

Awareness and Use of N-List by the Faculty Members of Jagadguru Tontadarya College, Gadag: A Pilot Study

Jagadeesha Naik Y D[1]* B S Biradar[2]
1. Research Scholar Dept. of P.G. Studies and Research in LIS, Kuvempu University, JnanaSahyadri, Shankaraghatta – 577451, Karnataka, India.
2. Vice Chancellor of Bidar University, Bidar and Former, Professor and Chairman Dept. of P.G. Studies and Research in LIS, Kuvempu University, JnanaSahyadri, Shankaraghatta – 577451, Karnataka, India.
*E-mail: jnaikmlsc@gmail.com

Abstract
Purpose – The purpose of this paper is to identify the awareness and use of N-List among the faculty members of KLE Society's Jagadguru Tontadarya Degree College, Gadag. The N-LIST programme provides access to a wide range of e-books and e-journals; however, its effectiveness depends on users' awareness, accessibility, and utilization. This study examined the awareness, usage patterns, satisfaction levels, and challenges associated with the use of N-LIST e-resources among Arts, Science and Commerce faculty members.
Methodology/approach - A survey method was conducted to examine the faculty members' awareness and utilization of N-LIST e-resources. Data were collected through a structured questionnaire used as a data collection tool and total 60 Questionnaires were distributed among the faculties out of which 52 were received and our sample consisted of 52 faculty members representing the Arts, Science, and Commerce disciplines. The collected data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and ANOVA to identify usage patterns and discipline-wise differences.
Findings - Key findings include a very high level of awareness and use of N-LIST e-resources among faculty members. E-journals were preferred over e-books, with JSTOR and Indian Journals emerging as the most frequently used resources. Respondents primarily used N-LIST for teaching, research, writing articles, and keeping up with developments in their disciplines. Although overall satisfaction with the quality and relevance of resources was moderate to high, challenges such as limited technical knowledge, language barriers, and difficulties in retrieving relevant information affected effective utilization.
Practical Implications - The significance of this study lies in providing insights into faculty members' use of N-LIST resources and identifying areas for improvement. The findings suggest that regular user orientation, technical training, and enhanced library support can increase the effective utilization of electronic resources, thereby strengthening teaching, research, and academic productivity in higher education institutions.
Keywords: Jagadguru Tontadarya College, Gadag, N-List, Electronic Resources

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1. Introduction

Library is a learning center for learning minds, which contains books, periodicals, e-Resources and so on. The main purpose of any library is to satisfy the user needs. The main purpose of any library is to satisfy the user needs. Library is a part of any academic center to serve information and support their educational activities. Its main tasks are to acquire, organize, preserve, retrieve and disseminate the information and knowledge to the users. Right from birth of library to the present digital era, the main objectives of library is achieving its goals. Today we are living in the digital world, and electronic resources are the most important element of academic library. Publishers and users prefer e-resources rather than printed materials due to easy portable, easy access, time saving, more economical, 24x7 availability. Libraries are spending huge amount for the purchase of e-journals, e-books, databases etc; but due to financial constraint a large number of libraries unable to subscribe all types of electronic resources. Therefore the concept of consortia comes up to solve these type problems In India, N-LIST Program is running to provide 31,64,309 e-books and 6150 e-journals for the college libraries which is fully funded by the MHRD, Govt. of India.

A. About N-LIST (National Library and Information Services Infrastructure for Scholarly Content)

The Project entitled "National Library and Information Services Infrastructure for Scholarly Content (N-LIST)" is being jointly executed by the UGC-INFONET Digital Library Consortium, INFLIBNET Centre and the INDEST-AICTE Consortium, IIT Delhi. The consortium provide cross-subscription to e-resources subscribed by

the two Consortia, i.e. subscription to INDEST-AICTE resources for universities and UGCINFONET resources for technical institutions, it also provide access to selected e-resources to colleges. The N-LIST project provide access to e-resources to students, research scholars and faculty members from colleges and other beneficiary institutions through server(s) installed at the INFLIBNET Centre. The authorized users from colleges can access e-resources and download articles required by them directly from the publisher's website once they are duly authenticated as authorized users through servers deployed at the INFLIBNET Centre. As per recommendation of an Expert Committee, the MHRD has formed e-ShodhSindhu with merging three consortia, namely UGC-INFONET Digital Library Consortium, NLIST and INDEST-AICTE Consortium. The e-ShodhSindhu will keep on current as well as archival access to more than 15,000 core and peer-reviewed journals, bibliographic, citation and factual databases in various disciplines from a big number of publishers and aggregators. The consortium will include centrally-funded technical institutions, universities and colleges that are covered under 12(B) and 2(f) Sections of the UGC Act.

B. Current Status of N-LIST (National Library and Information Services Infrastructure for Scholarly Content)

As on 1st April 2020 a total number of **3,295** colleges have registered themselves with the N-LIST including Govt.-aided colleges covered under Sections 12(B) and 2(f) of UGC Act as well as non-aided colleges (except for colleges imparting education in Agriculture, Engineering, Management, Medical, Pharmacy, Dentistry and Nursing) The authorized users of these colleges are eligible to access selected e-resources subscribed for the colleges under e-Shodh Sindhu. These resources include 6,150 e-journals and 31,64,309 e-books and total no. of current registered users is 5.43 lakhs, The e-resources can be accessed from the N-LIST website (http://nlist.inflibnet.ac.in).

Registered colleges, covered under 12(B) and 2(f) Sections of UGC Act, are required to pay Rs. 5,000. + GST (18%) extra as annual membership/renewal fee. Non-aided Colleges registered for N-LIST are required to pay Rs. 30,000.+ GST (18%) extra as annual membership/renewal fee.

2. Jagadguru Tontadarya College, Gadag

K.L.E. Society's Jagadguru Tontadarya College, Gadag was established in the year 1958. The college is named after the Principal Donor His Holiness Shri Gurubasavaraja Swamiji of Jagadguru Tontadarya Math of Dambal - Gadag. The college is multi faculty College offering the Under Graduate Programmes in Arts, Science, Commerce, Computer Application. During the year 2018, UG students bagged 5 ranks and one gold medal to Karnatak University, Dharwad and in the year 2020 B.Sc student bagged 7th rank. The college also runs Post Graduation in Physics, Mathematics, Commerce and English. The college is affiliated to Karnatak University, Dharwad and recognized by UGC under 2(F) and 12(B). The Dept. of Collegiate Education, Bangalore, has designated the college as Gadag District Lead College for TQM programme. The college is re-accredited 'A' grade by NAAC (National Assessment and Accreditation Council) in the 4th cycle. The college campus is spread over an area of 32.5 acres. It is well equipped with sophisticated infrastructural facilities, Classrooms, Laboratories, Language Laboratory, Computer Laboratory, Conference Hall, Boy's & Girl's Hostels, Student's Welfare Office, Library, NCC,NSS,YRC, Women Empowerment Cell, health centre, post office, bank, Botanical Garden, Playground, Badminton Court, Indoor Stadium, Swimming pool & Canteen.

2.1 Jagadguru Tontadarya College Library

Jagadguru Tontadarya College Library one of the oldest library with a rich collection of books and it houses variety of information sources like printed books, e-books, periodicals, e-journals, newspaper, question banks, institutional publications etc, it caters to the information needs of its clientele i.e. students, faculty and staff members. Library which occupies an important place in the academic life the college have huge campus library is located in the independent library block with 200 seating capacity for reading. Library is fully automated with all its subsystems like LAN connectivity and Wi-Fi. The collection includes **78912** Books and has a subscription to **34** journals. It uses ILMS library software named 'e - LIB' with full version of 16.2 Library Management Software system is incorporated with latest technologies that enables Library to serve its users more efficiently. Barcode online circulation system is in practice in the Library. It has N-LIST on-line resource facility of UGC - Inflibnet Package for e-journals. A specialized service provided by the Library is having active membership of INFLIBNET N-List consortia and it provides 6000+ e-journals and 3200000+ e-books on various subjects. This is user ID and Password based facility for all faculty members with students also if they need. It is indeed a book lover's paradise and oasis for the knowledge thirsty people.

The Library renders standard services such as reference, readers guidance, internet access is free of cost and

reprography (photocopy, scanning and printing) to the patrons It has facilities for reading, periodicals display, reference section, stacking area, internet terminals, etc. .The Library is fully automated and is for efficient delivery of services. The digitalization of the Library through OPAC has resulted in the easy access of information from any computer within the campus on subject/author-wise book, account information like books borrowed and due date to return, penalty to be paid, if not returned in time, and so on. It also facilitates retrieval of information. The web OPAC can be used for searching the collection as well as for reservation of books. The library is under CCTV monitored surveillance.

3. Review of Literature

Several user studies have been undertaken across the globe to explore the consortia initiatives and information seeking behavior of users in this digital era. There are a large number of papers available on e-resources. Some related authors/researchers work as under.

The Study of **Parveen (2014)** focused that UGC INFONET Consortium is positive impact on the users and the respondents; they are very satisfied with e-resources available in the consortium. Users suggest to organize awareness programme in the library of University of Lucknow to access e-resources comfortably. The study shows that users of the library are satisfied with UGC Infonet consortium.

Chikkamanju and Mallinath Kumbar (2015) study focused on Use of N-List Services by the Students of First Grade Colleges in Tumkur District. The finding shows that majority of 603(36.26%) students awareness of N-LIST Services where as 1060(63.74%) do not aware of N-LIST services. About 349(80.23%) students prefer to Economic and Political Weekly and 330(75.86%) students prefer to Indian Journals. Majority of 321(73.79%) student prefer guidance from the library staff N-LIST Services.

Biradar and Vinaykumar (2015) have conducted a study on Awareness and Use of UGC-INFONET e-Resources among the PG female Science Students in Kuvempu University. The main objectives of the study are to know the 53 awareness and use of e-journals among the female students and satisfaction of level of UGC-INFONET among female students. The study showed that 99% of female students are aware of e-Resources and 1% female students not aware of e-Resources. It was also noticed that 85% of the students are using UGC-INFONET in the campus and also 98.82% of the students located and accessed UGC-INFONET e-Resources with the help of link provided in library website.

Mahesh Solanki R (2016) study indicates that the Awareness and Use of N-List Program in College Libraries Affiliated to Saurashtra University. The study is 33.5%. Overall, in affiliated colleges of Saurashtra University, more than half the respondents are unaware of N-LIST e-resources. And the usage of N-LIST e-resources in affiliated colleges of Saurashtra University is 26.0%. Out of six districts, Rajkot district has the highest usage ratio of N-LIST e-resources i.e. 54.1% which is higher than all districts. It is concluded from the study that usage of N-LIST e-resources among Unaided colleges are in more numbers whereas among government colleges are very poor because librarian's post is vacant since long time and newly appointed librarian need time to establish healthy e-resource environment.

Jagjit Singh (2016) have discussed about usage of e-resources by the PG Students of Doaba College Jalandhar. The survey reveal that 51.12% of PG students use electronic resources frequently, 31.12% use sometimes, 13.34% use always and only 4.45% use never. 43.34% PG students use electronic resources outside the library, 43.34% use within the library and 13.34% use in the computer department. 51.12% PG students agree with the quantity of e-resources available in the college library, 34.45% disagree with quantity, 10% strongly agree and only 4.45% strongly disagree with the quantity. 71.12% PG students are satisfy with available e-resources, 18.89% are very satisfy, and 10% are somewhat satisfy.

Jagjit Singh (2017) survey on use of e-resources in N-List programme by the UG students of four PG colleges of jalandhar district, Punjab. The survey reveals that 94.64% UG students of four different colleges are aware with the program. 75.92% UG students of four different colleges are using e-resources available in N-LIST Programme twice a week. The study covers 15 different aspects of the e-resources under the N-LIST Programme and is very helpful for college librarians to examine their e-resources very effectively.

Shivani Kaushal and Rupak Chakravarty (2019) made a survey to determine the usage of N-List e-resources among the student and faculty members of the various select Degree Colleges affiliated to Panjab University, Chandigarh. The total response rate is 90.84%. Out of 466 respondents, total 286 are users (faculty and student) respondents and 180 are non-users (faculty and student) respondents. The statistical test have been applied and the inferences have been drawn thereof.

Sadanand Bansode (2020) focused a study on Awareness and Use of the N-LIST Consortium by the Faculty Members of Selected Colleges Affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University. The analysis is based on the responses given by 150 faculty members. The result shows that the faculty members are aware of the N-LIST

resources and are using mainly for updating their domain knowledge and for teaching purpose. Some faculties faced some barriers such as lack of knowledge in accessing the resources and slow internet speed. The study demands for organizing regular training programmes to the faculties so that they would be properly trained in accessing the N-LIST e-resources.

4. Need for the Present Study

The study deals to know the usage of INFLIBNET N-LIST Services by the faculty members of Jagadguru Tontadarya College, Gadag ; this pilot study is being taken up. The results of the study will thus help the library personnel and college authorities to understand What kind of information sources they don't have? What kind sources they need to add more? What resources are under maximum usage? What library services are effectively used by the students and faculty? Various aspects and problem faced by the users in usage of N-LIST resources and services and the level of satisfaction of users on both full text electronic resources and e-books services under the N-LIST program.

5. Objectives of the Study

The following are the specific objectives of the study:

1.To know the awareness of the N-LIST E-Resources and Services by the faculty members of J.T. College, Gadag.

2. To determine the extent of use of different types of N-LIST E-Resources by the faculty members of J.T. College, Gadag.

3. To determine the purpose of use of N-LIST E-Resources.

4. To examine the factors influencing in use of N-LIST E-Resources among the respondents.

5. To know the impact of N-LIST E-Resources for the faculty members of J.T. College, Gadag.

6. To find out the satisfaction level of faculty members of J.T. College, Gadag in respect of content of N-LIST.

7. To identify the problems faced by the faculty members of J.T. College, Gadag while using the N-LIST E-Resources.

6. Methodology

The survey method was adopted and the questionnaire was the tool used to collect data from the target populations faculty members of Jagadguru Tontadharya College Gadag Betageri for the pilot study. There are more than 65 years old college in Kalyana Karnataka aregion, which access. N-LIST e-resources. Among all the faculty members 45 were randomly selected. A structured questionnaire was designed in printed format as well as Google Forms was distributed among the faculty members random sample of 45 Among these, 15 faculty members were selected from each discipline, such as Arts, Science, and Commerce, by stratified random sampling. Out of 50 questionnaires, 45 (81.2%) filled questionnaires were received. Data collected and analysed and interpreted using SPSS for descriptive statistics.

Discipline-wise distribution of the total questionnaire distributed and received is given in Table1.

Table 1: Discipline-Wise Rate of Response

Discipline	*No. of Questionnaires Distributed*	*No. of Questionnaires Received*	*Rate of Response (in percent)*
Faculty of Arts	20	15	75%
Faculty of Science	20	18	90%
Faculty of Commerce	20	19	95%
Total	60	52	86.06%

7. Analysis and Interpretation

The data collected by the questionnaire method and statistical analysis is analysed using SPSS software. Based on the formulated objectives, interpretations are made through analysis. Analysis and interpretation of data related to awareness and use of N-LIST e-resources among faculty members of Jagadguru Tontadharya College Gadag

Betageri have been presented in the following tables and graphs.

8. Discipline-Wise Distribution of Respondents

Discipline-wise distribution of responses among post-graduate students is divided into three categories, namely arts, science, and commerce. Table 2 describes the discipline-wise distribution of total respondents.

Table 2: Discipline-Wise Distribution of Respondents

Faculty of *Arts*	Faculty of *Science*	Faculty of *Commerce*
15 (28.8%)	18 (34.6%)	19 (36.5%)

The table shows that out of 52 Faculty Members, 15 (28.8%) are from Arts, 18 (34.6%) are from science, and 19 (36.5%) are from commerce.

9. Awareness of N-LIST Consortium

Only an awareness of N-LIST e-resources leads to optimum utilisation of such e-resources. To assess the awareness of N-LIST e-resources, respondents were requested to specify whether they had been aware or not.

Table 3: Awareness of N-LIST Consortium

Discipline	*Yes*	*No*
Faculty of Arts	14 (93.3%)	01 (06.6%)
Faculty of Science	18 (100%)	00 (00%)
Faculty of Commerce	19 (100%)	00 (00%)
Total Faculty	51 (98.07%)	01 (06.6%)

Table 3 reveals that a majority of the faculty members, 51 (98.07%), were aware of N-LIST e-resources and one faculty members from faculty of arts (06.6%) were unaware. In faculty of arts, 93.3% of the faculty members were aware of N-LIST e-resources; in faculty of science, 100%; and in faculty of commerce, also 100%. The results of the study indicate that N-LIST is widely popular among college faculty members. KLE Society,s J.T. College Gadag (2022) similarly found that a majority of the faculty members were aware of e-resources provided through N-LIST.

10. Sources of Information about N-LIST Consortium

The respondents were asked to mention the sources from which the students learnt about N-LIST e-resources. To this question, post-graduate students can choose multiple options. The responses are summarised in Table 4.

Table 4: Sources of Information about N-LIST Consortium

Awareness from the Sources	*Faculty of Arts*	*Faculty of Science*	*Faculty of Commerce*	*Total*
Institute's Website	02 (13.3%)	02 (11.1%)	03 (15.7%)	07 (13.4%)
Institute's Prospectus	0 (0%)	01 (5.5%)	0 (0%)	01 (1.9%)
Library Orientation Programme	03 (20%)	04 (22.2%)	05 (26.3%)	12 (23%)
Friends/ Colleagues	02 (13.3%)	03 (16.6%)	02 (10.5%)	07 (13.4%)
Library Notice Board	0 (0%)	02 (11.1%)	02 (10.5%)	04 (7.6%)
Library Staff	08 (53.3%)	06 (33.3%)	07 (36.8%)	21 (40.3%)

Note: The results from Table 4 reveal that a majority of the faculty of arts (53.3%) were aware of N-LIST e-resources from the library staff, whereas less of the faculty of science (33.3%) and a majority of commerce (36.8%) faculty members were aware from the library staff. a low percentage of arts (0%), science (11.1%), and commerce (10.5%) faculty members were aware of N-LIST e-resources from the library noticeboard. Less faculty members from faculty of the arts (13.3%), 10.5% faculty of commerce, and a majority of science (16.6%) faculty members were aware of N-LIST e-resources from friends/col-leagues. a majority of arts faculty (20.%), faculty of commerce (26.3%), and faculty of science (22.2%) were aware of N-LIST e-resources from library orientation programmes. Only one respondent from the faculty of science (5.5%), there is no respondents from the faculty of arts and commerce were aware of N-LIST e-resources from the institute's prospectus. A majority by the faculty of commerce (15.7%) and faculty of arts (13.3%) and faculty of science were aware of N-LIST e-resources from the institute's website. An analysis of Table 4 indicates that a majority of the faculty of Arts, Commerce and Science (40.3%) were aware of N-LIST e-resources from library Staff.

11. Use of N-LIST E-Resources

N-LIST e-resources are providing relevant and up-to-date electronic resources for the benefit of the college academic community in India. To achieve the maximum learning outcome, the effective and efficient utilisation of these resources are required. Hence, the use of N-LIST e-resources by post-graduate students in arts, science, and commerce streams has been depicted in Table 5.

Table 5: Use of N-LIST E-Resources

Discipline	*Yes*	*No*
Faculty of Arts	14 (93.3%)	01 (06.6%)
Faculty of Science	18 (100%)	00 (00%)
Faculty of Commerce	19 (100%)	00 (00%)
Total Faculty	51 (98.07%)	01 (06.6%)

Table 5 describes that maximum majority of faculty of arts (93.3%) and only one respondents (06.6%) from the faculty of arts are use of N-LIST e-resources and from the faculty of science and commerce were (100%) use of N-LIST E -Resources.

12. Frequency of Use of N-LIST E-Resources

The N-LIST platform provides access to quality e-resources anytime and anywhere. Hence, the respondents were asked to mention the frequency of use of N-LIST e-resources.

Table 6: Frequency of Use of N-LIST E-Resources

Frequency	*Faculty of Arts*	*Faculty of Science*	*Faculty of Commerce*	*Total*
Daily	2 (13.3%)	3 (16.6%)	2 (10.5%)	7 (13.4%)
Twice a week	8 (53.3%)	7 (38.8%)	5 (26.3%)	20 (38.4%)
Fort Nightly	2 (13.3%)	5 (27.7%)	8 (42.1%)	15 (28.8%)
Occasionally	3 (20%)	3 (16.6%)	4 (21%)	10 (19.2%)

Table 6 reveals that a majority of commerce (21%), 20% of arts, and 16.6% of science faculty members were use of N-LIST e-resources occasionally. Less faculty of arts (13.3%), 27.7% faculty of science, and 42.1% faculty of commerce use it fort nightly, followed by 26.3% faculty of commerce, 38.8% faculty of science, and 53.3% faculty of arts were using N-LIST e-resources twice a week. The respondents in faculty of commerce (10.5%) and faculty of science (16.6%) were use N-LIST e-resources daily, but faculty of arts (13.3%) were use N-LIST e-resources daily.

It is evident that very less faculty members were use the N-LIST e-resources occasionally, the daily users are very few in number.

13. Place of Access of N-LIST E-Resources

The emergence of the Internet leads to the availability of knowledge resources at the user's fingertip at any place. N-LIST Consortium also provides access from the college library, department, college computer centre/ lab, and home for the academic community in colleges. Respondents were asked to mention the place from where they access N-LIST e-resources.

Table 7: Place of Access of N-LIST E-Resources

Place of Access	*Faculty of Arts*	*Faculty of Science*	*Faculty of Commerce*	*Total*
College Library	9 (60%)	8 (44.4%)	7 (36.8%)	24 (46.1)%
Home	2 (13.3%)	3 (16.6%)	4 (21%)	8 (15.3%)
Department	4 (26.6%)	6 (33.3%)	7 (36.8%)	17 (32.6%)
Cyber Centre	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
College Campus Wi Fi	0 (0%)	1 (5.5%)	1 (5.2%)	2 (3.8%)

Note: Due to multiple options, the overall percentage exceeds 100%. Table 7 reveals that out of 52 respondents, 24 (46.1%) prefer college library, followed by 15.3% there is no respondents are use of N-LIST e-resources from the college campus wi fi,and the faculty members access from departments is average (32.6%), and only a very low access (15.3%) the N -LIST e-resources from home.

Table 7 highlights that most of the faculty members prefer college library for accessing N-LIST e-resources. Rahul and Shashank (2017) in a study conducted in Maharashtra assert that the most preferred place for

accessing e-resources under the N-LIST consortium is the college library.

14. Purpose of Use of N-LIST E-Resources

Academic communities use the N-LIST consortium for accessing e-books/e-journals to know about recent developments in their subject. The N-LIST e-resources are used for various purposes. Hence, a question is asked about the purpose of using N-LIST, and the responses are summarised in Table 8.

Table 8: Purpose of Use of N-LIST E-Resources

Purpose	*Strongly Agree*	*Agree*	*Neither Agree Nor Disagree*	*Disagree*	*Strongly Disagree*
For Teaching Activity	20 (38.4%)	22 (42.3%)	8 (15.3%)	1 (1.9%)	1 (1.9%)
For Research Activity	18 (34.6%)	20 (38.4%)	10 (19.2%)	2 (3.8%)	2 (3.8%)
For Writing Articles/ Books	18 (34.6%)	26 (50%)	7 (13.4%)	1 (1.9%)	0 (0%)
For preparing Class notes	20 (38.4%)	20 (38.4%)	4 (7.6%)	4 (7.6%)	4 (7.6%)
For Theses and Dissertation	12 (23%)	12 (23%)	10 (19.2%)	10 (19.2%)	8 (15.3%)
To Keep abreast with the Latest Development	24 (46.1%)	24 (46.1%)	4 (7.6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

F = 4.468; Significant value (P) = 0.013

Table 8 depicts that a majority of the faculty members (50%) agreed that N-LIST e-resources were used for the writing of Articles/Books and updating their knowledge with latest development (46.1%). More faculty members are (42.3%) agreed that N-LIST e-resources were used for preparing for Teaching Activity. Less than half the faculties are used the resources for preparation of Research Activity (38.4%), prepairing for class notes (38.4%). A low percentage of faculties are disagreed that N-LIST e-resources were used for the preparation of Class notes (7.6%), preparation of research activity (3.8%), and preparation of teaching and writing articles/books (1.9%). A (0%) there are no faculties disagreed with the opinion that N-LIST e-resources were used for updating their knowledge. Only a very low percentage (19.2%) of faculties are disagreed that N-LIST e-resources were used for theses/dissertation purposes. A few (7.6%) faculty members are strongly disagreed that N-LIST e-resources were used for preparing notes.

The results from data reveal that a majority of the faculty members agreed that N-LIST e-resources were used for the preparation writing of article/books and updating their knowledge. Only a very few faculty members disagreed with that. The ANOVA test was conducted to assess the discipline-wise difference in the purpose of using N-LIST e-resources among the faculty members. Table 8 also shows that significant value is 0.013, less than 0.05 (0.013 < 0.05). Hence, there is a significant discipline-wise difference in the purpose of using N-LIST e-resources.

15. Most Used E-Resources

E-resources available through the N-LIST consortium are e-journals and e-books. The investigator asked respondents about the most used e-resources. User responses are given in Table 9.

Table 9: Most Used E-Resources

E-Resources	*Arts*	*Science*	*Commerce*	*Total*
E-books	6 (40%)	7 (38.8%)	7 (36.8%)	20 (38.4%)
E-journals	9 (60%)	11 (61.1%)	12 (63.1%)	32 (61.5%)

Table 9 shows that a large majority of faculty members in commerce (63.1%), most of the science faculty members (61.1%), and more than half of the faculty members in arts (60%) preferred e-journals. However, less than half the faculty members in arts (40%) preferred e-books, followed by a low percentage of science faculty members (38.8%), and few in commerce faculty members (36.8%). Table 9 highlighted that e-journals are the better-used e-resources, compared to e-books.

16. Use of E-Resources Available in N-LIST Consortium

Electronic resources subscribed under the N-LIST programme cover areas like science and technology, management, social science, humanities, and languages. Use of e-resources available in the N-LIST consortium is given in Table 10**.**

Table 10: Use of E-Resources Available in N-LIST Consortium

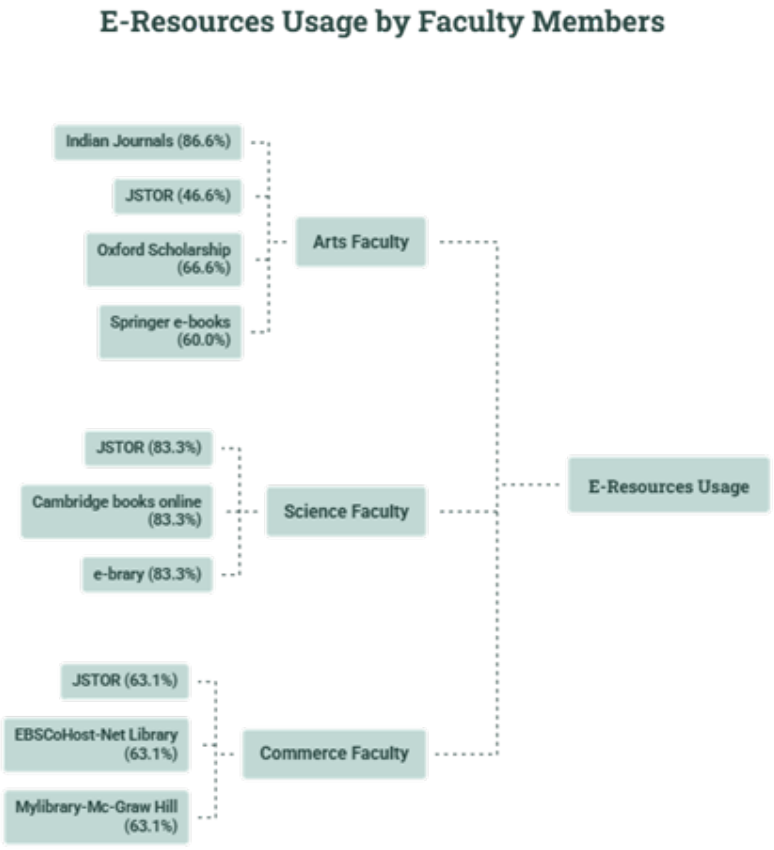
E-Resources	*Arts*	*Science*	*Commerce*	*Total*
E-Journals				
American Institute of Physics	0 (0%)	14 (77.7%)	0 (0%)	14 (26.9%)
Annual Reviews	0 (0%)	11 (61.1%)	0 (0%)	11 (21.1%)
Economics and Political Weekly	8 (53.3%)	4 (22.2%)	7 (36.8%)	19 (36.5%)
Indian Journals	13 (86.6%)	8 (44.4%)	10 (52.6%)	31 (59.6%)
Institute of Physics	0 (0%)	6 (33.3%)	3 (15.7%)	10 (19.2%)
JSTOR	7 (46.6%)	15 (83.3%)	12 (63.1%)	34 (65.3%)
Oxford Univer-sity Press	4 (26.6%)	10 (55.5%)	8 (42.1%)	22 (42.3%)
Royal Society of Chemistry	0 (0%)	12 (66.6%)	0 (0%)	12 (23%)
H. W. Wilson	0 (0%)	4 (22.2%)	0 (0%)	4 (7.6%)
Cambridge Uni-versity Press	4 (26.6%)	9 (50%)	4 (21%)	17 (32.6%)
E-Books				
Cambridge Books Online	6 (40%)	15 (83.3%)	1 (5.2%)	22 (42.3%)

E-Resources (E-Books)	*Arts*	*Science*	*Commerce*	*Total*
E-brary	8 (53.3%)	15 (83.3%)	8 (42.1%)	31 (59.6%)
EBSCo Host-Net Library	0 (0%)	6 (33%)	12 (63.1%)	18 (34.6%)
Hindustan Book Agency	0 (0%)	5 (27.7%)	0 (0%)	5 (9.6%)
Institute of South East Asian Studies (ISEAS) Books	7 (46.6%)	0 (0%)	1 (5.2%)	8 (15.3%)
Oxford Scholarship	10	12	0	22

	(66.6%)	(66.6%)	(0%)	(42.3%)
Springer e-Books	9 (60.0%)	13 (72.2%)	7 (36.8%)	29 (55.7%)
Mylibrary-Mc- Graw Hill	7 (46.6%)	10 (55.5%)	12 (63.1%)	29 (55.7%)
World - ebooks Library	5 (33.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	12 (23%)
South Asia Archive	4 (26.6%)	10 (55.5%)	7 (36.8%)	21 (40.3%)

Note: Due to multiple options, the overall percentage exceeds 100%. Table 10 reveals that a majority of the faculty members of arts (86.6%) preferred Indian Journals in e-journals, followed by JSTOR (46.6%), while the most used e-books by faculty members of arts were Oxford Scholarship (66.6%) and Springer e-books (60.0%). The most used e-journal by faculty members of science was JS-TOR (83.3%), and the most used e-book was Cambridge books online and e-brary (83.3%). In the case of faculty members of commerce, the most used e-journals were JSTOR (63.1%), and the most used e-books EBSCoHost-Net Library and Mylibrary-Mc-Graw Hill (63.1%).

An analysis of Table 10 indicates that the most used e-journal among the faculty members of all the stream was JSTOR, followed by Indian journals. Among all the faculty members Cambridge books online and E-brary was the most used e-books.



17. Level of Satisfaction of Sources Available in N-LIST Consortium

N-LIST consortium provides online information in the form of e-books and e-journals. These e-resources are used to improve the learning outcomes of academic communities in colleges. So the analysis of satisfaction levels of N-LIST e-resources among students is very important. Satisfaction levels of respondents are given in Table 11.

Table 11: Level of Satisfaction of Sources Available in N-LIST Consortium

Retrieved Information Includes	*Extremely Satisfied*	*Moderately Satisfied*	*Satisfied*	*Somewhat Satisfied*	*Not Satisfied*
Subject coverage	15 (28.8%)	18 (34.6%)	16 (30.7%)	3 (5.7%)	0 (0%)
Relevant learning material in your subject disciplines	13 (25%)	19 (36.5%)	18 (34.6%)	1 (1.9%)	1 (1.9%)
Quality of content	11 (21.1%)	20 (38.4%)	18 (34.6%)	2 (3.8%)	1 (1.9%)
Updated information in your subject	6 (11.5%)	14 (26.9%)	20 (38.4%)	10 (19.2%)	2 (3.8%)

F = 1.975; Significant value (P) = 0.143

Table 11 shows that a majority of faculty members were moderately satisfied with the subject coverage (34.6%) and the quality of content (20%) in N-LST e-resources. Less than half (36.5%) of the faculty members were moderately satisfied with the relevancy of learning materials. Less than half of the faculty members (38.4%) were satisfied with the updated information in their subject. There was no faculties were not satisfied with subject coverage (0%), the relevancy of learning material (1.9%), information updating (3.8%), and quality of content (1%) of N-LIST e-resources.

A similar kind of study was conducted by Chikkamanju and Kiran Kumar (2014) in women's first-grade colleges affiliated to the University of Mysore, and the results are almost in line with the present study, which states that a majority of faculties were moderately satisfied by N-LIST services. The ANOVA test was conducted to assess the discipline-wise difference in the satisfaction level of N-LIST e-resources among the faculty members. Table 11 shows that the significant value is 0.143, greater than 0.05 (0.143 > 0.05). Hence, there is no significant difference in satisfaction level of N-LIST e-resources among arts, science, and commerce faculty members of the college.

18. Problems using N-LIST E-Resources

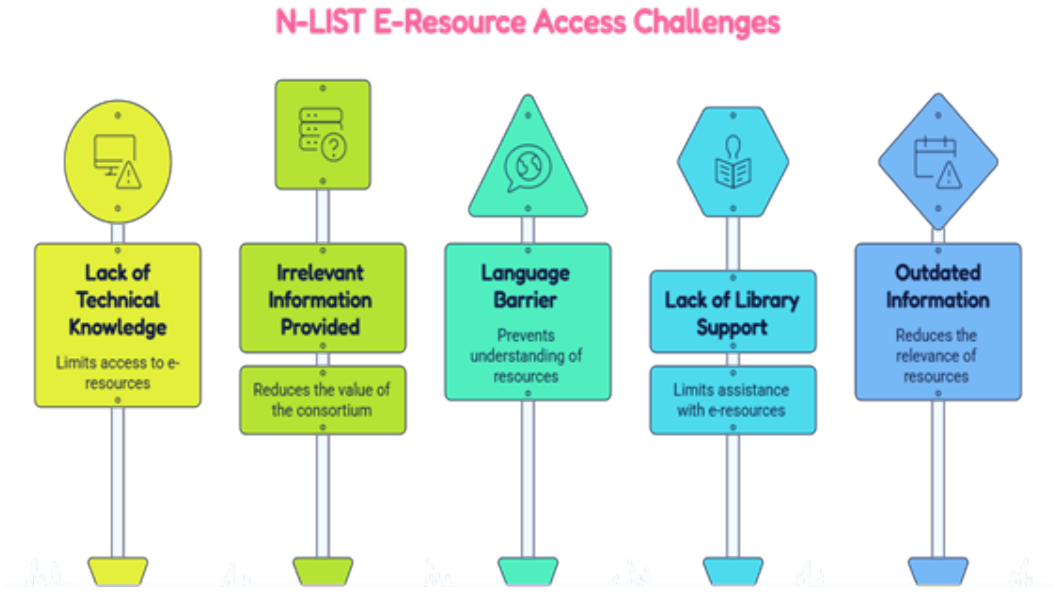
The optimum utilisation of N-LIST e-resources is constrained by difficulties faced in accessing these resources. The respondents were asked to point out the problems they faced while accessing N-LIST e-resources. The responses are summarised in Table 12.

Table 12: Problems using N-LIST E-Resources

Problems	*Arts*	*Science*	*Commerce*	*Total*
Lack of Technical Knowledge	8 (53.3%)	4 (22.2%)	5 (26.3%)	17 (32.6%)
Provide Irrelevant Information	12 (80%)	8 (44.4%)	6 (31.5%)	26 (50%)
Language Barrier	13 (86.6%)	3 (16.6%)	4 (21%)	20 (38.4%)
Lack of Library Support	1 (6.6%1)	1 (5.5%)	1 (5.2%)	3 (5.7%)
Not Provide updated Information	5 (33.3%)	7 (38.8%)	9 (47.3%)	21 (40.3%)

*Multiple answers were permitted.

Table 13 shows that a majority of arts (53.3%) and less than half of the commerce (26.3%) and science (22.2%) faculties face the problem of lack of technical knowledge in accessing N-LIST e-resources, Majority of the arts (80%), less than half of the science (44.4%), and commerce (31.5%) faculties responded that the N-LIST consortium provides irrelevant information. A majority of the arts (86.6%), a few science (16.6%), and (21.%) of commerce faculties have faced the problem of the language barrier. A very low percentage of science faculties (5.5%), commerce faculties (5.2%), and arts faculties (6.6%) faced the problem of lack of library support. The less than half of the commerce faculty percentage (47.3%), and less than half of the science (38.8%), and arts (33.3%) faculties were responded that N-LIST e-resources provide updated information.
Table 13 highlights that a majority of post-graduate students faced the problem of lack of technical knowledge while accessing N-LIST e-resources to overcome this problem, it is proposed to conduct hands-on training programmes on the N-LIST consortium.



19. Conclusion

Technological advancement and easy internet accessibility change our lives globally. In today's internet atmosphere we mostly depend upon e-resources. Each and every individual now have smart phone or other electronic gadgets which are used widely not only for interacting people but for accessing required e-resources in one click. But for accessing available resources user must have technical knowledge. With the development in the area of Internet and information technology, more and more of the educational resources are being produced, distributed and accessed in the digital format. The significance of this study lies in providing insights into faculty members' to use of N-LIST resources and identifying areas for improvement. The findings suggest that regular user orientation, technical training, and enhanced library support can increase the effective utilization of electronic resources, thereby strengthening teaching, research, and academic productivity in higher education institutions.

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