subscribing to newsletters or setting up notifications for regular updates on legal topics can be beneficial for law students' future careers. It is essential for practicing law to have access to legal documents for different procedures, as well as forms and templates. It is essential to obtain copies of any treaties, agreements, and legal texts that are relevant to Pakistan's legal system. The "Pakistan Law Site" is being used by students to research legal services, such as consultations, representation, and legal aid. Nevertheless, there may be some difficulties while utilizing the databases or research tools on the website. Understanding the site's usage can be improved by participating in online legal forums or discussion boards to exchange ideas and ask legal professionals or other students for advice.

While using information from the Pakistan Law Site in academic or professional work, users need to properly cite the sources following the APA or other citation style guidelines. The users need to be mindful about privacy and security considerations when accessing legal documents or providing personal information on the site. Some Law Sites may allow users to contribute legal content or provide feedback.

Literature Review

This study discusses the background of the research topic by introducing the basic terminologies related to this research. Initially, the term usability and user experience are explained, and later the importance of usability and user experience for Pakistan Law Site is presented. Further, the literature is reviewed in terms of usability research in Pakistan.

Database Concept

A structured and organized collection of data that is stored and managed in a systematic manner, typically in digital format is called database. Databases serve as repositories for various types of information, such as text, numbers, images, and multimedia. They allow for efficient storage, retrieval, and manipulation of data, making them a fundamental component of information technology systems. Databases use a structured format that includes tables, records, and fields to represent and store data, with each table typically representing a specific category or entity. Database management systems are software applications that facilitate the creation, maintenance, and interaction with databases, including functions like data querying, data validation, and data integrity enforcement (Ramakrishnan & Gehrke, 2002).

Online Databases

Some of the definitions of online database are as follows:

According to the Glossary of Library and Information Science an electronic database that can be searched by phone or the internet that contains either full-text texts or citations and abstracts is called online database. Matasar and Shields (1994) cited the convenience of electronic books, online databases, and a library for easy research and assistance. They emphasized the importance of stability, continuity, and precedent in the law school system. Technology will revolutionize legal work and the structure of law firms, allowing professors to use familiar cases and pass down books to future generations (Ahmad, 2020). However, the world is changing, with government's no longer enduring and blue-chip companies facing criticism for their lack of respect for tradition. Early analyses of how law libraries used online databases and CD-ROM databases included the databases FT Profile, MAID, Companies House Direct (CHORUS), FT Excel, and Perfect Information. These databases cover upcoming products, knowledge systems, market developments for CD-ROM and online products, delivery options, charges, and pricing structures, as well as account logging, recharging, training, debugging, and help-desk support issues. Other databases on the list include LEXIS, Books on Screen, Context Limited, Internet databases, and Books on Screen. Contact details are given for each of the services mentioned (Pedley, 1997).

Electronic resources have improved education and research standards in academic institutions, particularly law universities in India. These institutions have well-equipped libraries with electronic resources, serving their clientele effectively. A study in North India reveals that law universities are well-equipped with numerous online databases, enhancing their access mechanism system (Singh & Kumar, 2021). Major obstacles included things like a lack of training, internet resources, ICT and computer literacy, broken links, and the inability to find pertinent information sources. The study discovered that the awareness factor is significantly responsible for the variations in the amount of online subscription database consumption among various postgraduate categories (Shoaib et al., 2022).

Offline Databases

Bhardwaj and Sharma (2015) highlighted offline databases as computer programs that are connected to any organization's LAN but are not connected to a network. It is a database that runs on CD-ROM, hard disk, USB etc or an internal network; it is not accessible over the internet but is used for local storage.

Library databases

The critical issue in the database management is licensing. The libraries effectively use the resources when they provide hassle free access to its users. The literature demonstrated that the libraries have not developed suitable environment to provide integrated access to the databases which they subscribe from various sources (Ali & Naveed, 2020).

According to Shrestha (2008), online library databases give consumers access to a reliable, effective, and comprehensive source of knowledge that may be utilized for research, curiosities, or simply for reading enjoyment. To make searching easier, these online library databases are very well-organized and divided into several database kinds. Additionally, information found in library databases is more trustworthy than that found on other websites, mainly because it comes from specialists and other professionals (Ullah et al., 2022).

A reference database, a source or full-text database, and the library's online catalog are only a few examples of the many distinct parts that make up a library database. A library database is a type of online resource that offers a plethora of information and articles from print sources including newspapers, periodicals, journals, and reference books. Any particular library may also purchase a subscription to this online resource (Mawere, 2018)

The main objective of Shoaib et al. (2020) was to ascertain the extent of the students' understanding and usage of electronic databases. The great majority of survey participants was aware of and even accessed the university's database. Students should be made aware of and encouraged to use databases by faculty members and library personnel. In order to boost students' acquaintance with databases, faculty members could discuss relevant databases in their lectures and librarians should organize orientation sessions (Ali et al., 2021; Ali, Shoaib, & Abdullah, 2023). The findings indicate that only few databases were utilized by students, and many of them were unfamiliar. They acknowledged the impact the electronic database had on their learning and research activities and stated their happiness with it. The JSTOR, EBSCO host, Emerald, Science Direct, and AGORA databases were primarily used by the respondents. In order for the librarian to manage these resources and provide students with greater access to high-quality information, it is crucial to understand the students' demands for electronic information. Additionally, it is crucial to educate pupils on the usage of electronic databases (Ali, Shoaib, & Syed, 2023; Aslam et al., 2021).

Verma (2016) concentrated on the knowledge and use of online databases by postgraduate students as well as their satisfaction with the assistance they got from the Central Science Library (CSL) to access these resources. Most users are aware of internet databases and utilize them effectively for research projects and to remain up to date on their fields of interest. However, a lack of information makes it difficult for people to use the online database. The databases that consumers use the most frequently are Science Direct, Springer Link, and Web of Science. The library is also in charge of setting up training sessions and orientation programs to promote user knowledge of and use of online databases (Shabbir & Ali, 2021).

The electronic services and capabilities available at the NUJS Library and Information Centre in Kolkata are covered. It also examines the advantages of utilizing electronic resources, the topics covered, overall user satisfaction, difficulties NUJS users run into while using electronic resources, and the perceived effect of electronic resources on users. Last but not least, it offers the results of a survey-based investigation on the use of online resources and how it affects NUJS users (Kundu, 2021).

In recent years, usability evaluation and design have drawn increased attention, particularly for databases and research websites made for scientific journals. Usability is a crucial component of a software product's quality. Experts utilize tools, evaluators, and user testing processes to assess how users interact with interfaces (Wilson, 2013). ProQuest, a free, open database with many full-content articles, is one of four database research websites that are assessed in this study. Students typically use the filter, research, and language options on the research database page for their assignments, according to the study. The Dar Almandumah database was chosen as an Arabic resource, highlighting the importance of usability in ensuring the quality of technological solutions (Samrgandi, 2021).

Law Databases

Blechner (2015) highlighted the law library community's role in improving services by providing education, negotiating licensing products, and testing subscription resources. By implementing these measures, the library can better serve patrons with print disabilities and ensure equitable access to legal resources.

Users need immediate access to information in today's hectic society. Online legal information systems must take the place of research procedures in the legal industry. Bhardwaj and Madhusudhan (2016), conducted an analysis on the availability of the Indian legal system and identified popular internet resources utilized by the legal community.

Effectiveness of Law Site

Recently, there has been an increased focus on usability design and assessment, especially with regard to database research websites. The quality of a software product depends on its usability, which is measured using a variety of usability evaluation approaches. This study assesses four database

research websites, including ProQuest, a free, independent database that provides access to a wide range of scholarly articles. According to the survey, students frequently use the filter, research, and language choices on the research database page for their assignments. The Saudi Digital Library, Dar Almandumah, which is available through the Saudi Digital Library, is one of the databases that students utilize because they prefer Arabic materials (Samrgandi, 2021).

The experience of a small group of librarians conducting usability tests on the subject guides at James Madison University Libraries are examined in this case study. They pointed out areas that needed improvement and gave their liaison colleagues advice. Two important recommendations were followed, but others were neglected because change was misunderstood outside of the project team. The group underappreciated how difficult it would be to create or enforce subject guides without a clear authority structure and a content strategy. The subject guides of other libraries could be enhanced by taking lessons from their errors (Goldberg, 2005).

Material and Methods

The research design and methodology address the research strategy, particular methodology, and research plan that is used in a research study. It provides information about the research population, the sampling technique and the sample size. It provides information about the instrument, data collection methods, and data analysis.

Quantitative research design is used in this study. The survey technique was chosen as it is considered the best choice for obtaining data from a large sized sample, mostly depending on a questionnaire. The academic library research usually uses survey method to collect data, identify user requirements, priorities, and describe user interests, views, attitudes, and characteristics/demographics also.

Population

The term "population" refers to the collective group of people being studied. A renowned scholar, defined population as "any set of individuals or items that owns at least one mutual characteristic (Powell, 2006). The population of present Study was enrolled law students in School of law University of Gujrat. The both programs of LL. B and LLM were included. The total population was 550 at School of law.

Sampling Size

A sample is a segment of the population that is being studied in a particular research project. The sample is a unit representing the entire research population. The random sampling technique is a type of probability sampling that was used to collect the data from the target population. In probability sampling technique, every participant of the whole population has equal chance for selection. The data from the respondents was gathered in this study using a basic random sampling approach. There were 550 LLB and LLM Students Whose was currently enrolled in School of Law University of Gujrat. The students with odd roll numbers were selected. Out of 550 students 227 students were selected as sample.

Results and Discussion

The number of received responses was 171 filled questionnaires, through which 10 were invalid while other 161 valid responses were included in the study with 75% response rate. The statistical package for social sciences (SPSS 25) was used to enter the data and analyze it. Corrections were made for any errors made during data input into SPSS. The descriptive statistical tests were applied to find the frequency, percentage counts, means, standard deviations, and inferential statistical tests were used to analyze differences on the basis of demographic variables and exploring relationships.

The findings are drawn on the basis of frequency, percentage and mean. T-test, Pearson and ANOVA tests were also applied to find correlations.

Demographic Information of the Respondents

The demographic information of the respondents in the research study includes gender, type of users, qualification, program (class) of user, Students of LLB and LLM.

Table 1
Gender-wise Response

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	84	52.2	52.2	52.2
	Female	77	47.8	47.8	100.0
	Total	161	100.0	100.0	

The table No. 1 shows that total respondents from the School of Law of University of Gujrat participated in the survey were 161 and 84 (52.2%) of them were males and remaining 77 (47.8%) were females.

Table 2
Degree of the study of Respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	LLB	121	75.2	75.2	75.2
	LLM	40	24.8	24.8	100.0
	Total	161	100.0	100.0	

The table No. 2 reflects that out of total 161 respondents, 121 (75.2%) were the students of LLB program of the UOG and remaining 40 (24.8%) respondents who participated in the survey were belonged to LLM Program of the UOG

Table 3
Semester of the respondent.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2nd Semester	54	33.5	33.5	33.5
	4th Semester	38	23.6	23.6	57.1
	6th Semester	22	13.7	13.7	70.8
	8th Semester	23	14.3	14.3	85.1
	10th Semester	24	14.9	14.9	100.0
	Total	161	100.0	100.0	

The Table No. 3 showed that 54(33.5 %) of participants were studying in 2ndSemester, while 38 (23.6%) in 4thSemester, 22 (13.7%) in 6th semester, 23(14.3%) in 8th semester and 24(14.9%) in 10th semester.

Table 4
Purpose of using about the Pakistan Law Site and its usage

Purpose of using about the Pakistan Law Site	Mean		Std. Deviation
	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic
To use for Law Cases	3.71	.110	1.394
To use for Citation	3.62	.111	1.405
To use for Law Moot	3.58	.112	1.421
To use for Case Preparation	3.55	.113	1.431

To use for Authorities	3.55	.116	1.470
To use for Presentation	3.25	.108	1.374
To use for Examination	3.25	.101	1.276
To use for Assignment	2.99	.111	1.408

Table No. 4 clarifies that most of the respondents always used the Pakistan Law Site for Law Cases (3.71), Citation purpose (3.62), Law moot (3.58), case preparation (3.55) and to quote the authority (3.55). Furthermore, the table also describes that most of the respondents often used the Pakistan Law Site for presentation purpose (3.25) for Examination purpose (3.25). The most of the respondents sometimes used the Pakistan Law Site for assignment (2.99).

Table 5
Purpose of using Pakistan Law Site w.r.t. gender

Sr. #	Purpose of using Pakistan Law Site	Means		t-value	Sig.(2-tail)
		Male (84)	Female (77)		
1	To use for Law Cases	3.57	3.87	1.362	0.17
2	To use for Citation	3.50	3.75	1.143	0.25
3	To use for Case Preparation	3.42	3.70	1.263	0.20
4	To use for Law Moot	3.52	3.64	0.501	0.61
5	To use for Authorities	3.50	3.61	0.475	0.63
6	To use for Examination	3.11	3.42	1.539	0.12
7	To use for Presentation	3.19	3.31	0.558	0.57
8	To use for Assignment	3.02	2.96	0.282	0.77

Level of significance $* > .05$; Sig. (2-tail) = P-value

The results executed in table 5 reveal that there is no statistically significant difference in the purpose of using PLS between male and female Law students because (P-value > 0.05) means score of both group of participant is not different. However, table shows that male students more frequently using the PLS comparatively as compared to female law students for preparing their assignments. On the other hand, the table shows that female law students are more frequently using the PLS comparatively male law students for law cases, citation, case preparation, law moots, authorities, preparing presentations and examinations. So, the table shows that female law students are using PLS more than male law students.

Table 6
Purpose of using Pakistan Law Site w.r.t. Degree of Study

Sr. #	Purpose of using Pakistan Law Site	Means		t-value	Sig.(2-tail)
		LLB (121)	LLM (40)		
1	To use for Law Cases	3.76	3.58	0.728	0.46
2	To use for Citation	3.69	3.40	1.149	0.25
3	To use for Law Moot	3.64	3.38	1.040	0.30
4	To use for Case Preparation	3.60	3.43	0.650	0.51
5	To use for Authorities	3.51	3.68	0.605	0.54
6	To use for Examination	3.24	3.30	0.258	0.79
7	To use for Presentation	3.20	3.40	0.804	0.42
8	To use for Assignment	2.82	3.53	2.812	0.006

Level of significance $* < .05$; Sig. (2-tail) = P-value

The results of an independent t-test (Table 6) show that there is statistically significant difference in the purpose of using PLS of LLB and LLM Law students because (P-value < 0.05) means score of both groups of participants is different to use of Pakistan Law Site for Assignments. The mean

scores for LLB (2.82) and LLM (3.53) show that LLB and LLM respondents' use Pakistan Law Site regarding Assignments is statistically significant difference, except that statement there is statistically significant difference found because (P-value >0.05). However, table shows that LLM students more frequently use the PLS comparatively LLB students for preparing their assignments, presentations, examinations and authorities. Contrary to this fact, the table shows that LLB students are more frequently use the PLS comparatively LLM students for preparing law cases, citation, law moots, case preparation and authorities. So, the table shows that both LLM and LLB students using PLS as per the course needs.

Table 7
Sources of learning to use Pakistan Law Site

Sources of learning to use Pakistan Law Site	Mean		Std. Deviation
	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic
Learnt from faculty/Staff	3.52	.096	1.220
Learnt from guide books	3.42	.116	1.477
Learnt from Online Resources and websites	3.39	.107	1.360
Learnt from Training workshops	3.33	.104	1.317
Learnt from Online communities and Forums	3.31	.103	1.310
Learnt from Internet	3.12	.109	1.382
Learnt from Online video tutorials/ courses	3.11	.098	1.248

Table No. 7 depicts that the most respondents always used the Pakistan Law site for learning from faculty/Staff purpose (3.52), learning from guide books(3.42),from Online Resources and websites(3.39), Training workshops(3.33),and from online communities and Forums(3.31), from Internet (3.12) and from online video tutorials/ courses purpose.

Table 8
Sources of learning to use Pakistan Law Site w.r.t. gender

Sr. #	Source of learning to use Pakistan Law Site	Means		t-value	Sig.(2-tail)
		Male (84)	Female (77)		
1	Learnt from faculty/Staff	3.54	3.51	0.151	0.88
2	Learnt from Online communities and Forums	3.33	3.29	0.230	0.81
3	Learnt from Online Resources and websites	3.29	3.49	0.968	0.33
4	Learn from guide books	3.24	3.62	1.662	0.09
5	Learnt from Training workshops	3.19	3.48	1.400	0.16
6	Learnt from Online video tutorials/ courses	3.00	3.22	1.122	0.26
7	Learnt from Internet	2.98	3.29	1.424	0.15

Level of significance *>.05; Sig. (2-tail) = P-value

The results of an Independent Sample t-test (Table 8) prove that there is no statistically significant difference in learning among male and female Law students (P-value > 0.05). The means score of both group of participant shows that male and female respondent learning regarding use of Pakistan Law Site is not significant difference. However, table shows that female students more frequently use the PLS comparatively male law students to learn from Online Resources and websites, Learnt from guide books, learnt from Training workshops, Learn from Online video tutorials/ courses, Learn from Internet. So, the table shows that female law students are using PLS more than male law students.

Table 9
Sources of learning to use Pakistan Law Site w.r.t. Degree of Study

Sr. #	Sources of learning to use Pakistan Law Site	Means		t-value	Sig.(2-tail)
		LLB (121)	LLM (40)		
1	Learnt from faculty/Staff	3.55	3.43	0.577	0.56
2	Learn from guide books	3.32	3.73	1.500	0.13
3	Learnt from Training workshops	3.30	3.43	0.529	0.59
4	Learnt from Online Resources and websites	3.30	3.65	1.425	0.15
5	Learnt from Online communities and Forums	3.21	3.63	1.763	0.04
6	Learnt from Online video tutorials/ courses	3.02	3.35	1.433	0.15
7	Learnt from Internet	2.93	3.70	3.122	0.002

Level of significance * $<.05$; Sig. (2-tail) = P-value

The results of an Independent Sample t-test (Table 9) explain that there is statistically significant difference in the source of learning PLS of LLB and LLM students (P-value < 0.05). Means score show that LLM students learn with higher frequency as compared to LLB in case of Learning from online communities and internet. However, table shows that LLB students more frequently use the PLS comparatively LLM students for Learnt from faculty/Staff. Contrary to this fact, the table shows that LLM students are more frequently use the PLS comparatively LLB students for Learn from guide books, Learn from Training workshops, Learn from Online Resources and websites, Learn from Online communities and Forums, Learnt from Online video tutorials/ courses, and Learn from Internet.

Table 10
Level of satisfaction with the Pakistan Law Site and its usage

Satisfaction with the Pakistan Law Site	Mean		Std. Deviation
	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic
Helpful for Law Students	3.54	.111	1.410
Requirement of Federal/International Legal cases	3.46	.100	1.275
Ease of use	3.32	.114	1.442
Accuracy and currency of Information	3.32	.099	1.257
User Friendliness	3.29	.100	1.272
Easy accessibility	3.19	.107	1.356

Table No. 10 depicts that the most of the students were strongly satisfied with helpfulness of Pakistan Law Site that's why mean value of this section stands at 3.54 with S.E. 0.111 and 1.410 as S.D. Similarly, the table also clarifies that most of the respondents were strongly satisfied regarding their requirements of federal and international cases met through Pakistan Law Site as mean value stands at 3.46 with 0.1 S.E. and 1.275 S.D. Likewise, theme an value of responses stands at 3.32 with standard error at .114 and S. D. at 1.44 which shows that most of the respondents were satisfied with the use of Pakistan Law Site. Moreover, the table also describes that most of the respondents were more than satisfied with the currency and accuracy of information retrieved from the Pakistan Law Site and mean value of this question also stand at 3.32 with S.E. at .099 and S. D. at 1. 257. Furthermore, respondents were satisfied with the friendliness of the Pakistan Law site and mean value of this question is 3.29 with S.E. 0.1 and S.D. 1.272. Accordingly, most of the respondents were the level of satisfaction the view that accessibility of Pakistan Law Site is very easy accessibility and mean value of this section stands at 3.19 with 0.1 as S.E. and 1.356 as S.D.

Table 11
Level of Satisfaction law students with PLS and Gender

Sr. #	Satisfaction with Pakistan Law Site	Means		t-value	Sig.(2-tail)
		Male (84)	Female (77)		
1	Helpful for Law Students	3.44	3.65	.9390	0.34
2	Requirement of Federal/International Legal cases	3.43	3.49	.3220	0.74
3	User Friendliness	3.19	3.39	.9900	0.32
4	Accuracy and currency of Information	3.18	3.47	1.462	0.14
5	Ease of use	3.17	3.48	1.383	0.16
6	Easy accessibility	3.17	3.21	.1920	0.84

Level of significance $* > .05$; Sig. (2-tail) = P-value

The results of an Independent Sample t-test (Table 11) show that there is no statistically significant difference in the satisfaction level of male and female Law students because (P-value > 0.05). However, table show female students more satisfied while using Pakistan Law Site as compared the male students.

Table 12
Level of Satisfaction law students with PLS and Degree of Study

Sr. #	Satisfaction with Pakistan Law Site	Means		t-value	Sig.(2-tail)
		LLB (121)	LLM (40)		
1	Helpful for Law Students	3.49	3.70	0.825	0.41
2	Requirement of Federal/International Legal cases	3.38	3.70	1.380	0.17
3	Accuracy and currency of Information	3.24	3.55	1.357	0.17
4	Ease of use	3.19	3.70	1.955	0.05
5	User Friendliness	3.18	3.60	1.816	0.05
6	Easy accessibility	3.06	3.58	2.113	0.03

Level of significance $* < .05$; Sig. (2-tail) = P-value

The results of an Independent Sample t-test (Table 12) show that there is statistically significant difference in the satisfaction level of LLB and LLM Law students because (P-value < 0.05). Table show statistically significant difference for Ease of use LLB (3.79) and LLM (3.70), User Friendliness LLB (3.18) LLM (3.60) and Easy accessibility LLB (3.06) and LLM (3.58). The LLM students more satisfied in using the Pakistan Law Site as compared to LLB students.

Summary of the Research Study

This study discusses the main findings of the research on the topic of "Utilization of Pakistan Law Site: A survey of Law students in University of Gujrat". It presents summary of results, major conclusions, recommendations, and topics for future research.

Findings

The Major findings of the study related to each research question are as under:

The study showed that respondents used the Pakistan Law Site for different purpose like Assignment, Presentation, Examination, Law Moot, Law Cases, Case Preparation, Citation, Authorities. The results express that that large number of respondents more emphasize on using the Pakistan Law Site for learning, education and update their knowledge, while results revealed that the

many number of students were used the Pakistan Law Site for Study purpose. The Independent Sample t-test also showed that there was no significant difference between the purpose behind the use of Pakistan Law Site by male and female respondents expect research purpose. Similarly, the independent t-test was also applied to the check the difference the opinions of LLB and LLM students. The study found the significant difference between the purpose behind the use of Pakistan Law Site by LLB and LLM respondents

Regarding the use of learning sources about Pakistan Law Site (PLS, the study found that the users learnt from internet, online video tutorials/courses, faculty/Staff, training workshops, online communities and Forums, online resources and websites, and guide books. The results revealed that the many number of students used the Pakistan Law Site for Study purpose. The Independent Sample t-test also showed that there was no significant difference between the Source of learning of Pakistan Law Site by male and female respondents. Similarly, the Independent Sample t-test was also applied to the check the difference the opinions of LLB and LLM students. The study found significant difference between the Source of learning the use of Pakistan Law Site by LLB and LLM respondents for Learnt from Online communities and Forums and learnt from internet. Overall, this is sign that the opinions of both types of respondents were not identical.

The study explored the level of satisfaction with the use of PLS among the students of School of Law University of Gujrat. The result revealed that majority of participants was satisfied with the use of Pakistan Law Site. The findings further expressed that large number of participants were also partially satisfied with Pakistan Law Site. The Independent Sample t-test showed that there was no significant difference between the satisfaction level of male and female respondents towards Pakistan Law Site. However, on the whole mean value of both types of respondents was same. Additionally, the independent t-test was also applied to the check the difference the opinions of LLB and LLM students. The results conclude that there was significant difference between the satisfaction levels of LLM and LLB student respondents as higher qualification was positively correlated with the level of satisfaction regarding the use of Pakistan Law Site.

Conclusion

The study concluded that were multiple purposes for using the “Pakistan Law Site” such as Assignments, Presentations, Examinations, Law Moot, Law Cases, Case Preparation, Citations, Authorities and majority of the respondents used “Pakistan Law Site” for learning, education, study and to keep their knowledge up to date. The Independent Sample t-test was applied which revealed that no significant relationship existed between the gender difference and purpose behind the use of Pakistan Law Site while the study detected significant positive relationship between higher qualification level and advance level of research purpose of using PLS.

Furthermore regarding the sources of learning for using PLS the LLB students frequently Learnt from faculty/Staff while contrary to that LLM students frequently used the PLS from guide books, Training workshops, Online Resources, websites, online communities, Forums, online video tutorials/ courses and from Internet, therefore significant positive relationship was detected between higher qualification and advance level of learning sources but there was no statistically significant difference in learning among male and female Law students (P-value > 0.05).

Regarding the satisfaction with the use of PLS it was found that participants were satisfied partially with the use of PLS on applying independent sample t-test it was found that gender difference was not significantly correlated with the level of satisfaction in using PLS while higher qualification level was significantly correlated with the higher satisfaction score with the use of PLS.

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