

RESEARCH ARTICLE

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**Impact of NDLI and N-List E-Recourses in the digital Era of Colleges
affiliated with Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, University**

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Abstract:

This research paper provides an overlook of the national digital library of India (NDL India) and the N-list program. It highlights their features and role in modern libraries. With the adoption of new technology libraries are embracing innovative new trends in e resources. Study focus on recent developments in resources with NDLI and N-List covering aspect such as their needs types and impact on library and information service. It also examines the difference between NDLI India and N-List, along with an analysis of their usage. Both ndl India and n-list serve as valuable- resources and truly a boom for users.

Introduction:

Library services are undergoing rapid transformation in the present century. With the growth of e-publishing, libraries are no longer limited to acquiring printed reading materials but are also providing access to a wide range of digital learning resources. The emergence of Web 2.0 technologies, along with the rise of open-source and shared-use concepts, has encouraged user-generated content and applications for knowledge sharing. This shift has significantly accelerated the development and popularity of electronic resources, which now occupy a substantial portion of global literature.

Electronic resources include e-books, e-journals, e-databases, audio lectures, video lectures, CDs/DVDs, e-conference proceedings, e-reports, e-maps, images and photographs, e-manuscripts, e-theses, e-synopses, e-newspapers, websites, newsgroups, animations, and presentations, among others. Their increasing relevance is largely due to portability, convenience, and the ability to consolidate multiple materials within a single handheld device.

Platforms such as the National Digital Library of India (NDLI) and N-LIST play a vital role in expanding access to e-resources, proving to be a boon for both libraries and users. Additionally, published materials are increasingly available on open-access platforms like NDLI,

PDF Drive, the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ), and the Directory of Open Access Books (DOAB). Among these, NDLI stands out for offering open-access digital content to a diverse range of users. This paper focuses on exploring the e-resources provided through NDLI and N-LIST, along with their significance and usage.

Digital Era:

The digital era, often referred to as the information age, represents the present period characterized by the extensive use of digital technologies such as computers, the internet, mobile devices, and the Internet of Things. This transformation has transitioned economies from traditional industrial systems to information-driven frameworks, enhancing the flow of knowledge and profoundly altering the ways in which people communicate, work, and access information.

The digital era is underpinned by Information and Communication Technologies (ICT), which include the internet, mobile devices, cloud computing, and other digital innovations that serve as its foundation.

Key Features of the Digital Era:

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT): The backbone of modern digital transformation, integrating the internet, mobile technology, cloud computing, and various digital tools.

Accelerated Knowledge Exchange: Information is now disseminated more rapidly and widely across all sectors of society and the economy.

Information-Centric Economy: Economies have transitioned from traditional industrial models to those driven by digital services and information systems.

Universal Digital Access: The widespread availability of personal computers, smart phones, and the internet has democratized technology, giving rise to platforms like Web 2.0 and social networking sites.

Technological Innovations: The advancement of cloud computing, mobile devices, the Internet of Things and virtual or augmented reality has redefined connectivity and digital interaction.

Types of Learning E-Resources

Learning resources in digital form, commonly known as e-resources, encompass a wide variety of materials that support education, research, and knowledge sharing. These resources include:

1) **Textual Resources:** Books, e-books, biographies, bibliographies, journals, newspapers, periodicals, magazines, articles, theses, dissertations, monographs, patents, standards, technical reports, manuals, conference proceedings, question papers, and syllabi.

2) **Multimedia Resources:** Audio books, audio lectures, video lectures, podcasts, animations, music notations, simulations, educational games, and presentations.

3) **Visual and Graphic Resources:** Photographs, posters, maps, charts, graphs, images, leaflets, scripts, and historical records.

4) **Reference and Informational Resources:** Almanacs, annual reports, appendices, catalogues, directories, gazetteers, datasets, surveys, solutions, and synopses.

5) **Miscellaneous Resources:** Correspondence, handouts, web courses, e-manuscripts, e-conference proceedings, and other digital materials available online.

N-LIST

N-LIST (National Library and Information Services Infrastructure for Scholarly Content) is an initiative of the Ministry of Human Resource Development under the NME-ICT program, now funded by the University Grants Commission (UGC) as the college component of the e-ShodhSindhu Consortium. The project is jointly executed by the e-ShodhSindhu Consortium, the INFLIBNET Centre, and the INDEST-AICTE Consortium, IIT Delhi.

The aim of N-LIST is to extend access to high-quality scholarly e-resources for colleges covered under Section 2(f)/12(B) of the UGC Act, as well as non-aided colleges (except for institutions in agriculture, engineering, management, medical, pharmacy, dentistry, and nursing).

Key features of N-LIST include:

1) Providing access to full-text e-journals, e-books, and databases through INFLIBNET's N-LIST platform.

2) Allowing students, researchers, and faculty to directly access and download articles from publishers' websites after authentication.

3) Currently offering 6,328+ full-text journals and over 3,135,000 e-books remotely and freely to authorized users.

National Digital Library of India (NDLI)

The National Digital Library of India (NDLI) was launched in April 2015 by the Ministry of Human Resource Development under the National Mission on Education through ICT (NMEICT), with a project cost of ₹39.8 crore. The project is coordinated by the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Kharagpur.

NDLI was designed to provide a 24x7 single-window search and browsing facility for educational resources across institutions in India. By integrating Institutional Digital Repositories (IDRs) of participating organizations, NDLI ensures seamless access to a wide range of e-contents. The alpha version of the NDLI portal became operational in February 2016, accessible at [<https://ndl.iitkgp.ac.in>]

Key highlights of NDLI include:

1) Accessibility to all users, including students, teachers, researchers, government officials, and the general public, without state or regional restrictions.

2) Availability of resources in 70 languages, including Indian and foreign languages, with user interfaces currently in English, Hindi, and Bengali.

3) A vast and continuously growing repository that serves as a national knowledge asset for India.

The NDLI initiative stands as a milestone in creating a digital infrastructure that democratizes knowledge and learning opportunities for all.

Different between NDL India & N-LIST

Particulars	NDLI	N-LIST
No. of E-Resources Available	19,845,301+ items	3,141,000+ items
Membership Fee	No membership fee	Annual membership fee 1) 5,900 (5,000 membership + 900 GST @18%) – for colleges under Section 12B of UGC Act 2) 35,400 (30,000 membership + 5,400 GST @18%) – for non-aided colleges (excluding agriculture, engineering, management, medical, pharmacy, dentistry, and nursing)
Eligible Members	Open to all	Faculty of colleges and students (excluding agriculture, engineering, management, medical, pharmacy, dentistry, and nursing)
Types of E-Resources	Wide variety including: Books, e-books, journals, newspapers, magazines,	Limited to: E-books and E-journals

	biographies, bibliographies, audio lectures, video lectures, photographs, manuscripts, theses, reports, patents, datasets, maps, charts, standards, simulations, educational games, podcasts, web courses, and more.	
Mobile App	Mobile app available (NDL India App)	No mobile app available
Executing Agency	Coordinated by IIT Kharagpur.	Jointly executed Consortium, INFLIBNET Centre, and INDEST-AICTE Consortium (IIT Delhi)

Objectives:

Here's a clearer and more polished version of your objectives section:

1. To examine the role of e-resources and digital libraries in the modern information environment.
2. To understand and analyze the use of NDLI and N-LIST by different user groups.
3. To study the impact of NDLI and N-LIST on academic and research activities.
4. To explore the responsibilities of librarians in promoting and managing these resources.
5. To highlight the significance of NDLI as a national digital asset of India.
6. To identify and explain the key differences between NDLI and N-LIST.

Here's a clean, well-structured rewrite of your section with academic tone, clarity, and proper flow:

Scope of the study:

The present research work is aimed at making evaluative study of e-sources of NDLI & N-List in the digital Era of selected 10 granted science colleges affiliated with Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University.

Research Methodology:

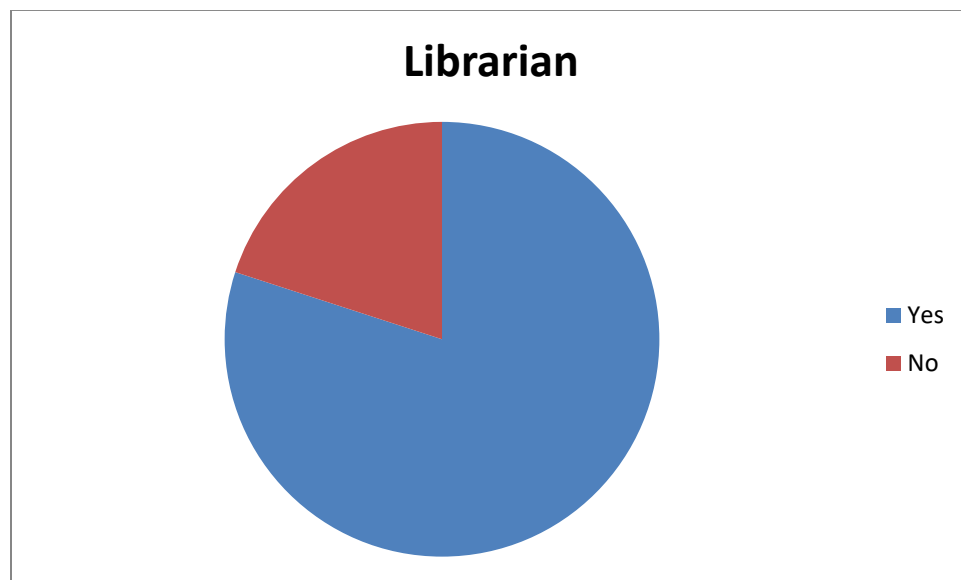
Different methods are used to gather data for quantitative research that include experimental research, survey method, historical method and descriptive method methods. To fulfill the objectives of the present study, the survey method of research is adopted to conduct this study. A well-designed questionnaire is used to collect the data and descriptive methods are used to description.

Results and Finding

1. Permanent librarian post filled

Table-1 Permanent librarian post filled

Permanent librarian post filled	Yes	No
Librarian	08	02

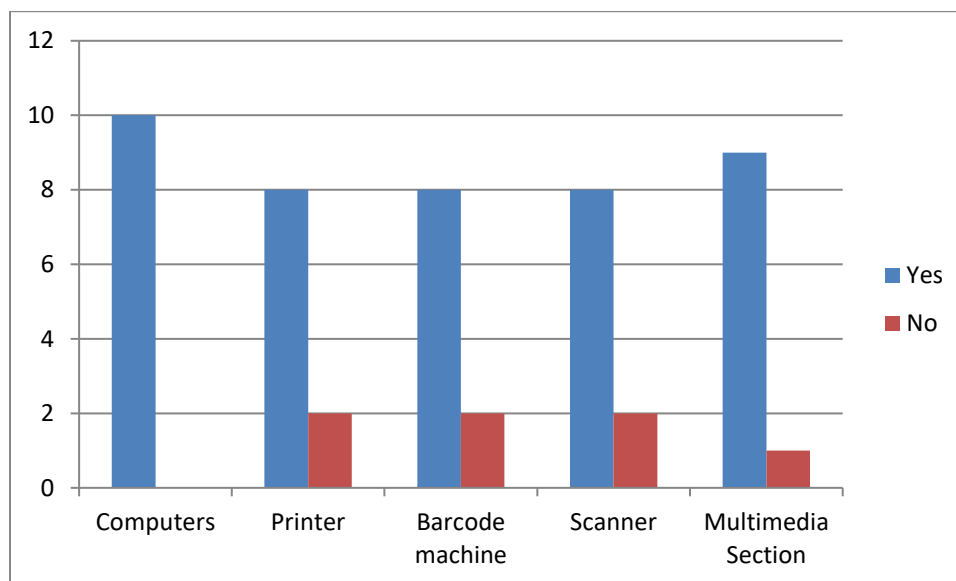


The Table 1 presents the information regarding the how many post of librarian filled in colleges. The table shows that 08 colleges filled the permanent college librarian and 02 post of librarian is not filled by colleges from total 10 colleges. We can notice that 80% colleges filled the post of librarian and 20% college librarian post is vacant.

2. ICT facility availability?

Gadgets	Yes	No
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Computers	10	00
Printer	08	02
Barcode machine	08	02
Scanner	08	02
Multimedia Section	09	01



The Table 2 show that the availability if ICT facility of the college library. From the above table we notice that all 10 colleges (100 %) have Computers for ICT facility and work for library automation. 80% colleges have printer for printing documents and 20% of colleges they don't have printer. Also we find that 80% colleges used barcode and Scanner for library automation work but 20 % of colleges they have barcode and scanner machine for library. We notice that 90% of library have Multimedia section for E-resources but 10% of colleges they don't have multimedia section in library.

3. Internet speed plan purchased.

Internet Speed	Tick
01 to 100 (MBPS)	08
101 to 200 (MBPS)	02
201 to 300 (MBPS)	00

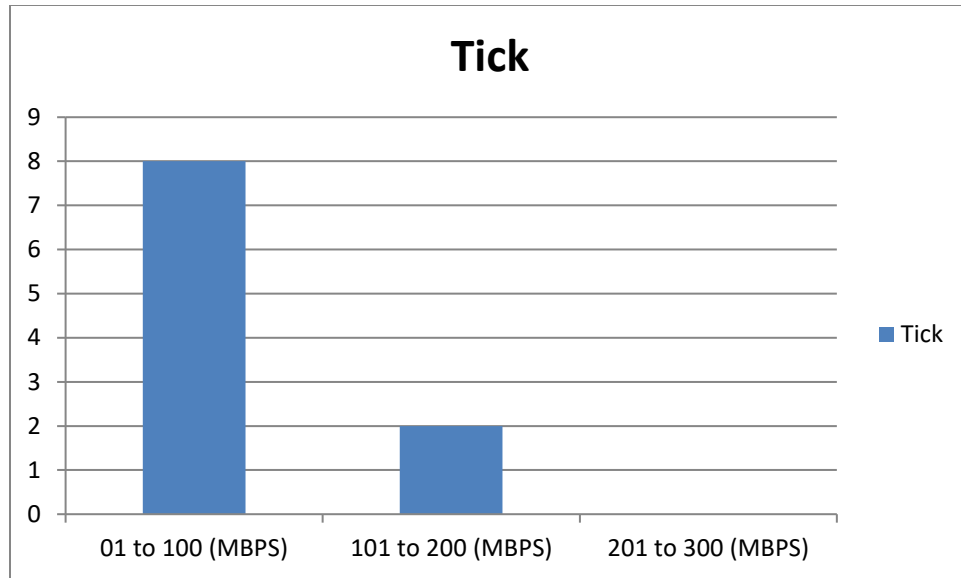


Table 3 presents the internet speed we notice that 80 % of colleges have 01 to 100 (MBPS) speed for internet use and 20 % colleges have 101 to 200 (MBPS) speed for internet used.

4. Have you registered with NDLI Club?

registered with NDLI Club	Yes	No
Responds	06	04

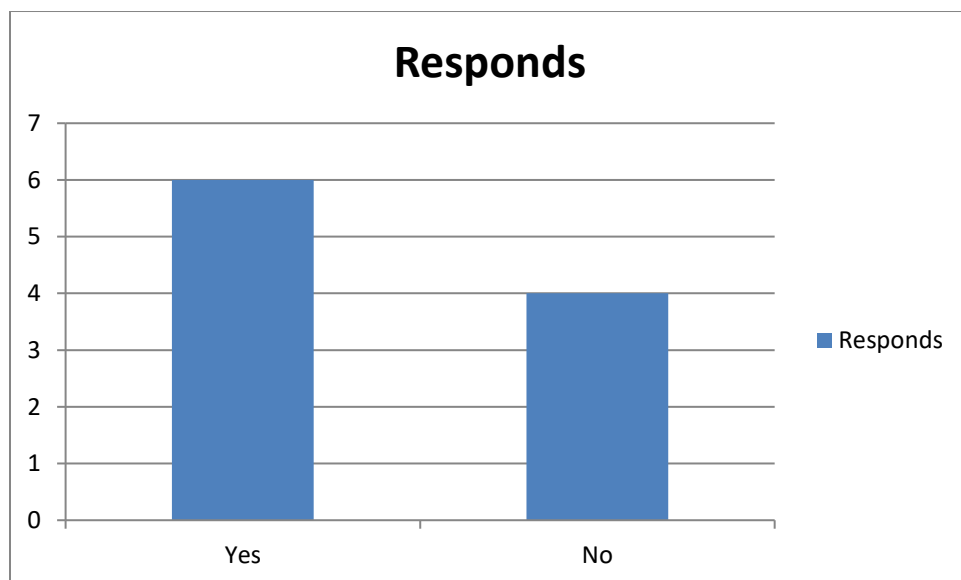


Table 4 shows that 60% colleges have register for NDLI Club and 40 % colleges they don't register with NDLI club facility. From this table we notice that NDLI is popular e-resources in the college.

5. You College are subscribing with N-List Programme?

registered with NDLI Club	Yes	No
Responds	07	03

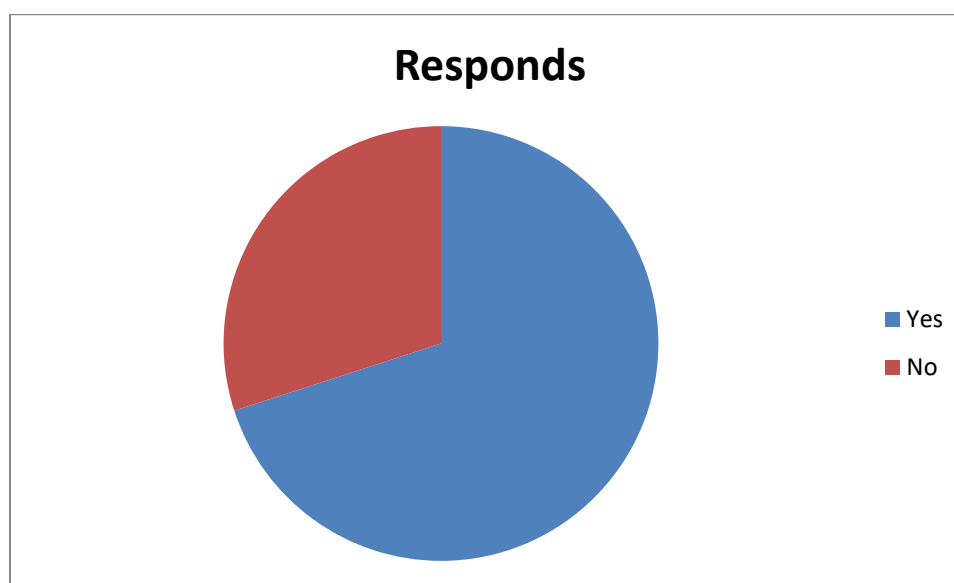
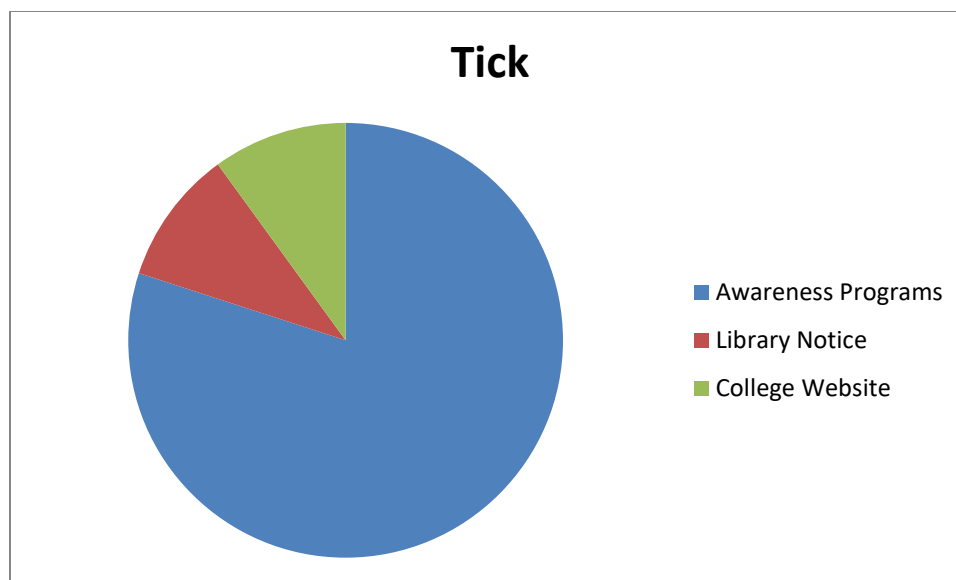


Table 4 shows that 70% colleges have subscribe N-List e-resources for their college library and 30 % colleges they don't subscribe N-List programme facility.

6. How do you promote trough NDLI and N-LIST E-Resources in your College?

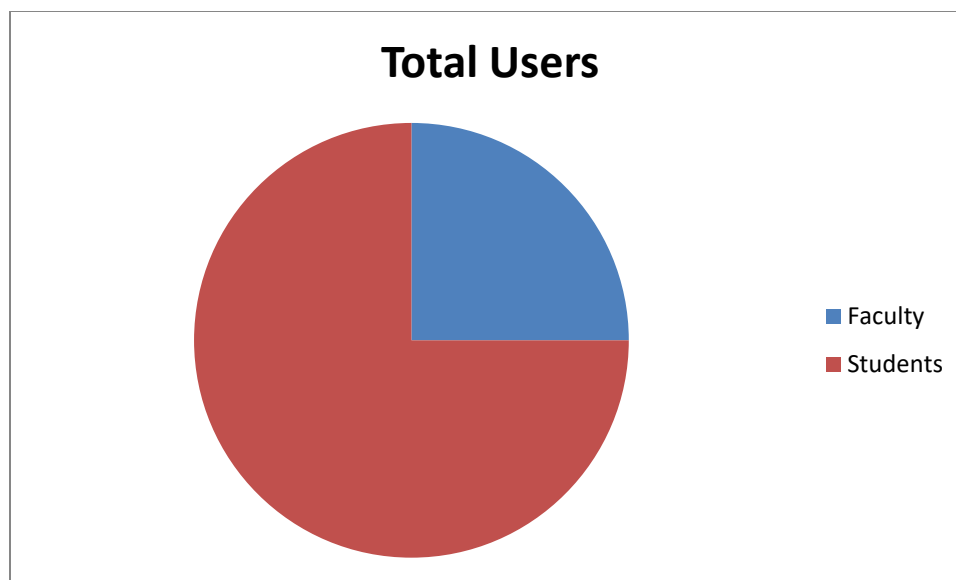
Promoted by	Tick
Awareness Programs	08
Library Notice	01
College Website	01



The table show that how librarian promoted NDLI and N-LIST E-Resources for users. From the above table we noticed that 80% of colleges used Awareness programme for aware about NDLI and N-LIST E-Resources. 10 % colleges used Library notice and 10 % college used college website for promoted about NDLI and N-LIST E-Resources.

7. How many staff and students are registered with N-LIST Programme?

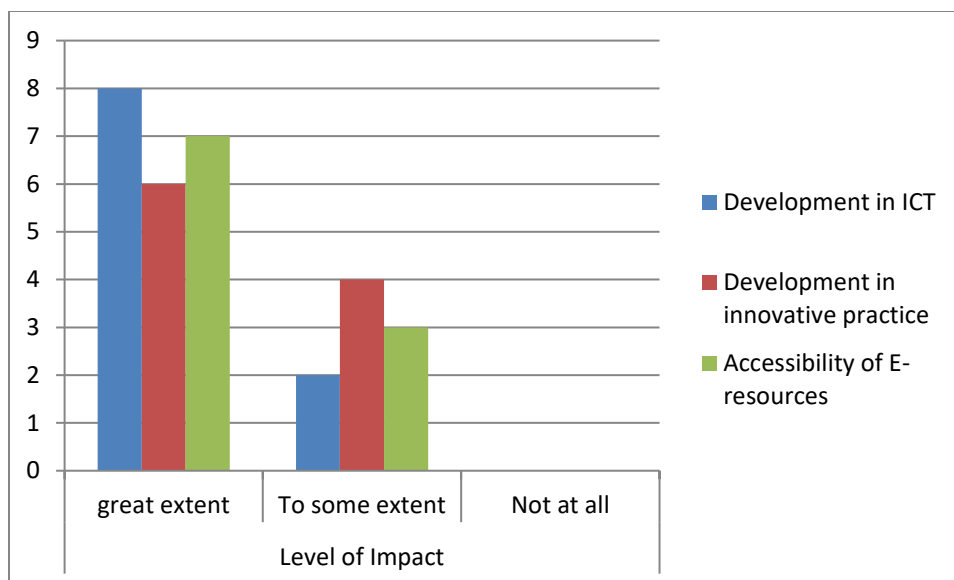
User	Total Users
Faculty	50
Students	150



The above table show that how many faculty and students register for N-LIST programme. From the above table we noticed that 25% are faculty users and 75 % of student have register for N-List E-Resources.

8. What impact of N-LIST?

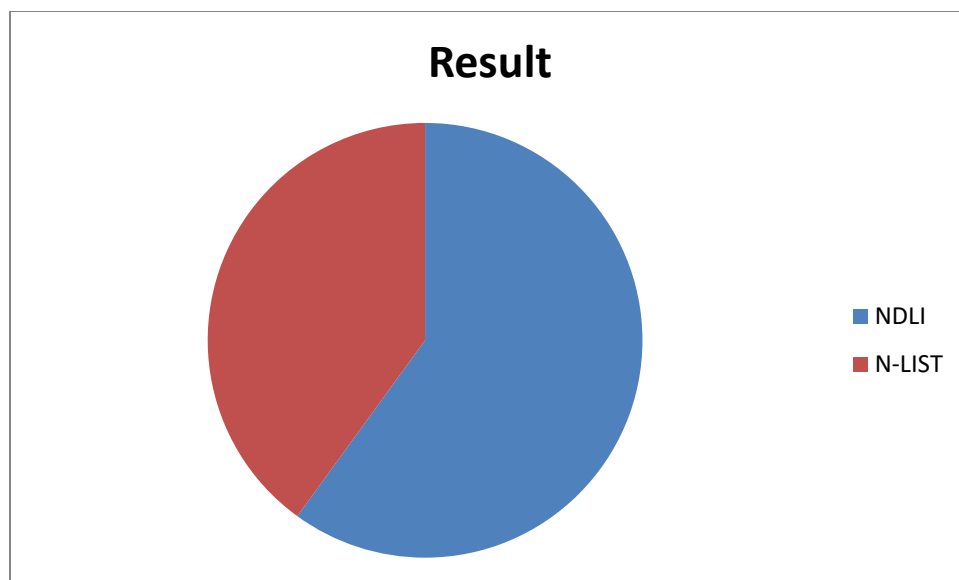
Particular	Level of Impact		
	great extent	To some extent	Not at all
Development in ICT	8	2	
Development in innovative practice	6	4	
Accessibility of E-resources	7	3	



The above table show that the impact of N-List among uses. The table shows that 80% colleges give great to extent for development in ICT and 20% give responds to some extent. The table shows that 60% colleges give great to extent for Development in innovative practice and 40% give responds to some extent. The table also shows that 70% colleges give great to extent for accessibility of E-resources and 30% give responds to some extent.

9. Which e-resources NDLI or N-LIST popular among library users?

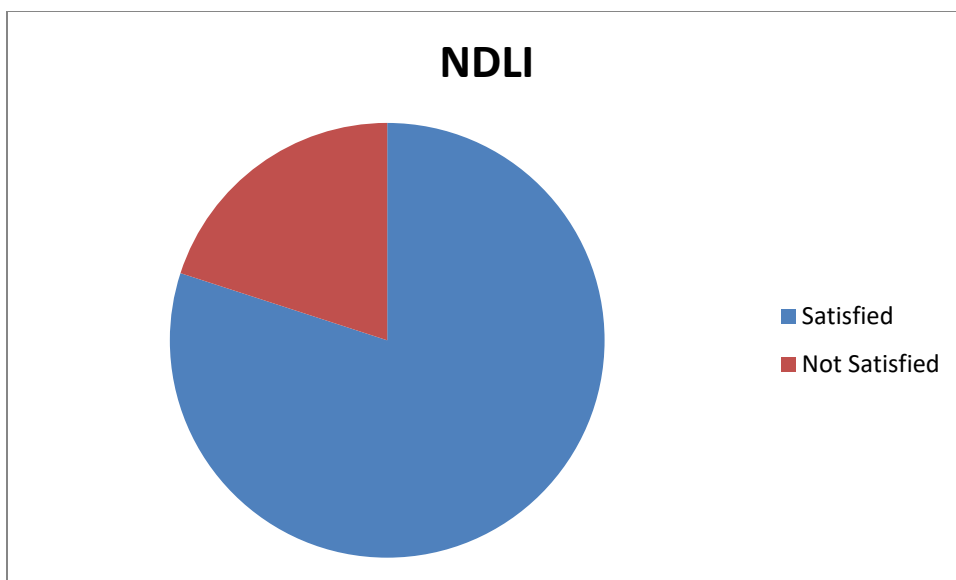
Popular E-Resources among users	Result
NDLI	06
N-LIST	04



The table show that 60% of colleges replied that NDLI e-resources are popular among library users and 40% of N-LIST E-Resources are popular among library users. We notice that because of NDLI is free e-resources so it is popular than N-List.

10. Mention the satisfaction level of NDLI E-Resources

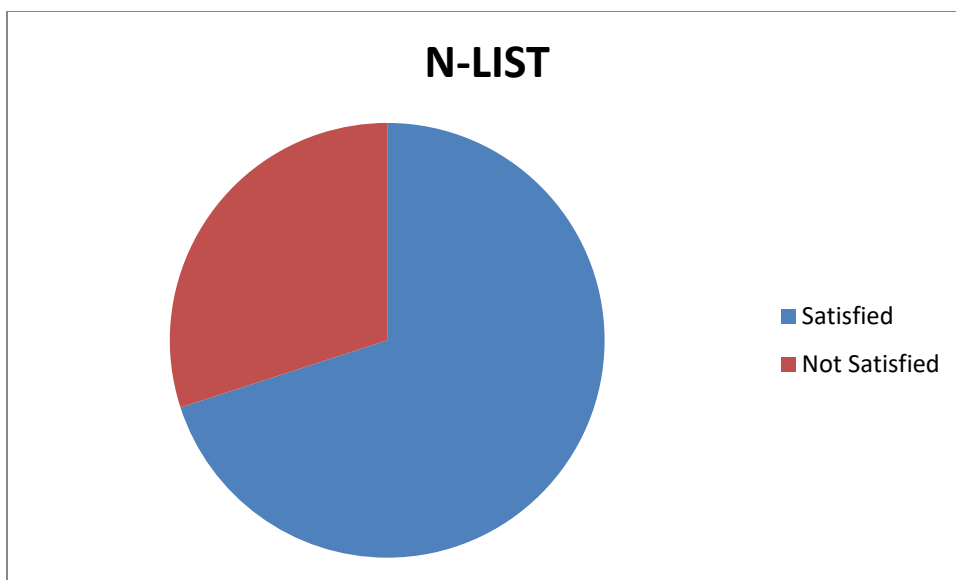
Satisfaction Level of User	NDLI
Satisfied	08
Not Satisfied	02



The table shows that 80% colleges are satisfaction from NDLI e-resources and 20% colleges are not satisfied from NDLI e-resources.

11. Mention the satisfaction level of N-LIST E-Resources

Satisfaction Level of User	N-LIST
Satisfied	07
Not Satisfied	03



The table shows that 70% colleges are satisfaction from N-List e-resources and 30% colleges are not satisfied from N-List programme e-resources.

Findings

NDLI and N-LIST has brought significant changes in library and information services. E-resources are transforming the traditional library system by simplifying and accelerating access to information. Through NDLI, users gain open access to a wide range of digital resources, including books, journals, and electronic publications, catering to the diverse needs of students, researchers, teachers, professionals, and lifelong learners.

The popularity of NDLI and N-LIST highlights a clear trend: users are increasingly favoring electronic resources due to their portability, ease of access, cost-effectiveness, efficient storage, space-saving nature, and ability to save time. N-List is a commercial e-resource so access is less than NDLI.

As a result, NDLI and N-LIST are not only reshaping library collections, services but are also redefining the roles of library professionals, who must now ensure seamless access, guidance, and promotion of digital resources in an evolving knowledge environment.

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