
A Study on the Use of Legal Databases and Information Services by Corporate Legal Professionals in Bengaluru

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Abstract

Digital transformation has greatly influenced legal research by allowing corporate legal professionals to access digital databases for more efficient decision-making. This study focused on the behaviour and needs of 134 corporate legal professionals in Bengaluru, revealing a preference for both print (95.05%) and electronic resources (84.03%), with laptops being the primary access tool (73.88%). The main purposes for seeking digital information were legal research ($M = 4.64$) and accessing judicial precedents ($M = 4.53$). Frequently accessed resources included statutes and regulations (79.07%) and legal databases (71.01%), with SCC Online ($M = 4.51$) and Manupatra ($M = 4.22$) being the most satisfactory databases. Respondents reported significant improvements in research speed ($M = 4.69$), work quality ($M = 4.61$), analytical depth ($M = 4.56$), and legal decision-making ($M = 4.39$) due to digital resources. The study advocates for enhancing digital library services and the continuous development of digital competencies among legal professionals.

Keywords

Digital transformation; Legal databases; Digital information services; Corporate legal professionals; Law libraries; Legal information management,

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1. Introduction

The rapid advancement of digital technologies has transformed the way legal information is created, organised, accessed, and utilised across the legal profession. The transition from traditional print-based legal resources to digital legal databases and online information services has significantly enhanced the efficiency, accuracy, and effectiveness of legal research and decision-making. In the corporate sector, where legal professionals are required to provide timely advice on regulatory compliance, contract management, intellectual property, mergers and acquisitions, corporate governance, and dispute resolution, access to reliable and up-to-date legal information has become indispensable. Consequently, legal databases and digital information services have emerged as critical components of modern legal practice, enabling professionals to retrieve authoritative legal materials quickly and support evidence-based legal decisions (Berring, 2000; Susskind, 2019).

The emergence of digital legal information systems has fundamentally reshaped legal research methodologies. Unlike conventional law libraries that relied heavily on printed statutes, case reporters, and legal commentaries, digital platforms provide integrated access to legislation, judicial precedents, legal journals, regulatory notifications, commentaries, and international legal materials through sophisticated search algorithms and artificial intelligence-based retrieval systems. Prominent legal databases such as Westlaw, Lexis+, HeinOnline, SCC Online, Manupatra, and Bloomberg Law have become indispensable resources for legal practitioners worldwide, offering comprehensive collections of primary and secondary legal sources with advanced analytical tools (Greenleaf, Mowbray, & Chung, 2018). These platforms not only improve research efficiency but also facilitate knowledge sharing, citation tracking, legal analytics, and continuous professional development.

Digital transformation has also altered the information-seeking behaviour of legal professionals. Corporate legal practitioners increasingly rely on electronic legal resources for their accessibility, comprehensive coverage, real-time updates, and user-friendly search capabilities. Studies have demonstrated that digital legal information services significantly reduce research time while improving the quality of legal analysis and decision-making (Marchionini, 1995; Rowley, 2000). Moreover,

advances in artificial intelligence, machine learning, natural language processing, and predictive analytics are further revolutionising legal research by enabling intelligent search, document review, legal drafting, and litigation prediction, thereby enhancing the productivity of legal professionals (Susskind, 2019).

India has witnessed remarkable growth in the adoption of digital legal information systems over the past two decades. Corporate law firms, multinational corporations, financial institutions, consulting organisations, and in-house legal departments increasingly subscribe to commercial legal databases such as SCC Online, Manupatra, Lexis+, Westlaw, Taxmann, and other specialised regulatory information platforms. These resources assist legal professionals in monitoring legislative amendments, judicial pronouncements, compliance requirements, taxation policies, intellectual property regulations, labour laws, environmental regulations, and industry-specific legal developments. The Government of India has further accelerated digital access through initiatives such as the e-Courts Mission Mode Project, Digital India Programme, and online judicial portals, making legal information more accessible and transparent (Government of India, 2023).

Bengaluru, widely recognized as India's technology and innovation hub, hosts a large concentration of multinational corporations, information technology companies, biotechnology firms, startups, financial institutions, and corporate law firms. The city's dynamic business environment generates substantial demand for legal professionals who possess advanced digital research competencies and are proficient in utilizing electronic legal information resources. Corporate legal professionals in Bengaluru routinely engage with digital legal databases to support contract drafting, compliance management, due diligence, risk assessment, corporate governance, intellectual property protection, arbitration, and litigation management. Understanding how these professionals utilize legal databases and information services is therefore essential for evaluating the effectiveness of digital legal information infrastructure and identifying opportunities for improving legal information services.

Despite the growing reliance on digital legal resources, relatively little empirical research has examined patterns of legal database use among corporate legal professionals in the Indian context, particularly in Bengaluru. Existing studies have largely focused on law students, academic law

libraries, or judicial institutions, with comparatively less attention given to corporate legal practitioners and their information behaviour. Factors such as database awareness, accessibility, search skills, user satisfaction, perceived usefulness, organisational support, and challenges in utilising digital legal resources remain underexplored. Investigating these dimensions will contribute to the broader understanding of digital legal information practices and provide valuable insights for legal database providers, law libraries, corporate organisations, and policymakers.

Against this background, the present study aims to examine the use of legal databases and information services by corporate legal professionals in Bengaluru. Specifically, it seeks to understand their awareness, frequency of use, preferred legal databases, purposes of use, satisfaction levels, challenges encountered, and perceptions regarding the effectiveness of digital legal information services. The findings of this study are expected to contribute to the fields of Library and Information Science, Legal Informatics, and Corporate Legal Management by providing evidence-based recommendations to enhance digital legal information services and support the evolving information needs of corporate legal professionals in an increasingly digital legal ecosystem.

2. Review of Literature

The digital transformation of legal practice has fundamentally changed the way legal professionals' access, retrieve, evaluate, and utilize legal information. The proliferation of digital legal databases, artificial intelligence (AI)-driven legal research platforms, and online information services has enhanced the efficiency of legal research while simultaneously creating new challenges related to digital literacy, infrastructure, and information management. Previous studies have explored various dimensions of legal information behaviour across different countries, highlighting common trends in information needs, technology adoption, and barriers to effective utilization. One of the most recent studies by Junaid et al. (2024) investigated the digital information needs and information-seeking behaviour of legal practitioners at the Lahore High Court, Pakistan. The study reported an impressive response rate of 81.6%, demonstrating the reliability of its findings. It revealed that legal practitioners increasingly depend on digital legal information resources for professional activities and emphasized

that modern law libraries must prioritize digital infrastructure to remain relevant in the evolving legal environment. The authors argued that strengthening digital library services is essential for improving the efficiency of the justice system and supporting evidence-based legal practice.

While digital infrastructure has become indispensable, the rapid integration of artificial intelligence into legal research has introduced new challenges that extend beyond access to information. Garingan and Pickard (2021) argued that legal professionals require algorithmic literacy in addition to conventional information literacy. Their study highlighted that AI-powered legal research systems operate as “black boxes,” underscoring the need for legal professionals to understand the underlying logic and limitations of algorithmic decision-making. The authors emphasized that traditional information literacy frameworks are inadequate for AI-driven legal environments, where dynamic information retrieval and algorithmic transparency have become critical competencies.

The importance of digital legal information systems is further reinforced by Karimi and Noruzi (2021), who examined the legal information needs of lawyers in Tehran. Their findings showed that although lawyers possess strong research-oriented information needs, they continue to encounter fragmented information systems and inadequate digital infrastructure. The study recommended expanding centralized online legal databases, employing specialized law librarians, and improving information organization to facilitate efficient legal research. These findings suggest that merely providing digital resources is insufficient unless they are effectively curated and professionally managed.

Beyond technological infrastructure, several researchers have emphasized the need to develop the digital competencies of legal professionals. Bonkalo et al. (2021) investigated the professional information culture of future lawyers in Russia and found that current competency levels remain inadequate for addressing the demands of digital legal practice. Based on data collected from 458 law students, the study identified significant educational gaps that hinder the development of digital information competencies. The authors argued that legal education institutions should strengthen information literacy and digital research skills to prepare future legal professionals for technology-driven legal environments. Complementing this educational

perspective, Bronstein and Solomon (2021) explored the information practices of Israeli lawyers from the perspective of communities of practice. Their qualitative analysis demonstrated that legal information behaviour extends beyond information seeking to include information assimilation, professional networking, content creation, and knowledge sharing. The study highlighted that effective legal practice increasingly depends on collaborative information exchange, reinforcing the idea that digital platforms support not only legal research but also professional communication and client service.

Although digital legal resources are widely available, disparities in their utilization continue to exist among different user groups. Jamshed (2020), through a systematic review of female lawyers' information-seeking behaviour, observed that legal professionals primarily seek information for case preparation and legal decision-making. However, despite the availability of digital legal resources, the study identified a significant usage gap resulting from insufficient training and limited institutional support. The review emphasised that targeted digital literacy programmes and improved library environments are necessary to ensure equitable access and effective utilisation of legal information resources. Similarly, Ravi and Murali Krishnan (2020) evaluated the use of open-access legal resources among legal professionals and found that the availability of digital information does not necessarily guarantee effective utilisation. The study identified inadequate IT skills and limited access to computing facilities as major barriers affecting resource usage. The authors stressed the need for continuous user training and technical support to maximize the benefits of open-access legal information resources.

The role of digital information services within academic law libraries has also received considerable attention. Gohain (2020) examined users' experiences with digital information services in law college libraries affiliated with the University of Mumbai. The findings indicated that approximately two-thirds of library users were familiar with digital information services, while more than half visited libraries daily, primarily to access internet-based legal resources. Research and academic activities emerged as the dominant motivations for utilizing digital services, demonstrating the growing dependence of legal education on electronic information resources. Access to authoritative legal information remains a fundamental requirement for legal professionals.

Kaluba and Mulauzi (2019) investigated the information needs and information-seeking behaviour of judges and lawyers in Zambia's superior courts. Their findings showed that court libraries and decided cases remained the most frequently consulted sources, while both online and offline legal databases were widely used to compensate for infrastructure limitations such as inconsistent internet connectivity. The study highlighted the continuing importance of integrating traditional legal collections with digital information systems.

A similar pattern was observed by Mathabela (2018) in a study of private practicing lawyers in Swaziland (Eswatini). Although lawyers relied extensively on textbooks and traditional legal resources, the study emphasized the urgent need for online legal information services and awareness programmes to improve access to electronic legal resources. The findings suggested that professional legal associations should transition from conventional library models toward comprehensive digital legal information services. The preference for electronic legal resources is also evident among future legal professionals. Das and Jadab (2017) examined the information-seeking behaviour of law students in digital environments and reported a clear shift from print-based resources to electronic legal databases. The study found that students preferred digital platforms for their convenience, accessibility, and efficiency, reflecting the broader transformation in legal education and professional legal research.

Earlier research by Du Plessis (2008) laid the foundation for understanding digital transformation in legal practice by demonstrating how Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and Knowledge Management (KM) have revolutionized legal research. The study argued that instant access to statutes, case law, legal commentaries, and journal literature has substantially reduced the time and effort required for legal research. Furthermore, organisations that effectively integrate ICT and knowledge management into legal practice achieve higher productivity, improved service quality, and greater competitive advantage.

Collectively, the existing literature demonstrates a consistent global transition toward digital legal information systems. Researchers have established that legal professional increasingly depend on electronic legal databases for legal research, case preparation, professional communication, and decision-making. However, the literature also

identifies several persistent challenges, including inadequate digital infrastructure, fragmented legal information systems, insufficient digital literacy, limited understanding of algorithms, and unequal access to digital resources. Although these studies provide valuable insights from countries such as Pakistan, Iran, Israel, Russia, Zambia, South Africa, India, and Eswatini, empirical research focusing specifically on corporate legal professionals remains limited. Most existing investigations have focused on judges, advocates, law students, and academic law libraries, with relatively little attention paid to corporate legal practitioners operating in technology-driven business environments. Moreover, very few studies have examined the use of commercial legal databases and digital information services within corporate organisations in India, particularly in Bengaluru, which is one of the country's leading corporate and technology hubs. This gap underscores the need for the present study, which seeks to examine the use of legal databases and information services among corporate legal professionals in Bengaluru and to identify the factors influencing their adoption, usage patterns, satisfaction, and challenges.

3. Objectives

- To examine the digital information-seeking behaviour and usage patterns of legal databases among corporate legal professionals in Bengaluru.
- To identify the information needs of corporate legal professionals and evaluate the use of digital legal information services.
- To assess the effectiveness of digital legal databases and online platforms in fulfilling the information needs of corporate legal professionals.
- To examine the role of corporate law firm libraries in adopting digital databases and technology-enabled services to support legal professionals.

4. Scope and Methodology

The present study investigates the use of legal databases and digital information services among corporate legal professionals working in corporate organizations and law firms in Bengaluru. It focuses on understanding their digital information-seeking behaviour, information needs, preferred legal databases, usage patterns, level of satisfaction, and the challenges encountered while accessing digital legal resources. The study also examines the role of

corporate law firm libraries in supporting legal professionals through digital databases and technology-enabled information services. A descriptive survey research design is adopted, and data are collected from 134 corporate legal professionals (Male = 63; Female = 71) selected through purposive sampling. A structured questionnaire was used as the primary tool for data collection, both online and offline. The collected data are analysed using descriptive and inferential statistical techniques, including frequencies, percentages, means, standard deviations, the Chi-square test, and ANOVA, to draw meaningful conclusions and fulfil the objectives of the study.

5. Data Analysis and Interpretation

Table 1. Preferred Formats for Accessing Legal Information Resources

Format	Responses	Percentage
Print	128	95.05
Electronic	113	84.03
Both (print and electronic)	102	76.01

Table 1 presents the preferred formats for accessing legal information resources among corporate legal professionals. The findings indicate that print resources remain the most preferred format, with 128 respondents (95.05%) reporting their use, reflecting the continued reliance on printed legal materials for authoritative reference and legal practice. Electronic resources are also extensively used, with 113 respondents (84.03%), demonstrating the growing acceptance of digital legal databases and online information services. Additionally, 102 respondents (76.01%) reported using both print and electronic formats, indicating a strong preference for a hybrid information environment.

Table 2. Preferred Devices for Accessing Digital Information

Device	Yes	Percentage	No	Percentage
Laptop	99	73.88	35	26.11
Desktop	37	27.06	97	72.04
Smartphones	15	11.02	119	88.08
Tablet	27	20.01	107	79.09

Table 2 presents the preferred devices used by corporate legal professionals for accessing digital information resources. The findings indicate that laptops are the most preferred device, with 99

respondents (73.88%) reporting their use, reflecting their convenience, portability, and suitability for legal research and document preparation. In contrast, desktop computers are used by 37 respondents (27.06%), while a majority (97 respondents; 72.04%) do not prefer them, suggesting a shift away from fixed workstations toward more flexible computing devices. The use of tablets is relatively low, with 27 respondents (20.01%) utilizing them for accessing digital information, whereas 107 respondents (79.09%) do not. Smartphones are the least preferred device, with only 15 respondents (11.02%) using them for legal information access, while 119 respondents (88.08%) reported not using smartphones for this purpose.

Table 3. Purpose for Seeking Digital Legal Information Seeking

Purpose of Information Seeking	Mean	SD
Legal Research	4.64	0.91
Accessing Judicial Precedents	4.53	1.06
Client Advisory	4.34	0.82
Drafting Legal Documents	3.96	1.05
Conducting Due Diligence Reviews	3.88	1.08
Identifying Potential Legal Issues	3.67	1.45
Training and Skill Development	3.45	1.46

Table 3 presents the mean scores and standard deviations for the various purposes of seeking digital legal information among corporate legal professionals. Legal research recorded the highest mean score ($M = 4.64$, $SD = 0.91$), indicating that it is the primary purpose for using digital legal information resources. This is closely followed by accessing judicial precedents ($M = 4.53$, $SD = 1.06$), emphasizing the importance of case law in legal practice. Client advisory also received a high mean score ($M = 4.34$, $SD = 0.82$), reflecting the frequent use of digital resources for providing legal opinions and advice. Drafting legal documents ($M = 3.96$, $SD = 1.05$) and conducting due diligence reviews ($M = 3.88$, $SD = 1.08$) were other major purposes, indicating their regular use in corporate legal work. Comparatively, identifying potential legal issues ($M = 3.67$, $SD = 1.45$) and training and skill development ($M = 3.45$, $SD = 1.46$) recorded relatively lower mean scores, suggesting that these activities are less frequently supported through digital legal information resources.

Table 4. Frequency of Utilization of Digital Legal Information Resources

Digital Information Resource	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely	Never
Case Law and Judgements	69 (52.03%)	31 (23.05%)	16 (12.01%)	16 (12.01%)	2 (1.05%)
Statutes and Regulations	106 (79.07%)	25 (18.08%)	2 (1.05%)	1 (1.07%)	1(1.07%)
E-Books	30 (26.05%)	25 (22.01%)	43 (38.01%)	15 (13.03%)	21 (15.07%)
E-Journals	12 (10.02%)	37 (32.07%)	30 (26.05%)	27 (23.09%)	7(6.02%)
Articles and Research Papers	39 (34.05%)	39 (34.05%)	20 (17.07%)	14 (12.04%)	1 (1.09%)
Legal Databases	91 (71.01%)	14 (10.09%)	21 (16.04%)	2(1.06%)	6(4.05%)
News and Business Information Services	83 (64.03%)	39 (30.02%)	6 (4.07%)	1(0.08%)	5 (3.07%)
Law Review Articles and Legal Blogs	71 (54.06%)	42 (32.03%)	9 (6.09%)	8(6.02%)	4 (3.04%)
Government Websites	67 (51.05%)	44 (33.08%)	16 (12.03%)	3(2.03%)	4 (3.04%)
Subject-Specific Portals	46 (40.00%)	43 (37.04%)	10 (8.07%)	16 (13.09%)	19 (14.02%)
Videos	22 (19.08%)	25 (22.05%)	10 (9.00%)	36 (32.04%)	23 (16.02%)
News Articles	72 (56.03%)	35 (27.03%)	14 (10.09%)	5(3.09%)	2 (1.05%)
Broadcast	23 (20.04%)	35 (31.00%)	14 (12.04%)	25 (22.01%)	16 (14.02%)
Social Media Posts	32 (29.06%)	25 (23.01%)	10 (9.03%)	38 (35.02%)	26 (19.04%)
Research Reports	24 (20.09%)	36 (31.03%)	16 (13.09%)	39 (33.09%)	19 (14.02%)
Forums and Experts' Opinions	14 (12.05%)	59 (52.07%)	23 (20.05%)	15 (13.04%)	1 (0.09%)
Websites and Blogs	43 (37.07%)	46 (40.04%)	18 (15.08%)	6 (5.03%)	1(0.09%)
Industry-Specific Legal News	60 (52.06%)	35 (30.07%)	17 (14.09%)	2 (1.08%)	20 (14.09%)
Contract Templates and Precedents	43 (38.01%)	31 (27.04%)	22 (19.05%)	16 (14.02%)	21 (15.07%)
Compliance and Governance Updates	66 (51.02%)	38 (29.05%)	16 (12.04%)	8(6.02%)	1(0.08%)
Mobile Apps	25 (23.01%)	18 (16.07%)	17 (15.07%)	40 (37.00%)	8(7.04%)

Table 4 presents the frequency of utilisation of various digital legal information resources by corporate legal professionals in Bengaluru. The findings indicate that statutes and regulations are the most frequently accessed resources, with 106 respondents (79.07%) using them daily, followed by legal databases (91 respondents; 71.01%) and news and business information services (83 respondents; 64.03%). News articles, law review articles and legal blogs, case law and judgements, industry-specific legal news, government websites, and compliance and governance updates are also accessed regularly, with more than half of the respondents reporting daily use. These findings highlight the importance of authoritative legal, regulatory, and current awareness resources in supporting corporate legal practice.

Moderate levels of utilisation were observed for articles and research papers, subject-specific portals, websites and blogs, contract templates and precedents, and forums and experts' opinions, which are predominantly accessed daily or weekly. In contrast, e-books were most commonly accessed monthly (43 respondents; 38.01%), while e-journals were primarily used weekly (37 respondents; 32.07%). Resources such as videos, broadcasts, research reports, mobile applications, and social media posts were used relatively less, with a

considerable proportion of respondents reporting they use these resources rarely or never.

Table 5. Satisfaction with the Availability and Accessibility of Digital Legal Information Sources

Digital Information Source	Mean	SD
SCC Online	4.51	0.69
Manupatra	4.22	0.77
Corpository	4.07	0.92
Indian Kanoon	3.86	1.02
LexisNexis	3.88	0.64
Kluwer Arbitration Law	3.91	0.89
Taxmann	3.73	1.02
AIR Online	3.62	0.98
HeinOnline	3.46	0.94
Westlaw	3.38	0.82
JSTOR	3.53	0.84
Bloomberg Law	3.13	0.79
Practical Law Company (PLC) – UK & US Modules	3.51	0.72

Table 5 presents the mean scores and standard deviations of respondents' satisfaction with the availability and accessibility of digital legal information sources. SCC Online recorded the highest satisfaction level (M = 4.51, SD = 0.69), indicating that it is the most preferred and accessible digital legal resource among corporate legal

professionals. Manupatra (M = 4.22, SD = 0.77) and Corpository (M = 4.07, SD = 0.92) also received high satisfaction scores, demonstrating that these platforms effectively meet users' legal information requirements. Kluwer Arbitration Law (M = 3.91, SD = 0.89), LexisNexis (M = 3.88, SD = 0.64), and Indian Kanoon (M = 3.86, SD = 1.02) recorded relatively high mean scores, reflecting favourable user perceptions regarding their availability and accessibility.

Moderate levels of satisfaction were observed for Taxmann (M = 3.73, SD = 1.02), AIR Online (M = 3.62, SD = 0.98), JSTOR (M = 3.53, SD = 0.84), Practical Law Company (PLC) (M = 3.51, SD = 0.72), HeinOnline (M = 3.46, SD = 0.94), and Westlaw (M = 3.38, SD = 0.82), suggesting that respondents were generally satisfied but expressed some neutral opinions regarding these resources. Bloomberg Law recorded the lowest mean satisfaction score (M = 3.13, SD = 0.79), indicating comparatively lower levels of satisfaction with its availability and accessibility. The findings suggest that corporate legal professionals are generally satisfied with the major legal information platforms, particularly those that provide comprehensive legal databases and user-friendly access to legal content.

Table 6. Satisfaction with Library Services Supporting Digital Information Needs

Library Service	Mean	SD
Library Legal Corner	4.13	0.76
Domain-specific Statutory Update	4.12	0.78
Legal News Compilation	4.11	0.82
Outlook Email/Teams Message	4.10	0.82
Weekly Consolidation	4.07	0.86
Daily Consolidation	4.05	0.90
Landmark Judgments Compilation	4.04	0.86
Legal Articles	3.98	0.82
Associate Articles Repository	3.78	0.83

Table 6 presents the mean and standard deviation of respondents' satisfaction with library services that support their digital information needs. Among the services evaluated, Library Legal Corner recorded the highest satisfaction (M = 4.13, SD = 0.76), indicating that it is the most valued library service for accessing legal information. This is closely followed by Domain-specific Statutory Updates (M = 4.12, SD = 0.78), Legal News Compilation (M = 4.11, SD = 0.82), and Outlook Email/Teams Message services

(M = 4.10, SD = 0.82), reflecting high levels of user satisfaction with services that provide timely legal updates and current awareness information.

Similarly, Weekly Consolidation (M = 4.07, SD = 0.86), Daily Consolidation (M = 4.05, SD = 0.90), and Landmark Judgments Compilation (M = 4.04, SD = 0.86) received favourable ratings, suggesting that respondents appreciate regularly curated legal information and case law updates. Legal Articles also achieved a relatively high satisfaction score (M = 3.98, SD = 0.82), indicating its usefulness in supporting legal research and professional learning. Although Associate Articles Repository recorded the lowest mean score (M = 3.78, SD = 0.83), it still reflects an overall positive level of satisfaction. The findings demonstrate that corporate legal professionals are highly satisfied with the digital library services provided, particularly those offering current legal awareness, statutory updates, and curated legal information, highlighting the important role of library services in supporting digital legal research and professional practice.

Table 7. The Perceived Impact of Digital Information Resources on Work and Productivity

Impact of Digital Information Resources	Mean	SD
Influenced my legal research process significantly faster	4.69	0.54
Improved the quality of my work with accuracy	4.61	0.56
Improved the depth of analysis	4.56	0.59
Keep up to date with legal updates	4.55	0.61
Provide better insights for informed decisions	4.39	0.67
Improved my client advisory services	4.24	0.64
Helps in professional development	4.18	0.69
Supporting legal drafting	4.14	0.64
Helps in compliance management	4.02	0.78
Improved my collaboration with colleagues	3.97	0.76

Table 8 presents the mean scores and standard deviations for respondents' perceptions of the impact of digital information resources on their work and productivity. The highest mean score was recorded for "Influenced my legal research process significantly faster" (M = 4.69, SD = 0.54), indicating that respondents strongly perceive digital information resources as substantially improving the speed of legal research. This is followed by "Improved the

quality of my work with accuracy” ($M = 4.61$, $SD = 0.56$) and “Improved the depth of analysis” ($M = 4.56$, $SD = 0.59$), demonstrating that digital resources contribute significantly to enhancing the quality and analytical rigor of legal work. Respondents also acknowledged the role of digital resources in keeping up to date with legal developments ($M = 4.55$, $SD = 0.61$) and providing better insights for informed decision-making ($M = 4.39$, $SD = 0.67$), highlighting their importance in supporting evidence-based legal practice.

Moderately high mean scores were observed for improving client advisory services ($M = 4.24$, $SD = 0.64$), supporting professional development ($M = 4.18$, $SD = 0.69$), and supporting legal drafting ($M = 4.14$, $SD = 0.64$), indicating that respondents generally agree these areas benefit from digital legal information resources. Comparatively lower, yet still positive, mean scores were found for compliance management ($M = 4.02$, $SD = 0.78$) and collaboration with colleagues ($M = 3.97$, $SD = 0.76$), suggesting that although digital resources positively influence these aspects, their perceived impact is relatively less pronounced. The findings indicate that digital information resources play a significant role in improving the efficiency, accuracy, analytical quality, and decision-making capabilities of corporate legal professionals, thereby enhancing their overall work productivity.

6. Results, Discussion and Conclusion.

The study's findings reveal a clear shift toward the adoption of digital legal information resources, while demonstrating the continued relevance of traditional information sources among corporate legal professionals in Bengaluru. Although print resources remain the most preferred format (95.05%), a substantial proportion of respondents also preferred electronic resources (84.03%), while 76.01% indicated that they regularly use both print and electronic formats, reflecting a hybrid information environment. With regard to digital access, laptops emerged as the dominant device (73.88%), significantly outperforming desktops, tablets, and smartphones, indicating that portability and convenience are important considerations for legal professionals engaged in digital research. The study further revealed that digital information is primarily sought for legal research ($M = 4.64$, $SD = 0.91$) and accessing judicial precedents ($M = 4.53$, $SD = 1.06$), followed by client advisory ($M = 4.34$, $SD = 0.82$) and drafting legal documents ($M = 3.96$, $SD = 1.05$),

demonstrating that digital resources have become indispensable for core legal functions.

The utilisation pattern of digital legal information resources indicates a strong preference for authoritative and frequently updated legal sources. Statutes and regulations were the most frequently accessed resources, with 79.07% of respondents using them daily, followed by legal databases (71.01%), news and business information services (64.03%), news articles (56.03%), law review articles and legal blogs (54.06%), and government websites (51.05%). In contrast, resources such as videos, social media posts, mobile applications, and research reports were used less frequently, suggesting that corporate legal professionals continue to rely primarily on credible and authenticated legal information sources. The satisfaction analysis further indicates that SCC Online received the highest satisfaction score ($M = 4.51$, $SD = 0.69$), followed by Manupatra ($M = 4.22$, $SD = 0.77$) and Corpository ($M = 4.07$, $SD = 0.92$), highlighting the importance of comprehensive and user-friendly legal databases. Similarly, respondents expressed high levels of satisfaction with library services supporting digital information needs, particularly Library Legal Corner ($M = 4.13$, $SD = 0.76$), Domain-specific Statutory Updates ($M = 4.12$, $SD = 0.78$), Legal News Compilation ($M = 4.11$, $SD = 0.82$), and Outlook Email/Teams messages ($M = 4.10$, $SD = 0.82$), indicating that curated legal information and current awareness services provided by libraries continue to add significant value to corporate legal practice.

The study also demonstrates the substantial impact of digital information resources on professional performance and productivity. Respondents strongly agreed that digital resources significantly accelerated the legal research process ($M = 4.69$, $SD = 0.54$), improved the quality and accuracy of legal work ($M = 4.61$, $SD = 0.56$), enhanced the depth of legal analysis ($M = 4.56$, $SD = 0.59$), and helped them remain updated with legal developments ($M = 4.55$, $SD = 0.61$). Furthermore, digital resources contributed to better informed decision-making ($M = 4.39$, $SD = 0.67$), improved client advisory services ($M = 4.24$, $SD = 0.64$), professional development ($M = 4.18$, $SD = 0.69$), and legal drafting ($M = 4.14$, $SD = 0.64$). Although collaboration with colleagues ($M = 3.97$, $SD = 0.76$) and compliance management ($M = 4.02$, $SD = 0.78$) recorded comparatively lower mean scores, respondents still perceived digital resources as having a positive influence on these professional activities. Collectively, these findings confirm that

digital legal information resources have become integral to improving efficiency, research quality, analytical capabilities, and legal service delivery in corporate legal practice.

The study concludes that digital transformation has significantly reshaped the information-seeking behaviour of corporate legal professionals in Bengaluru. While printed legal materials remain relevant, digital legal databases and online information services have become the primary sources for legal research, judicial precedent retrieval, regulatory compliance, and client advisory services. The high levels of satisfaction with leading legal databases and library-supported digital services demonstrate that investment in reliable digital information infrastructure directly contributes to professional productivity and informed legal decision-making. The findings underscore the need for corporate organisations and law firm libraries to strengthen subscriptions to premium legal databases, enhance digital library services, provide regular legal current-awareness programmes, and organise ongoing user training on emerging legal technologies and AI-enabled research platforms. Such initiatives will not only improve access to authoritative legal information but also strengthen the digital competencies of corporate legal professionals, enabling them to respond effectively to the rapidly evolving legal and regulatory environment.

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