

Use of E-ShodhSindhu in PG Colleges of Amritsar District: An Analytical Study

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Abstract: Libraries all across the world are promoting faster, more affordable and better ways to make electronic information resources available to all types of information searchers through their current global network. The creation of the proper infrastructure for libraries that are a part of the network environment, especially academic libraries, has undergone a revolution thanks to INFLIBNET. The creation of the N-LIST program for colleges is crucial to advancing higher education. The member colleges have access to a wealth of information for a little monthly fee that may be accessed with just one click. The study looked at how the faculty of three famous colleges of Amritsar uses the E-Shodh Sindhu College Component (N-LIST) resources and made some important suggestions.

Keywords: Databases, E-ShodhSindhu, e-Books, e-Journals, e-Resources, N-LIST.

I. INTRODUCTION

The role of libraries in the system of higher education is important. No education system can sustain itself and accomplish its set goals and objectives without a proper infrastructure for information and knowledge. Libraries balance the needs of both the person and the institution while making low-cost, wise purchases. The information landscape is evolving more quickly. There are numerous causes for this transformation. Due to the accompanying benefits, library patrons are beginning to demand more resources in electronic

format [1]. The way that consumers now retrieve information has moved from traditional to electronic resources as a result of the enormous advancements in information communication technology (ICT). E-resources are one of the most important information sources for academics, teachers, scientists and other professionals. E-resources are becoming more and more important in academic libraries every day. E-resources have a significant impact on students' academic and research work since academic libraries are primarily used by professors, researchers, and students. By adapting to evolving demands and developments, one could increase the applicability and relevance of materials to the diverse needs of library patrons [2]. Remote locations have easy access to electronic resources. Electronic resources reduce information overload and address storage issues. Sources from print are being digitalized. For the academic community, electronic information sources are becoming more and more crucial. The development of technology has prompted libraries to expand their holdings. The e-resources are the most well-known of all [3]. In 1988, the University Grants Commission established INFLIBNET. For libraries, especially those in colleges and universities to be a part of the networked environment INFLIBNET has taken the initiative to make a significant transformation. A consortium would need to be established to fully utilize this infrastructure and provide speedy access to information. More services are now available, including the ability to borrow from others, access to full-text publications from worldwide vendors, building digital libraries,

organizing and gaining access to Internet resources, etc [4]. The biggest evolutionary initiatives in India for university and college library users to access e-resources for students, researchers, and professors from colleges include INFLIBNET and INDEST-AICTE Consortium's N-LIST program. These ground-breaking actions include making scholarly resources available, such as e-books, databases, abstracts of sessions, and other virtual resources available to users, assisting colleges with their research and development [5].

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

- Jadhar and Bansode [6] in their study explored the role of librarians in accessing N-LIST e-resources. The study was carried out on colleges that were affiliated with Savitribai Phule Pune University and have N-LIST membership. A total of 80 questionnaires were distributed and 60 received back 96.7% of respondents consider that they have adequate infrastructure needed for N-LIST. The study found that the majority (71.6%) of respondents consider N-LIST e-resources to be easy to search and 65%t consider them as economical resources, so they acquire them for their users. 90% of respondents consider that they use orientation methods to promote the use of N-LIST e-resources followed by notice boards (65%), e-mails (55%), library websites (48.3%) and library user guides (36.6%). As N-LIST is considered to be an economical and cost-effective resource for the library, so 63.3% of respondents marked that its subscription has no effect library's annual budget. The study put forward a few suggestions more publicity, regular orientation/training programs, and skilled staff will help enhance the use of N-LIST e-resources.
- Kaur and Kathuria [7] Libraries must give their patrons unrestricted access to services and a supportive environment to assist their academic success. To find out how satisfied customers were with the library website, resources, infrastructure, and services, 202 patrons of the Punjab Agricultural University Library participated in a survey. The research found that

among students, graduates, research scholars and faculty users, there were differences in the degree of satisfaction and awareness of library services and facilities. Only postgraduate students have access to a required credit-based course; thus, the other users are unaware of the services and amenities the library provides. The survey findings revealed a substantial relationship between user awareness of the library website, user education programs, ICT infrastructure, library resources and services, efficiency, and staff attitude. Student and teacher happiness is directly impacted by changes to the library's resources and services, ICT infrastructure and staff productivity and attitude. The study also revealed that UG students were less aware of the library web page than PG students, research scholars, and faculty members. The study concluded with various suggestions for the enhancement of library use and user satisfaction.

- Dhuri and Lobo [8] conducted a study on N-LIST e-resources use during the pandemic. The data was collected with the help of Google form which was distributed among library users of academic colleges in Goa. A total of 100 forms were sent and 82 out of which responded. The study found that 91% of respondents were aware of N-LIST e-resources while 8.5% were not aware. 61% of respondents got awareness about e-resources from librarians. 82.9% of respondents considered that N-LIST e-resources were the best substitutes for conventional resources. The major purpose for accessing N-LIST e-resources was for assignments/projects (81.7%) followed by rearing study notes (42.7%), general reading (36.6%), and teaching (32.9%). Current information (76.8%) and easy-to-locate information (65.9%) were the most liked features of accessing N-LIST resources. E-journals (64.6%) were more preferred in comparison to e-books (35.4%). The study highlighted the major problems faced while accessing N-LIST resources were poor internet (34.1%), system problems (29.3%), lack of guidance (19.5%), and varied search patterns (17.1%). They also listed various benefits for accessing N-LIST resources which

were 24X7 availability (84.1%), a wide variety of resources (72%), reliable information (68.1%), and time-saving (30.5%). 79.26% of respondents consider that N-LIST e-resources were the most reliable, authentic sources of information during the pandemic.

- Rani and Kaur [9] in their study revealed that 100% of the respondents were aware of e-resources. 60.30% of respondents always prefer to use 'author name' for searching e-resources followed by often using the author's name (21.90%) for the same. 70.30% of respondents search through title followed by often use title (22.40%). 58.90% of respondents used 'keywords' always followed by often use (24.20%). 41.60% of respondents used always Year of publication followed by some time (26%) and often (22.80%). 53.40% of respondents used journal names always followed by often (26%). 62.10% of respondents used the subject always followed by often (26.90%).
- Mondal and Bhatt [10] carried online survey to examine the use of e-resources by the research scholar and PG students of the University of Dhaka. The study investigated awareness, methods and obstacles to reading and accessing e-resources. The study explored that both research scholars (70%) and PG students (8%) were aware of e-resources and accessed them regularly. The majority of respondents i.e., research scholars (92%) and PG students (87.10%) accessed electronic resources for their research work. The study found that PG students (74.19%) and research scholars (60%) faced an insufficiency of computers in the library for accessing electronic resources to fulfil their information needs. The study found that the most suitable electronic resources for both PG students and research scholars were e-books and e-journals. On the other hand, the most suitable format was PDF. The respondents considered the non-availability of full-text documents (41.94%) and the slow speed of the Internet network (45.16%), restriction (36%), and non-cooperation of library staff (24%).

and traditional resources fulfilling their needs (4%) were the major reasons for not accessing electronic resources.

- Sharma and Khara [11] The purpose of their study was to investigate how undergraduate (MBBS) and graduate (MD/MS) students at Maharaja Agrasen Medical College Agroha, Hisar, used and were aware of online resources. Out of the 100 questionnaires issued, 88 were returned with the responses were completed. The survey indicated that 95.4% of respondents across all categories were familiar with and frequently used electronic resources. The majority of respondents (81.82%) indicated that their primary motivation for using electronic resources was to "upgrade their medical knowledge," followed by patient care (48.86%) and accessing medical databases (34.09%). Only 21.59% of respondents said they preferred to access PubMed. Examining the consumption trends and availability of e-resources among users was the primary goal of this study.
- Sushma and Ramesha [12] The purpose of this study was to determine how well-versed and frequently used web-based library and information services were among the faculty members and research scholars of Bangalore University. A well-designed structured questionnaire was used to collect data. A total of 100 questionnaires were distributed and 91 filled were received back. The study found that the majority of respondents were aware (92.3%) of web-based e-resources while 7.7% were not aware. The study shows that the majority (70.32%) of respondents used both print and electronic resources, while 28.58% of respondents used only electronic or online resources and only 1% of respondents preferred the print version of library resources. Maximum (58.24%) respondents daily accessed e-resources followed by 2-4 times a week (27.47%), once a week (10.99%), and only 3.3% occasionally. 92.4% of respondents considered that e-resources improve the ability to do research and 61.54% considered that it saves time.

III. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objectives of the study are as under:

- To know the use of the library and e-resources available through the N-LIST program.
- To discover the preferred mode of awareness of N-LIST e-resources.
- To find out the faculty members preferred e-resources from N-LIST e-resources.
- To know the satisfaction level and necessity of e-resources for the library.

IV. METHODOLOGY

The present study intends to describe the use of e-ShodhSindhu resources by faculty of three very famous and old colleges having glorious history of Amritsar (Punjab). Therefore, the investigator has adopted a survey method for data collection through a well-structured questionnaire.

Scope of Study: The scope of study for the current paper is limited to three colleges of Amritsar district from Punjab. These colleges have had N-LIST membership from the period of 2010 i.e., when this program started.

- BBK DAV College, Amritsar
- Khalsa College Amritsar
- Hindu College, Amritsar

V. BRIEF INTRODUCTION OF THE SAMPLE UNDER STUDY

- *BBK DAV College, Amritsar:* BBK DAV College for Women, which is 56 years old, is a leader in the nation's higher education landscape. It was established in 1967 under the auspices of the DAV College Managing Committee, New Delhi, with the stated intention of bringing education benefits to women while balancing tradition and modernity. This multi-faculty school, which aspires to combine traditional courses with professional and vocational education, is a great example of what a women's college can accomplish for the advancement of women.

The focus of the college is on the extremely creative and effective management of all of its resources, including both human and physical ones.

The library at the college is well-stocked, multi-story, cutting-edge, computerized, and air-conditioned. It is the centre of action all year long and is housed in an impressive, well-lit, and ventilated edifice. The completely computerized library, which has more than 66,000 books, 153 national and international periodicals, 132 popular magazines, and 20 newspapers, operates on an open-access basis and is supplemented by a reprographics department. It contains spacious reading rooms [13].

SUBJECT-WISE DETAIL OF THE SAMPLE UNDER STUDY

Subject	No. of Respondents
Computer Science	15
Philosophy & Psychology	11
Languages	6
Social Sciences	3
Sciences	6
Arts & Recreation	3
History & Geography	7
Total	51

- *Khalsa College, Amritsar:* The founders of the Singh Sabha Movement founded Khalsa College, the top-most institution of higher study, in 1892. The high ideals of the great Gurus served as an inspiration to them. They envisioned it as a developing institution that would work tirelessly to maintain a high standard of mental and physical excellence for the benefit of the next generation. The campus's design and the architectural splendor of its buildings amply show the creators' intentions. The students have access to great facilities due to a completely computerized library with a barcode system. Over 2,03,301 books are available in the library as a whole. One of the best book collections is housed there, which gives it distinction. Due to the College Library's associate membership in "INFLIBNET," employees and students can now access periodicals and books online [14].

SUBJECT-WISE DETAIL OF THE SAMPLE UNDER STUDY

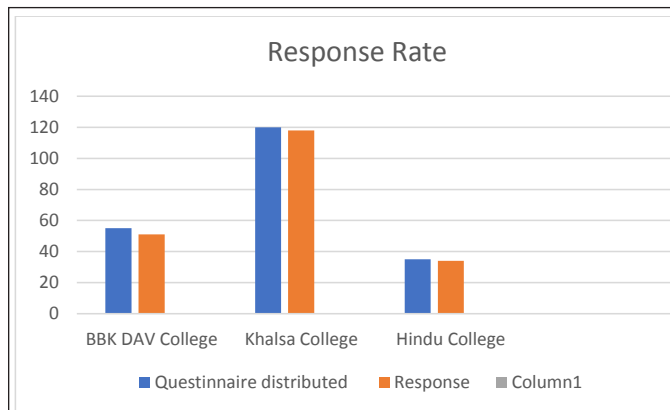
Subject	No. of Respondents
Computer Science	21
Philosophy & Psychology	17
Languages	26
Social Sciences	18
Sciences	24
Arts & Recreation	3
History & Geography	9
Total	118

- Hindu College, Amritsar:* Eminent figures like the late Shri Gopal Dass Bhandari and other distinguished philanthropists created the Hindu College in Amritsar in 1924. The institution has been providing commendable services in the areas of education and culture for the past 95 years. One of the top colleges in Amritsar is Hindu College, which stands out on the national horizon as a source of high-quality higher education. A multi-faculty school that seeks to combine conventional courses with professional and vocational education. Additionally, we place a strong emphasis on each student’s personality’s healthy, balanced development. The NAAC has given the college an “A” grade in accreditation. The college provides the perfect fusion of science and social issues, tradition and modernity, moral principles, and business savvy. More than 25000 print volumes are freely available in the library. The bookshelves’ contents are organized and thoroughly classified by the internationally recognized DDC (Dewey Decimal Classification) classification system. The library has print subscriptions to over 100 national and international periodicals, magazines, and newspapers [15].

SUBJECT-WISE DETAIL OF THE SAMPLE UNDER STUDY

Subject	No. of Respondents
Computer Science	5
Philosophy & Psychology	4
Languages	8

Subject	No. of Respondents
Social Sciences	6
Sciences	7
Arts & Recreation	1
History & Geography	3
Total	34



A total of 210 questionnaires were distributed personally to the faculty members of the colleges under study. Out of these, 203 (96.66%) filled-up questionnaires were received back.

VI. DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

TABLE I: VISIT TO COLLEGE LIBRARY AND USE OF E-RESOURCES

Name of College (No. of Respondents)	Visit to College Library (N/%)	Use of E-Resources (N/%)
BBK DAV College, Asr (51)	51 (100.0)	51 (100.0)
Khalsa College, Asr (118)	118 (100)	118 (100)
Hindu College, Asr (34)	34 (100)	34 (100)
Total (203)	203 (100)	203 (100)

Table I shows that all the respondents (i.e., 100%) visit to their college library and use e-resources to fulfill their information needs.

TABLE II: FREQUENCY OF LIBRARY VISIT AND USE OF E-RESOURCES

Name of College (No. of Respondents)	Frequency							
	Library Visit (N / %)				E-Resources Usage (N / %)			
	Daily	Weekly	Fortnightly	Occasionally	Daily	Weekly	Fortnightly	Occasionally
BBK DAV College, Asr (51)	2 (3.92)	47 (92.16)	2 (3.92)	-	-	45 (88.24)	1 (1.96)	5 (9.80)
Khalsa College, Asr (118)	20 (16.95)	70 (59.33)	25 (21.19)	3 (2.55)	10 (8.48)	35 (29.67)	65 (55.09)	8 (6.78)
Hindu College, Asr (34)	1 (2.94)	28 (82.35)	5 (14.70)	-	-	33 (97.05)	-	-
Total (203)	23 (11.33)	145 (71.42)	32 (15.76)	3 (1.47)	10 (4.92)	113 (44.66)	66 (32.51)	13 (6.40)

Table II reveals that 71.42% of respondents visit the library weekly followed by fortnightly (15.76%). On the other hand, only 11.33% of respondents are regular visitors to the library. The percentage of passive users who visit the library rarely is comparatively very low i.e., 1.47%. The study finds that the maximum respondents of BBK DAV college (92.16%) weekly visit the library followed by Hindu college (82.35%).

In the case of frequency of use of e-resources the collected data shows that 44.66% of respondents access e-resources weekly followed by 32.51% fortnightly and a very less numbers of respondents use daily (4.92%) and occasionally (6.40%). The study finds that maximum respondents of BBK DAV college (88.24%) weekly access e-resources followed by Hindu college (97.05%) and respondents from Khalsa college prefer to access fortnightly (55.09%).

TABLE III: AWARENESS OF E-SHODHSINDHU (N-LIST) PROGRAMME

Name of College (No. of Respondents)	Fully Aware (N / %)	Partially Aware (N / %)	Not Aware (N / %)
BBK DAV College, Amritsar (51)	44 (86.27)	7 (13.73)	-
Khalsa college, Asr (118)	53 (44.92)	60 (50.85)	5 (4.24)
Hindu College, Asr (34)	33 (97.05)	1 (2.94)	-
Total (203)	130 (64.40)	68 (33.49)	5 (2.46)

Table III shows that 64.40% of respondents are fully aware of the e-ShodhSindhu (N-LIST) e-resources whereas 33.49% of respondents are partially aware of it. Surprisingly, 2.46% of respondents are not aware

of it. The study finds that the maximum number of respondents of BBK DAV (86.27%) and Hindu College (97.05%) are fully aware.

TABLE IV: MODE OF AWARENESS ABOUT E-SHODHSINDHU (N-LIST) E-RESOURCES

Name of the College (No. of Respondents)	Mode of Awareness About E-Resources (N / %)				
	College Website	Orientation Prog.	Library Staff	Teachers	Colleagues
BBK DAV College, Asr (51)	8 (15.69)	7 (13.73)	36 (70.59)	-	
Khalsa College, Asr (118)	3 (2.55)	8 (6.78)	25 (21.19)	37 (31.36)	45 (38.14)
Hindu College, Asr (34)	-	-	22 (64.70)	1 (29.4)	10 (29.41)
Total (203)	11 (5.41)	15 (7.38)	83 (40.88)	38 (18.71)	55 (27.09)

Table IV reveals that 40.88% respondents are getting awareness about e-ShodhSindhu (N-LIST) e-resources through library staff followed by 27.09% from colleagues and only 7.38% through their library orientation program and college website

(5.41%). The study finds that the maximum number of respondents of BBK DAV (70.59%) and Hindu college (64.70%) got awareness from library staff while in Khalsa college from teachers (31.36%).

TABLE V: AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON ACCESSING E-RESOURCES PER WEEK

Name of the College (No. of Respondents)	Average Time Spent on Accessing E-Resources Per Week (N / %)			
	Less than 1 hr.	1-5 hrs.	6-10 hrs.	More than 10 hrs.
BBK DAV College, Amritsar (51)	51 (100)	-	-	-
Khalsa College, Asr (118)	118 (100)	-	-	-
Hindu College, Asr (34)	33 (97.06)	1 (2.94)	-	-
Total	202 (99.50)	1 (0.50)	-	-

Data collected in Table V revealed that 99.50% of respondents use e-resources for less than 1 hour and only 0.5% for one hour.

Table VI reveals that e-journals are more preferred resources in E-ShodhSindhu (N-LIST) e-resources,

as 43.84% always and 37.43% most of the time use e-journals in E-ShodhSindhu (N-LIST) e-resources. In the case of e-books 27.09% of respondents use most of the time and 10.34% always. On the other hand, 33.49% of respondents most of the time use online databases and only 22.16% use always.

TABLE VI: PREFERENCE SOURCES WHILE SEARCHING E-SHODHSINDHU (N-LIST) E-RESOURCE

Name of College	E-Journals					E-Books					Databases				
	Always	Most of the Time	Sometime	Rarely	Never	Always	Most of the Time	Sometime	Rarely	Never	Always	Most of the Time	Sometime	Rarely	Never
BBK DAV College, Asr (51)	3 5.88	37 72.55	11 21.57	-	-	5 9.80	19 37.25	17 33.33	8 15.69	-	19 37.25	30 58.82	2 3.92	-	-
Khalsa College, Asr (118)	85 72.04	10 8.48	-	-	-	15 12.72	35 29.67	-	-	-	2 1.70	31 26.28	5 4.24	-	-
Hindu College, Asr (34)	1 2.95	29 85.29	4 11.77	-	-	1 2.95	1 2.95	31 91.18	1 2.95	-	24 70.59	7 20.59	3 8.83	-	-
Total (203)	89 43.84	76 37.43	15 7.39	-	-	21 10.34	55 27.09	48 23.64	9 13.33	-	45 22.16	68 33.49	8 3.94	-	-

TABLE VII: PLACE OF ACCESSING E-SHODHSINDHU (N-LIST) E-RESOURCE

Name of College	Place of Accessing E-Resources														
	Library (N / %)					Home (N / %)					Campus (N / %)				
	Always	Most of the Time	Some time	Rarely	Never	Always	Most of the Time	Some time	Rarely	Never	Always	Most of the Time	Some time	Rarely	Never
BBK DAV College, Asr (51)	3 5.88	35 68.63	8 15.69	5 9.80	-	-	7 13.73	37 72.55	7 13.73	-	25 49.0	17 33.3	-	8 15.69	-
Khalsa College, Asr (118)	23 44.92	10 8.48	20 16.95	12 10.17	-	75 63.56	25 21.19	15 12.72	2 1.70	-	23 19.5	17 14.4	11 9.33	4 3.39	-
Hindu College, Asr (34)	1 2.94	7 20.58	26 76.47	-	-	-	2 5.88	21 61.76	11 32.35	-	3 8.82	29 85.2	2 5.88	-	-
Total (203)	27 13.30	52 25.61	54 26.66	17 8.37	-	75 36.94	34 16.74	73 35.96	20 9.85	-	51 25.1	63 31.0	13 6.40	12 5.911	-

Table VII shows that the majority of respondents from Khalsa College (63.56%) always followed by 72.55% of BBK DAV sometimes and 61.76% of Hindu college search e-resources from home. On the

other hand, 36.94% of respondents always access from home followed by the Library (13.30%) and Campus (25.12%).

TABLE VIII: SATISFACTION LEVEL WITH E-RESOURCES

Name of the College (No. of Respondent)	Satisfaction Level with E-Resources (N/%)														
	E-Journals					E-Books					Databases				
	FS	S	MS	DS	FDs	FS	S	MS	DS	FDs	FS	S	MS	DS	FDs
BBK DAV College, Asr (51)	1 1.96	43 84.31	6 11.76	-	-	5 9.80	39 76.47	7 13.73	-	-	3 5.88	43 84.31	5 9.80	-	-
Khalsa College, Asr (118)	72 61.02	36 30.51	12 10.17	-	-	14 11.87	42 35.60%	36 30.51	-	-	46 38.99	36 30.51	17 14.41	-	-
Hindu College, Asr (34)	1 2.94	26 74.47	7 20.58	-	-	-	27 79.41	7 20.58	-	-	30 88.23	4 11.76	-	-	-
Total (180)	74 36.45	105 51.72	25 12.31-	-	-	19 9.35	108 53.20	50 24.63	-	-	79 38.91	83 40.8	22 10.83	-	--

The collected data in Table VIII reveals that the majority of respondents are satisfied with e-journals (51.72%) followed by e-books (53.20%) and databases (40.8%). While 36.45% of respondents are fully satisfied with e-journals of N-LIST e-resources,

38.91% are fully satisfied with databases and only 9.35% are fully satisfied with e-books. On the other hand, 12.31% are moderately satisfied with e-journals, 24.63% with e-books, and 10.83% with online databases.

TABLE IX: THE N-LIST PROGRAM IS BENEFICIAL FOR ACADEMICS

Name of College	N-LIST Program is Beneficial for Academics (N/%)				
	Fully Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Fully Disagree
BBK DAV College, Asr (51)	11 (21.57)	40 (78.43)	-	-	-
Khalsa Collage, Asr (118)	76 (64.41)	42 (35.60)	-	-	-
Hindu College, Asr (34)	17 (50%)	17 (50%)	-	-	-
Total (180)	104 (51.23%)	99 (48.76%)	-	-	-

The data collected in the Table shows that 51.23% of respondents fully agree and 48.76% agreed with the statement that resources available through the N-LIST program are beneficial for their academics.

VII. FINDINGS

- All the respondents (i.e., 100%) visit their college library and use e-resources to fulfill their information needs.
- 71.42% of respondents visit the library weekly followed by fortnightly (15.76%). On the other

hand, only 11.33% of respondents are regular visitors to the library.

- 44.66% of respondents access e-resources weekly followed by 32.51% fortnightly and a very less numbers of respondents use daily (4.92%) and occasionally (6.40%).
- 64.40% of respondents are fully aware whereas 33.49% of respondents are partially aware of it. Surprisingly, 2.46% of respondents are not aware of it.
- 40.88% of respondents are getting awareness about e-ShodhSindhu (N-LIST) e-resources

through library staff followed by 27.09 from colleagues and only 7.38% through their library orientation program and college website (5.41%).

- 99.50% of respondents use e-resources for less than 1 hour and only 0.5% for one hour.
- 43.84% always and 37.43% most of the time use e-journals in E-ShodhSindhu (N-LIST) e-resources. In the case of e-books, 27.09% of respondents use them most of the time and 10.34% always. On the other hand, 33.49% of respondents most of the time use online databases and only 22.16% use them always.
- 36.94% of respondents always access from home followed by Library (13.30%) and Campus (25.12%).
- Majority of respondents are satisfied with e-journals (51.72%) followed by e-books (53.20%) and databases (40.8%).
- 51.23% of respondents fully agree and 48.76% agreed with the statement that resources available through the N-LIST program are beneficial for their academics.

VIII. CONCLUSION

Libraries all across the world are promoting faster, more affordable and better ways to make electronic information resources available to all types of information searchers through their current global network. The creation of the proper infrastructure for libraries that are a part of the network environment, especially academic libraries, has undergone a revolution thanks to INFLIBNET. Since 2010, the college libraries under study have made the N-LIST e-resources available to its users. The study concludes that a significant accomplishment of the college library is the awareness of NLIST resources among faculty members by library professionals. Additionally commendable are efforts made at the librarian level to increase awareness. To manage resources and give patrons better service, the library uses innovative technology. Since they know the password, the majority of them use it from their residences. College faculty members use NLIST

e-books, e-journals, and online databases frequently are satisfied with the NLIST e-resources overall and use them.

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