

Use and Awareness of Electronic Information Resources (EIRs) Among Law College Students in South Karnataka: A Study

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ABSTRACT

The study titled “Use and Awareness of Electronic Information Resources (EIRs) Among Law College Students in South Karnataka” examines the level of awareness, accessibility, and utilization patterns of digital legal databases and e-resources among law students. The research focuses on widely used Electronic Information Resources such as SCC Online (Supreme Court Cases), AIR Online (All India Reporter), CDJ Law Journal, HeinOnline, Manupatra, N-List, Indian Kanoon, eSCR, Advocate Khoj, and Vakeel Khoj. Employing a survey research design, the study collected data from 460 registered users comprising students of 3-year LL.B and 5-year LL.B courses across selected law colleges in South Karnataka. Findings of the study reveal that while a majority of students are aware of EIRs such as SCC Online and Manupatra, the cost and limited access remain significant barriers to extensive use. Free and open-access platforms like Indian Kanoon and Advocate Khoj show higher usage due to their accessibility and ease of navigation. The study emphasizes the importance of digital literacy programs and library training sessions to enhance effective utilization of EIRs among law students.

KEYWORDS: E-Resources, Law Students, Legal Databases, SCC Online, Manupatra, Indian Kanoon, Digital Awareness, South Karnataka.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the digital age, the realm of legal education and research has experienced a notable transformation due to the increasing incorporation of Electronic Information Resources (EIRs). These resources such as SCC Online (Supreme Court Cases), AIR Online (All India Reporter), CDJ Law Journal, HeinOnline, Manupatra, N-List, Indian Kanoon, eSCR, Advocate Khoj, and Vakeel Khoj have searching for legal related informations, law students and researchers, enabling them to access judgments, statutes, case commentaries, and legal articles promptly and effectively. The significance of EIRs in legal research has been thoroughly documented in earlier studies. Patil and Kuri (2024) investigated how undergraduate students are progressively relying on digital platforms for academic enhancement, underscoring the increasing importance of e-resources in higher education. Likewise, Naik and Kuri

(2023) highlighted the integration of smart technologies and e-resources in law college libraries as crucial for improving students' access to up-to-date legal information and enriching their learning experiences.

Moreover, Kuri and Maranna (2017) discovered that the successful utilization of e-resources is largely contingent upon the user's information literacy and familiarity with digital tools, a consideration that remains pertinent in legal education today. Building on this insight, Naik and Kuri (2025) examined the usage patterns of EIRs in law college libraries, uncovering a trend of selective usage shaped by the accessibility and cost of subscription-based legal databases. Furthermore, Patil and Kuri (2024) addressed the difficulties of navigating between paid and open-access platforms, emphasizing that open resources like Indian Kanoon provide greater inclusivity but frequently lack the comprehensiveness found in commercial databases such as SCC Online and Manupatra.

South Karnataka region law colleges are fulfilling, law students depend significantly on Electronic Information Resources (EIRs) its helps academic tasks and moot court preparations, but also to keep abreast of recent judicial decisions and legislative changes. Nevertheless, variations in awareness, financial constraints, and insufficient training frequently hinder their effective use. Therefore, this research aims to evaluate the awareness, accessibility, and actual engagement with different EIRs among law college students in South Karnataka. The results will shed light on current deficiencies and suggest methods for enhancing access and digital proficiency in utilizing legal electronic information resources.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Literature reviews consist of a compilation of the most pertinent and comprehensive publications regarding electronic resources, aimed at thoroughly representing diverse students. Number of students have dedicated their efforts to the study of electronic resources.

(Jaganbabu et al., 2023) A study was conducted on the Awareness and Utilization of E-Resources by Faculty Members, specifically focusing on the DMI Group of Institutions in Tamil Nadu: A Case Study. The results indicated that a majority of faculty members were knowledgeable about various electronic information resources (EIRs) and actively employed them for purposes such as teaching, research, and academic advancement. Nonetheless, challenges such as insufficient training, inadequate infrastructure, and high subscription fees hindered optimal usage. The results suggest that awareness and accessibility are crucial elements that affect the effective utilization of electronic information resources. Similar patterns are noted among students enrolled in professional courses, including law, where the degree of awareness, ease of access, and perceived usefulness significantly influence their utilization. Consequently, the current study seeks to evaluate the awareness and usage of EIRs among law college students, aiming to comprehend their information-seeking behaviors and the obstacles they face in accessing electronic resources.

(Kuri & Maranna, 2017) A study was conducted regarding the utilization of electronic resources by the patrons of Vishveshwarya Technical University Library. The findings of their research underscored the significant role that electronic resources play in facilitating academic and research endeavors. The study revealed that a majority of users were knowledgeable about e-resources and favored them due to their accessibility and user-friendliness. Nevertheless, obstacles such as insufficient awareness were identified of available databases and inadequate search

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skills affected optimal usage. The findings emphasize the importance of user training and awareness programs to enhance effective utilization of electronic information resources.

(Rakesh Malhotra, & Swadesh Sharma, 2019) conducted "An Examination of E-Resources Utilization by Users in Specific Law Libraries/Universities in Delhi" aims to investigate the awareness and utilization of electronic information resources among law students and faculty members. The findings of their study indicated that a majority of respondents were familiar with several electronic databases, including SCC Online, Manupatra, and HeinOnline, and frequently employed them for academic and research activities. Nevertheless, issues such as insufficient training, slow internet connectivity, and high subscription costs limited optimum use. The researchers emphasized the need for user orientation programs and better infrastructure to enhance effective utilization of e-resources in legal education.

(Naik & Kuri, 2025) The study investigated the usage patterns of Electronic Information Resources (EIRs) within law college libraries and underscored the difficulties encountered by students when transitioning between paid and open-access platforms. It was highlighted that although open-access resources like Indian Kanoon promote inclusivity and accessibility, they frequently fall short in terms of depth, authority, and comprehensiveness compared to commercial databases such as SCC Online and Manupatra. Additionally, the authors pointed out that elements such as subscription costs, interface complexity, and limited user training influence the effective utilization of these electronic legal resources among law students.

(Hossaini, 2017) in her study "Use and Impact of Electronic Resources: A Study on Two Selected Academic Libraries," examined the usage pattern and impact of electronic resources among academic library users. The study revealed that electronic information resources (EIRs) significantly enhance research and learning efficiency by providing quick access to updated and relevant information. However, issues such as lack of awareness, high subscription costs, and limited training were found to hinder optimal utilization. Several other studies have also emphasized that awareness, accessibility, and user training are key factors influencing the effective use of EIRs among students and researchers. In law colleges, where access to legal databases and online journals is essential, students' knowledge and use of these resources determine the quality of their academic and professional research output. Thus, understanding the awareness and use of EIRs among law students is crucial for improving library services and digital literacy initiatives.

(Mane & A, Subaveerapandiyan, 2022) conducted a study on the utilization and awareness of electronic resources among law students of Progressive Education Society's Modern Law College, affiliated with Savitribai Phule Pune University. Their research examined students' usage patterns, preferred formats, and the challenges faced in accessing e-resources. The findings revealed that a majority (95.1%) of students were aware of electronic resources, with 75.7% accessing them mainly through their college websites. Most students (74.8%) used e-books, subject PPTs, and legal databases for learning and academic purposes, while 54.4% used them for research work. Despite the high level of awareness, the study reported certain barriers such as inadequate technical support, lack of assistance, limited time, and insufficient library guidance. Around 37% of respondents experienced difficulties in accessing e-resources effectively. The researchers emphasized the importance of conducting user orientation and

training programs to enhance students' information literacy. They also recommended better institutional support and increased funding for expanding electronic database subscriptions

(Soni et al., 2020) conducted a study on the usage patterns of electronic and print journals, books, and other library services at the Institute of Nuclear Medicine & Allied Sciences (INMAS) TIRC Library. Using a questionnaire survey distributed among 150 scientists and research scholars, the study analyzed user awareness and utilization of library resources, with 121 valid responses. The findings revealed that most users were well aware of the library services and actively participated in developing its book and journal collections. A notable shift toward the use of electronic information resources was observed, indicating a growing preference for digital formats over print. The study also found that scientists and DRDC officers showed higher awareness and use of both print and electronic journals compared to research scholars. E-resources and the DRDO E-Journals Consortium were frequently used to search and download full-text articles, helping users stay current with developments in their respective fields. While electronic journals and e-books were highly utilized, bound journals and online databases were less preferred. Overall, the study highlighted a positive attitude toward electronic information resources and their growing importance in academic and research environments.

(Adekola & Omekwu, 2023) The research examined the manner in which law students from private universities in the Ede South Local Government Area of Osun State, Nigeria, make use of their law libraries. The findings indicated a marginally higher number of male participants, a diverse age distribution, and a frequent availability and utilization of library resources and services. Students placed a high value on library resources for their studies, assignments, and research, emphasizing the importance of study spaces, staff support, and workshops on research skills. The preferred sources for research varied, with legal websites and online platforms being the most favored, followed by online databases, digital repositories, and scholarly articles. Textbooks and guidance from faculty were given comparatively less importance. Statistically significant age differences between genders and variations in perceptions of specific services (notably electronic resources) among different universities were noted.

3. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

With the swift advancement of digital technology, Electronic Information Resources (EIRs) such as online legal databases, e-journals, and digital libraries have become vital instruments for academic and legal research. However, despite their presence, the degree of awareness and effective use of these resources among law students seems to differ considerably. Numerous students may not fully appreciate the significance of EIRs or may encounter obstacles such as insufficient training, restricted access, or prohibitive subscription fees.

4. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objective of the study is to examine the awareness and use of electronic information resources

1. To find out the level of awareness of electronic information resources by the students of law colleges in South Karnataka.
2. To find out the frequency of Usage of electronic information resources by the students of law colleges in South Karnataka.

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3. To identify the purpose of using electronic information resources by the students of law colleges in South Karnataka.
4. To know the factors influenced by the usage of electronic information resources by the students of law colleges in South Karnataka.
5. To identify the challenges to using electronic information resources by the students of law colleges in South Karnataka.

5. HYPOTHESIS

Hypothesis-1: There is no significant difference between male and female law college students with respect to their awareness about EIR.

Table: Difference between male and female law college students with respect to their awareness about EIR

Gender	N	Mean	SD	t-value	p-value	S/NS
Male	180	30.3667	6.02685	10.005	.000	S
Female	280	34.7429	3.33306			(p < .05)

The results presented in the table indicate a significant difference between male and female law students in relation to their awareness about EIR. The mean score of male law students ($M = 30.3667$, $SD = 6.02685$) is lower than that of female law students ($M = 34.7429$, $SD = 3.33306$). The obtained t -value of 10.005 with a corresponding p -value of .000 ($p < .05$) reveals that the difference is statistically significant. Hence, the null hypothesis stating that there is no significant difference between male and female law college students with respect to their awareness about EIR is rejected. This finding suggests that gender has a significant influence on awareness about EIR, with female law students demonstrating a higher level of awareness compared to their male counterparts.

Hypothesis-2 There is no significant difference between 3-year and 5-year law college students with respect to their awareness about EIR.

Table: Difference between 3-year and 5-year law college students with respect to their awareness about EIR

Course	N	Mean	SD	t-value	p-value	S/NS
5 Years	170	30.7824	6.25066	7.771	.000	S
3 Years	290	34.3483	3.59441			(p < .05)

The results presented in the table indicate a significant difference between 3-year and 5-year law students in relation to their awareness about EIR. The mean score of 5-year law students ($M = 30.7824$, $SD = 6.25$) is lower than that of 3-year law students ($M = 34.3483$, $SD = 3.59441$). The obtained t -value of 7.771 with a corresponding p -value of .000 ($p < .05$) shows that the difference is statistically significant. Therefore, the null hypothesis stating that there is no significant difference between 3-year and 5-year law college students with respect to their awareness about EIR is rejected. This indicates that the duration of the law programme has a significant influence on students' awareness, with 3-year law students exhibiting a higher level of awareness compared to their 5-year counterparts.

6. METHODOLOGY

The survey research design was utilized for this study to evaluate the utilization and awareness of Electronic Information Resources (EIRs) among law college students in South Karnataka. This design was deemed suitable as it facilitates the gathering of data from a significant number of respondents in a brief timeframe and aids in acquiring opinions, attitudes, and usage patterns concerning EIRs. The study's population comprised 460 registered users of the college library, including students enrolled in both the 3-year LL.B and 5-year LL.B programs. Given that the aim was to gather comprehensive information from library users, all categories of LL.B students were incorporated into the study population. A structured questionnaire was developed as the primary data collection tool. The questionnaire included both closed- and open-ended questions addressing areas such as awareness of EIRs, frequency of use, purpose of use, types of resources accessed, and challenges encountered while utilizing EIRs. The instrument was validated by experts in library and information science to guarantee clarity, relevance, and reliability. Data were collected directly from the respondents on the college premises to ensure a high response rate. The gathered data were analyzed using descriptive statistics such as frequency counts and percentages, which were displayed in tabular form for straightforward interpretation and discussion.

7. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table 1 Gender-wise Distribution

Sl. No	Gender	Students	Percentage
1	Male	180	39.10%
2	Female	280	60.90%
Total		460	100.00%

The table no. 1 shows the gender-wise distribution of respondents 180(39.10%) of Law college students are male and 280(60.90%) of students were female.

Table 2 Age Wise Distribution

Sl. No.	Age Wise Distribution	Students	Percentage
1	19-22	290	63%
2	23-26	170	37%
3	27-30	0	00%
4	31 Above	0	00%
Total		460	100%

The table no 2 represents the Age wise distribution in that 290(63.00%) of Law college students are 19-22 age group and 170(37.00%) of respondents are 21-22 age group other option age 23-26 and 27-30 age groups are 00% of respondents.

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Table 3 User awareness about E-resources subscribed by the library

Sl. No	User awareness	Students	Percentage
1	Yes	440	907%
2	No	20	4.30%
Total		460	100

The table no.3 clearly shows that 440 (907%) of Law college students are aware of e-resources subscribed by the library and only 20(4.30%) of students are not aware of the e-resources library subscription.

Table 4 Awareness about E-resources

Areas		Aware & using	Aware but expensive to use	Aware but do not want to use	Unaware	Total
SCC Online (Supreme Court Cases)	N	160	210	80	10	460
	%	34.78%	45.65%	17.39%	2.17%	100.00%
AIR Online (All India Reporter)	N	290	60	108	2	460
	%	63.04%	13.04%	23.48%	0.43%	100.00%
CDJ Law Journal	N	220	163	70	7	460
	%	47.83%	35.43%	15.22%	1.52%	100.00%
HienOnline	N	125	205	70	60	460
	%	27.17%	44.57%	15.22%	13.04%	100.00%
Manupatra	N	225	166	60	9	460
	%	48.91%	36.09%	13.04%	1.96%	100.00%
N-List	N	48	140	247	25	460
	%	10.43%	30.43%	53.70%	5.43%	100.00%
Indian Kanoon	N	329	41	82	8	460
	%	71.52%	8.91%	17.83%	1.74%	100.00%
eSCR	N	355	28	73	4	460
	%	77.17%	6.09%	15.87%	0.87%	100.00%
Advocate Khoj	N	264	117	59	20	460
	%	57.39%	25.43%	12.83%	4.35%	100.00%
Vakeel Khoj	N	270	97	73	20	460
	%	58.70%	21.09%	15.87%	4.35%	100.00%

The table no.4 reveals the level of awareness and usage of various electronic legal information databases among law students. The findings are interpreted as follows:

SCC Online (Supreme Court Cases) 160(34.78%) of students are aware and use it regularly. 210(45.65%) are aware but find it expensive to use, indicating cost as a major barrier. 80(17.39%) are aware but do not wish to use it. Only 10(2.17%) are unaware of SCC Online. AIR Online (All India Reporter) 290(63.04%) actively use it the highest

usage rate among the databases. Only 60(13.04%) find it expensive, while 108(23.48%) are aware but uninterested. 2(0.43%) are unaware. CDJ Law Journal 220(47.83%) use it, while 163(35.43%) find it expensive. 70(15.22%) do not want to use it. 7(1.52%) are unaware. HeinOnline 125(27.17%) use it, while a high 207(44.57%) find it expensive. 70(15.22%) are aware but not interested, and 60(13.04%) are unaware. Manupatra 225(48.91%) use it, 166(36.09%) find it costly, 60(13.04%) uninterested, and 9(1.96%) unaware. N-List (INFLIBNET) Only 48(10.43%) use it, while 140(30.43%) find it expensive. Over half 247(53.70%) are aware but do not use it, and 25(5.43%) are unaware. Indian Kanoon 329(71.52%) use it the second most used resource. Only 41(8.91%) find it costly, and 82(17.83%) are uninterested. 8(1.74%) are unaware. eSCR (Electronic Supreme Court Reports) 355(77.17%) use it the most used database overall. 28(6.09%) find it costly, 73(15.87%) uninterested, and 4(0.87%) unaware. Advocate Khoj 264(57.39%) use it, 117(25.43%) find it expensive, 59(12.83%) are uninterested, and 20(4.35%) unaware. Vakeel Khoj 270(58.70%) use it, 97(21.09%) find it costly, 73(15.87%) uninterested, and 20(4.35%) unaware.

Most used resources: eSCR 355(77.17%), Indian Kanoon 329(71.52%), and AIR Online 290(63.04%). Least used resource: N-List 48(10.43%). Main barrier: High subscription cost (especially for SCC Online, HeinOnline, and Manupatra). Free and open-access databases (Indian Kanoon, eSCR) show highest awareness and use.

Table 5 Preference to use of Electronic Information resources in addition to printed documents

Sl. No	Preference to use	Students	Percentage
1	Electronic Resources	310	67%
2	Printed Resources	150	33%
Total		460	100

The table no.5 shows that preference to use e-resources in addition to printed documents in that 310 (67%) the students of law colleges in Bangalore. prefer to use electronic information and 150(33%) of students preferred to printed documents.

Table 6 Purpose of Accessing Electronic Information Resources

Sl. No	Purpose	Students	Percentage
1	For completion of the assignment	70	13%
2	To keep ourselves up to date on the subject	60	13%
3	To find out relevant information in the area of your specialization	150	32.6%
4	For Career Development	180	39.1%
Total		460	100

The table no.6 shows that the Purpose of accessing electronic information resources for that 180 (39.1%) of Law college students are access electronic information for their career development purposes, 150 (32.6%) of students are access to find relevant information in the area of their specialization, 70(13%) students access it for completing

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their assignments and only and only 60 (13%) of students are access for keep our self-up to date on the subject purpose.

Table 7 Access Points of Electronic Information Resources

Sl. No	Access points	Students	Percentage
1	Computer Lab	110	23.9%
2	Mobile	150	32.6%
3	Library and Information Centre	180	39.2%
4	At Hostel	0	0%
5	At Home	20	4.3%
Total		460	100

The table no.7 shows that access points of electronic information resources in that 180(39.2%) of Law college students are access electronic information resources in the Library and Information Centre, 150(32.6%) students are access e-resources through their mobile, 110(23.9%) of students are access the e-resources in computer lab only 20(4.3%) of students are accessing the e-resources at their home.

Table 8 Types of Electronic Information resources most frequently used

Sl. No	Types of Electronic Information Resources	Students	Percentage
1	E-Journals	40	9%
2	E-Books	220	47%
3	E- Magazines	0	0
4	E- Newspapers	150	33%
5	Online lecturer/Class	50	11%
6	E- Thesis	0	0
Total		460	100

The table no.8 shows the types of electronic information resources most frequently used in that 220(47%) of Law college students use e-books are frequently, 150(33%) of students are used newspapers, 50(11%) of students are used Online lecture/classes and only 40(9%) of students are used e-journals frequently.

Table 9 Awareness of usage of Electronic Information resources portals

Sl. No	Awareness of E-portals	Students	Percentage
1	SCC Online (Supreme Court Cases)	160	34.78%
2	AIR Online (All India Reporter)	290	63.04%
3	CDJ Law Journal	220	47.82%
4	HienOnline	125	27.15%
5	Manupatra	225	48.91%
6	N-List	48	10.43%
7	Indian Kanoon	229	49.78%

8	eSCR	355	77.17%
9	Advocate Khoj	264	57.39%
10	Vakeel Khoj	270	58.70%

Note: Table no. 9 multiple responses are allowed

The table no.9 represented the data reveals varying degrees of awareness among law students regarding different Electronic Information Resource (EIR) portals multiple responses are received in that the highest awareness is seen for eSCR (77.17%), indicating that a large majority of students are familiar with the Electronic Supreme Court Reports platform, likely due to its official and free accessibility. AIR Online (63.04%), Vakeel Khoj (58.70%), and Advocate Khoj (57.39%) also show considerable levels of awareness among students, reflecting their importance in legal research and case referencing. Indian Kanoon (49.78%), Manupatra (48.91%), and CDJ Law Journal (47.83%) show moderate awareness, which suggests that while these platforms are valuable, some students may face access or subscription-related barriers. HeinOnline (27.17%) and N-List (10.43%) show relatively low awareness. This could be due to their limited accessibility, specialized nature, or less emphasis on them in the curriculum. SCC Online (34.78%) has moderate awareness, possibly due to subscription limitations in some institutions.

Table 10 Factors influence the usage of Electronic Information resources for study

Sl. No	Factors influence	Students	Percentage
1	Easy to access the information	150	32.6%
2	To improve professional competence	140	30.4%
3	Access to a wider range of information	80	17.4%
4	Provides instant access to current updated information	90	19.6%
Total		460	100

The table no.10 it is clearly shows that factors influence the usage of electronic information resources for their study in that 150(32.6%) of Law college students, 140(30.4%) of students are influenced by the usage of electronic information resources is easy to access the information, 140(30.4%) of students are influenced with to improve professional competence, 80(17.4%) of students are influenced with access to a wider range of information and lastly, 90(19.6%) of students influenced with provides instant access to current updated information.

Table 11 Frequency of use to Electronic Information resources

Sl. No	Frequency	Law Students	Percentage
1	Daily	170	37%
2	Weekly once	130	28.3%
3	Monthly once	30	6.5%
4	On required basis	120	26.1%
5	Occasionally	10	2.2%
Total		460	100

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The table no.11 shows the frequency of use of electronic information resources in that 170 (37%) of Law college students, use electronic information resources daily, 130 (28.3%) of students use weekly once, 120 (26.1%) of students are using on required basis, 30 (6.5%) of students are using monthly once only 10 (2.2%) of students are using occasionally.

Table 12 Most Preferred Format for reading

Sl. No	Format for reading	Law Students	Percentage
1	PDF	410	89.1%
2	HTML	30	6.5%
3	Hard Copy	20	4.4%
Total		460	100

The table no.12 represents the most preferred format for reading electronic information resources in that 410(89.1%) of Law college students, Students access through the PDF format, 30(6.5%) of students are preferred to access HTML and lastly, 20(4.4%) of students are preferred hard.

Table 13 Problem Faced while accessing Electronic Information resources

Sl. No	Problem	Law Students	Percentage
1	Lack of knowledge about information technology	140	30.4%
2	Limited Access to Computer	60	13%
3	Inadequate infrastructure facilities of e-resources	40	8.8%
4	Poor network connection for e-resources	100	21.7%
5	Limited computer terminals in the library	40	8.7%
6	Access to e-resources is time consuming	10	2.2%
7	Lack of publicity on the contents of the available e-resources by the University	30	6.5%
8	Lack of trainings for e-resources	30	6.5%
9	Information Overload	10	2.2%
Total		460	100%

The table no.13 shows that problems faced while accessing Electronic Information resources in 140(30.4%) of Law college students, students are facing the problem of Lack of knowledge about information technology, 100(21.7%) students are facing poor network connection for e-resources, 60(13%) of students are facing limited access to the computer, 40(8.8%) of students are facing the Inadequate infrastructure facilities of e-resources as followed by limited computer terminals in the library, 30(6.5%) of students lack of publicity and lack of training and lastly 10(2.2%) of students are facing time-consuming and information overload is the problem to access the electronic information resources.

FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS OF THE STUDY

- SCC Online: Moderate usage (160 users); suggest strengthening training and subscription support to increase access.
- AIR Online: Highest usage (290 users); continue subscription and provide advanced search workshops.
- CDJ Law Journal: Fairly used (220 users); improve awareness through orientation programs.
- HeinOnline: Low usage (125 users); conduct demonstrations to highlight its international legal resources.
- Manupatra: Good usage (225 users); maintain access and provide refresher sessions for effective utilization.
- N-List: Very low usage (48 users); promote awareness among students about available e-resources.
- Indian Kanoon: High usage (229 users); encourage its continued use as a free and accessible legal database.
- eSCR: Very high usage (355 users); ensure uninterrupted access and integrate into legal research training.
- Advocate Khoj: High usage (264 users); motivate students to explore its professional networking potential.
- Vakeel Khoj: High usage (270 users); enhance awareness of its features for career and case reference purposes.

CONCLUSION

The study reveals that law students in South Karnataka are generally aware of and actively use various Electronic Information Resources (EIRs). Among them, eSCR, Vakeel Khoj, Advocate Khoj, and Indian Kanoon show the highest levels of usage, indicating students' preference for freely accessible and user-friendly platforms. Resources like N-List and HeinOnline are less used, possibly due to limited access or awareness. Overall, the findings highlight a growing reliance on EIRs for academic and legal research among law students.

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