

Impact of Using N-List Consortia Among Faculty and Students of Colleges in Lamka: A Study

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This study examines the impact of the National Library and Information Services Infrastructure for Scholarly Content (N-LIST) consortium on faculty and students at three colleges in Lamka, Manipur: Rayburn College, Lamka College, and Churachandpur College. The research utilises a survey method, incorporating quantitative data analysis from N-LIST administrative accounts and qualitative interviews with library patrons. Key findings reveal varying levels of N-LIST registration and utilisation across the three institutions, with Churachandpur College demonstrating the highest number of registered users. The study identifies challenges such as limited computer access, insufficient internet speeds, and inadequate awareness of N-LIST features. Political Science departments exhibited the highest engagement with N-LIST resources across all three colleges. Recommendations include enhancing IT infrastructure, implementing regular awareness programmes, and prioritising N-LIST implementation at the institutional level. The research concludes that while N-LIST offers significant potential for enhancing academic resources, its effectiveness is currently constrained by technical and awareness-related barriers in the studied colleges.

Keywords: N-LIST, E-Resources, Academic libraries, Consortium, Information Access, Digital Literacy, User Awareness

1. Introduction

Libraries are now acquiring not only reading materials like printed books and journals but also providing access to various learning resources in electronic form. This transition from manual to digital or e-library systems has significantly enhanced information access for users. Students and scholars can now easily access a wide range of online electronic resources that are quicker and more cost-effective than traditional printed materials. Such a system has not only lowered storage and maintenance costs but also increased the availability of scholarly material to a broader academic community, democratising knowledge and benefiting society as a whole. Dr. S.R. Ranganathan, recognised as a pioneer in library and information science, stated in his fifth law that "the library is a living organism." This perspective emphasises the ever-changing nature of libraries and the importance of adjusting to new technologies and methods of accessing information.

Libraries can change and become more effective in meeting the demands of contemporary users by embracing digital resources and online platforms. With the rapid progress of information technology, library services have evolved to provide increasingly sophisticated means of sharing and retrieving information.

Library users need to actively engage in advancing information technology and online resources to adapt to trends and maximise the benefits of modern tools. *It is essential for providing feedback on the usability of online resources and technology and assisting libraries in customising their services to meet patrons' needs* (Anthony & Tim, 2011). Users can shape the future direction of library services and ensure their relevance in a rapidly changing digital landscape by actively engaging with new technologies and expressing their preferences. N-LIST, or the National Library and Information Services Infrastructure for Scholarly Content, is a valuable online e-resource that

allows libraries to access a wide range of electronic resources and databases. This service has enhanced libraries' research capacities by granting access to scholarly literature that is not readily available through traditional means. It will improve the research quality and productivity of these institutions, benefiting the academic community and society overall, *Thangjam & Ch. (2017)*. Furthermore, it has fostered increased collaboration and knowledge exchange among scholars on a global scale.

Certain educational institutions continue to struggle to meet stakeholder expectations due to rising subscription rates for scholarly journals and reduced financing (Bergstrom & Bergstrom, 2004). In response to this challenge, a library consortium has emerged to offer ample scholarly content information to fulfil user needs. Library consortia have enabled institutions to become self-sufficient organisations by collaborating to overcome financial challenges, such as the rising costs of scholarly journals. Consortia are essentially formed through library cooperation to share resources. INFLIBNET has introduced consortia to facilitate resource sharing among institutions, contributing to the democratisation of knowledge and the support of the academic community through the establishment of library consortia.

For university scholars, INFLIBNET has come out with e-Shod Sindhu (i.e., a consortium for higher education e-resources) and N-LIST for colleges in India. Institutions subscribing to the N-LIST consortium e-resource would educate their users and positively impact their academic fulfilment, enhancing teaching, learning, and research activities. Any colleges and universities that desire to get the privilege of accessing the e-resources provided are required to register or enrol themselves with the N-LIST by filling out the registration form online. It has been evident that more than 3700 colleges and universities all over India have become beneficiaries to date (as of January 2022)¹. <https://nlist.inflibnet.ac.in/collegeadmin/vuserslist.php>

However, there are some probable challenges encountered by some colleges due to certain reasons, such as financial constraints in acquiring new technology, training staff to effectively utilise digital resources, a lack of understanding among library patrons, and ensuring equitable access for all pupils. These challenges highlight the need for continued support and resources to ensure that all educational institutions can fully benefit from the e-resources

provided through N-LIST. Efforts should be made to address these barriers and promote digital literacy among both staff and students in order to maximise the impact of these valuable resources.

1.1. About Lamka Town (Churachandpur)

Lamka town is home to eight prominent institutions, including Lamka College, Rayburn College, and Churachandpur College, which are the most esteemed among the eight connected colleges in Lamka.

Churachandpur district (Originally Lamka), located in the south-west part of Manipur state, is the largest district in the state, covering 4570 Sq. Km and constituting 20.47% of the total geographical area. It is bounded by several districts, including Jiribam Subdivision of Imphal East, Tamenglong District, Bishnupur and Chandel District, and Cachar District of Assam. The district's name comes from the Manipur king Churachand Singh. Established in 1969, Churachandpur was reorganized into five districts with 25 Sub-Divisions. The district was further divided into five sub-divisions, including Tipaimukh, Thanlon, Churachandpur North (now Henglep), Churachandpur, and Thinghat (originally Singngat). The district has undergone minor territorial changes, including the addition of 14 hill villages from Jiribam Sub-Division, and the loss of two hill villages from Churachandpur sub-division. The district is divided into 11 sub-divisions and 12 tribal development blocks (Government of Manipur, n.d.).

2 About N-List

The e-Shod Sindhu Consortium of the INFLIBNET Centre is jointly executing the project known as the National Library and Information Services Infrastructure for Scholarly Content (N-LIST). It provides for:

a) Cross-subscription to e-resources subscribed by the two consortia, i.e., subscription to INDEST AICTE resources for universities and e-Shod Sindhu resources for technical institutions; and

b) Access to selected e-resources for colleges: The N-LIST project provides access to e-resources to students, researchers, and faculty from colleges and other beneficiary institutions through a server installed at the INFLIBNET centre. Authorised users from colleges can now access e-resources and download articles required by them directly from the publisher's website once they are duly authenticated as authorised users through servers deployed at the INFLIBNET Centre.

2.1 The Four Components of the N-List

The project has four distinct components:

- a) To subscribe to and provide access to selected UGC-INFONET e-resources to technical institutions (IITs, IISc, IISERs, and NITs) and monitor their usage.
- b) To subscribe to and provide access to selected INDEST e-resources to selected universities and monitor their usage.
- c) To subscribe and provide access to selected e-resources to 6,000 government-aided colleges and monitor their usage; and
- d) To act as a monitoring agency for colleges and evaluate, promote, impart training, and monitor all activities involved in the process of providing effective and efficient access to e-resources to colleges.

The INDEST and UGC-INFONET are jointly responsible for the activities listed at c) and d) above. The INFLIBNET Centre is also responsible for developing and deploying appropriate software tools and techniques for authenticating authorised users.

2.2 Eligibility to Join the N-List

- a) All government-aided colleges covered under Section 12B of the UGC Act are eligible to access e-resources through the N-LIST programme.
- b) Non-Aided Colleges (except Agriculture, Engineering, Management, Medical, Pharmacy, Dentistry, and Nursing) can benefit from the N-LIST Programme by joining the programme.

2.3 Annual Membership Fee/Period

- a) Registered colleges covered under the 12B section of UGC are required to pay Rs. 5,900/- (Rs. 5000/- membership fee + Rs. 900/- (18% GST) extra as annual membership or renewal fee.
- b) Non-aided colleges registered for the NLIST programme are required to pay Rs. 35,400/- (Rs. 30,000/- membership fee + Rs. 5400/- (18% GST) extra) as an annual membership or renewal fee.
- c) The period of membership is valid from April to March of every financial year.

2.4 How to Enroll in N-List

- a) Registration can be done through the N-List college administrator; in the Rayburn College context, the librarian is the administrator.
- b) To register, applicants must provide the following information: name of user, department, designation, email ID, and mobile number.
- c) Once registration is done, an activation link will be sent through the applicant's personal email ID,

and then Click the link and activate the user's account (Madalli, 2014).

2.5 Present Status of the N-List Programme

All eligible colleges are required to register themselves online by paying a nominal fee to get their benefits. As of February 18, 2024, a total of 3655 government or government-aided colleges covered under Section 12B of the UGC Act, as well as non-aided colleges, made use of the services. A log-in ID and password for accessing e-resources have been sent to authorised users from all enrolled colleges. To date, there are 55,4506 total active users and 46290 users activated in February 2022. Rayburn College is one of the 36 colleges subscribing to N-List in Manipur.

3. Profile of the College Studied

3.1 About Rayburn College Library

Rayburn College Library was established since the inception of the college in 1994 and is situated at the ground floor main building of the college. The library was originally located at Hebron Veng, New Lamka, Churachandpur Manipur (India), but since November 2020, it has relocated to the new campus, situated on the ground floor of the main college building in the eastern bloc on Gangpimual, BSF Road, Churachandpur Manipur.

The present library has five staff; one librarian, and four library attendants. It has a collection of 11,275 volumes of books (academic year 2023–24), inclusive of reference books, and 40 print journals and magazines. The college library has subscribed to N-LIST since 2020.

The library is administered, managed, and run by using Integrated Library Management Software (ILMS) SOUL 2.0 (full edition) since 2019 and recently upgraded with SOUL 3.0 in 2021 (full edition), designed and developed by the INFLIBNET (an autonomous Inter-University Centre of the University Grants Commission (UGC) of India). It has 730 registered active library members (till the academic year 2023–24)

(<https://www.rayburncollege.ac.in/library/karunakaran-library/>).

3.2 About Lamka College Library

LAMKA (which means “Crossroad”, the local name of Churachandpur town) COLLEGE was founded on the 7th June, 1976. It is one among the only two highest institutions for higher education in the district. The College library was established since

it was taken over by Government of Manipur in the year 1979. it is a co-educational institution, catering to the needs of the tribal and other backward students in this part of the country. The College was taken over by the Government of Manipur in the year 1979. The College is located at New Lamka, Churachandpur, Manipur.

The library is run by one librarian (in charge) and one attendant (not professionals) The college library. it has 300 registered library members of both student and faculty. And has a collection of more than 7800 volume of books, and subscribed to 13 journals/magazines and newspapers. The College too subscribed N-LIST since and undertaken by the I.T. (Information Technology) department (<https://www.lamkacollege.edu.in/index.aspx>).

3.3 Churachandpur College Library

Churachandpur College Library was named after the first principal of the college, Dr. Pu. TS Gangte (who formed the first governing body of the college). It has been established since the inception of the college in 1964. The college campus was located at IB Road-Tipaimukh Road Junction, Hiangtam Lamka, Manipur. Today, the library is run by 1 librarian and 3 library attendants. KOHA has been used for managing the functioning of the library for the past 4 years.

The library has a collection of 9340 volumes of books to date, subscribed to national, regional, and local newspapers, magazines, and journals. And it has 1500 registered library members (incl. faculty, staff, and students).

In relation to online electronic resources, the college library has subscribed to online data base provider Consortia National Library and Information Services Infrastructure for Scholarly Content (N-LIST) since 2021. Apart from N-LIST, the college library subscribed to DELNET as well. The IQAC department of Churachandpur College undertakes most of the NLIST operation (<https://www.churachandpurcollege.edu.in/>).

4. Review of Literature

In the current era of information and communication technology (ICT), e-resources play a crucial role in meeting the information demands of individuals, especially in academic settings. Multiple academic studies have emphasized the importance, utility, and influence of e-resource N-LIST consortiums.

This literature review will explore current research on user engagement and promotion strategies in academic libraries to provide insights and

recommendations for enhancing the utilization of e-resources at colleges in Lamka. The review will also examine best practices for increasing awareness and usage of e-resources among college students, with a focus on successful implementation strategies. Additionally, it will highlight the importance of ongoing evaluation and adaptation of promotional efforts to meet the evolving needs of users in the digital age.

4.1. The importance of N-LIST Consortium e-resources

Tesendic and Boberic-Krsticev (2015) did a study on web services connecting visually challenged individuals with libraries. The study discussed the way in which web services facilitate the connection between visually impaired individuals and libraries. The discussion also covered the software solution for renting e-books in Serbia and how to create an aggregate collection of many libraries accessible through a single access point for an audio library system. This highlights the significance of library consortiums, which get advantages from accessing e-resources remotely.

Solanki (2016), in her study under the title “Awareness and use of the N-List programme in college libraries affiliated with Saurashtra University,” has revealed that the N-List programme has successfully filled the serious gap of providing access to e-resources to colleges. She further stated that colleges should develop the e-infrastructure of a computer network and sufficient LIS professional staff to make this programme successful and help users go beyond the walls of the library of their colleges.

George, Pillai, and Aparna (2017), in their study, highlighted that college librarians play a crucial role in promoting the use of N-LIST resources among students and faculty members by providing training sessions and guidance on how to effectively utilize these resources for academic purposes. Based on their findings, they emphasized the need for colleges to invest in improving internet connectivity and infrastructure to enhance access to N-LIST e-resources for educational purposes. This will ultimately result in a more efficient and beneficial learning experience for students.

Ramesh and Rajendra (2018), in their article “Why should higher education institutions use the N-LIST?” stated the importance of N-LIST e-resources in higher education institutions because of the availability of high-quality research material from national and

international publications in the form of e-books, e-journal databases, etc.

A study conducted by Panda (2021) highlighted that most users are aware of and use NLIST, and it has enabled faculty, researchers, and students to excel in their academic endeavours. He further reports that users are satisfied with the information available in the N-LIST consortium.

Atkinson (2019) has stated that "for academic libraries, effective collaboration is no longer an option but a necessity." Based on the findings, he revealed that a consortium has evidenced their importance in making libraries more proficient and in promoting research. The collaboration with other institutions has allowed for cost-sharing and access to a wider range of resources.

In their article "N-List E-Resources: A Major Boon to the User Community During the COVID-19 Pandemic Era: A Study," Dhuri and Lobo (2021) discuss the benefits of N-List for college library users. They emphasize that N-LIST's e-resources are available for remote access at any time, giving users a significant advantage during the pandemic and lockdown. The study revealed that N-List had a substantial impact on enhancing the accessibility and utilization of electronic resources among college library patrons.

According to Bansode and Jadhar (2021) study on the Awareness and Use of INFLIBNET's N-LIST Consortium by Faculty Members of selected Colleges affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University, the author stated that the INFLIBNET N-LIST Consortium provides e-resource access to students, researchers, and faculty members in colleges. Academic libraries may access several intellectual periodicals from reputable publishers. The consortium offers access to over 6,000 e-journals and more than 3,125,000 e-books. This project plays a crucial role in enhancing educational and research endeavours in the nation by offering a plethora of resources to students and faculty.

Kathuria & Kaur (2023) highlight the role of UGC in promoting higher education, stating that libraries and information centres are preserving electronic data for users' benefit. Digital libraries offer new opportunities and challenges, providing complete works for cognitive and practical involvement. Many Indian academic libraries subscribe to electronic tools like e-Shod Sindhu and the N-List Programme.

4.2. Issues and challenges

Based on the study conducted by Nagesh & Naveen (2016) reveals that, 40% (i.e., 8 college libraries)

subscribe to N-List consortia, while 60% (12) do not. Several obstacles prevented subscribing to the N-List consortia. Several colleges are encountering various obstacles preventing them from subscribing. All 12 colleges that were not subscribing to N-List cited insufficient funding as the reason. The remaining obstacles included insufficient computers (66.67%), inadequate electricity (50%), lack of ICT knowledge (50%), lack of training (25%), and absence of internet access (16.67%).

Kaur, G. (2018) conducted a study on the "use of N-LIST e-resources by the users." Based on the findings of the study, she revealed that due to a lack of knowledge about getting pinpoint searching skills, the library department needs to organize more technical training programme for users on how to use NLIST e-resources. The author strongly recommends the library create more user-friendly guides and tutorials to improve user understanding and utilization of the resources. The author also suggests implementing regular feedback mechanisms to assess the effectiveness of the training programme and resources.

Behera (2018) study highlights the lack of awareness among college library users regarding N-LIST services, with only a few users finding it highly useful. Training programmes are recommended to improve the utilisation of e-resources/N-LIST services. The study reveals that Users face difficulties accessing N-LIST services due to slow internet speeds, a lack of printing facilities, and privacy issues."

Bansode and Jadhar (2021), in their study on the use of the N-LIST consortium, reveal the major challenges threatening access to it due to the slow speed of the internet, a lack of knowledge of handling the N-LIST e-resources, language, trouble finding appropriate information, a limited number of computers, and frequent power cuts. Additionally, the study found that there is a lack of awareness about the benefits of utilizing the N-LIST consortium.

Bhattacharyya and Chatterjee (2023) conducted a study to highlight the usefulness and awareness of the N-LIST programme among college students and staff members of Vivekananda Mahavidyalaya, Hooghly. The study's findings indicate that most respondents are using the services and are satisfied with them. However, some respondents mentioned that, although the services are beneficial, they are only partially relevant to their courses. Furthermore, they highlighted the importance of conducting more

research with a diverse sample from various institutions to improve and broaden the use of the N-LIST programme. This initiative will empower users to utilise electronic resources more efficiently, thereby enhancing academic performance.

4.3. Suggestions

Kushal & Chakravarty (2017) suggest N-LIST E-Resources should enhance searching facilities, reduce subscription costs for non-aided colleges, and include discipline-oriented e-journals and e-books. Regular feedback and surveys are recommended for continuous improvement and user satisfaction.

Ramesh & Rajendra, (2018), in their article states that Because of the high-quality research material of National-International publications in the N-List, books, journals, databases, etc. are available in the form of e-resources. Professors, students, researchers can conduct high- quality research using the e-resources in the N-list, so higher education institutions need to use the N-List. The N-List facility is provided to higher education institutes by paying regular fees.

Hanchinal (2019) Information technology has transformed consumer behavior, increasing demand for electronic resources. However, limited access to e-resources in India is primarily due to financial constraints. A study among Punjab students found that usage of N-LIST e-resources is below expectations, suggesting libraries should organize training sessions, workshops, outreach activities, and orientation events. to increase awareness and usage of these valuable resources.

Gautam and Sinha (2020) surveyed the teachers and research scholars of Banaras Hindu University to find out the use of electronic resources received under consortium from INFLIBNET and found out that proper training among the users in the use of consortium resources can increase awareness of online e-resources.

Namatha, N (2022) Study reveals that since, many of the students and staff don't have good knowledge of computer and e-resources and have not undergone any training on e- resources. Suggestion has been made, to overcome these drawbacks, stating that the college library should organise training programs, workshops, and seminars on utilisation of e-resources to create awareness among faculty and students, along with this library should provide proper infrastructure to users to access N-List & other e-resources.

5. Importance of The Study

N-LIST played a central role in college library services in the 21st century. It has tremendously

changed the way students and faculty acquired information through online electronic resources. The main importance of the study lies in the following:

- a) N-LIST users access a large collection of e-resources.
- b) It is one of the most convenient platforms for accessing academic-related resources, which can be accessed at any time and from any place.
- c) It benefits the users by procuring up-to-date, authentic, and reliable information.
- d) E-resources are categorized into various subjects, and the user can search for the required information using different search fields. This helps users quickly find the needed information.
- e) It saves time for the user by providing instant access to the e-resources.
- f) It helps the libraries build up digital libraries.
- g) It allows colleges to procure academic e-resources at an affordable cost due to consortiums.

N-LIST now mandates subscriptions for academic institutions as it is economically manageable, convenient, and a requirement of the NAAC accreditation body to meet criteria standards.

6. Objective of The Study

N-LIST has become an essential part of most colleges in pertaining to access to its resources provided through web-based portal consortia. The study will analyse how the use of N-List impacts students and faculty at Rayburn College, Lamka College and Churachandpur College.

The study's main objectives of the study are to determine:

- a) The Impact of N-LIST on Enhancing Academic Programmes
- b) The Purpose of using N-LIST.
- c) How user satisfaction with N-LIST contributes to improving service quality.
- d) How Users learn about N-LIST resources through various channels and strategies.
- e) The methods and tools used by library staff to educate users about N-LIST.
- f) Issues and challenges faced by library staff and Patrons

7 Methodology

Proper research methodology must be used for all types of research, regardless of its scale. The study population sample included 704 registered N-List members from three top colleges in Lamka

(Churachandpur), Manipur (i.e., Rayburn College, Lamka College, and Churachandpur College), including students, faculty from all department and library staff (Ref: Table 1).

The present research is based on a survey method and quantitative data collection method to gather information on the usage patterns and challenges faced by users in accessing N-LIST e-resources (Roman, 2020). The main reason for using this method is to explore how far N-LIST has an impact among library users in various aspects.

The methods adopted have been executed as per the following points, as mentioned below:

- Data collection and analysis have been done based on statistical usage data collected from the college administrator's N-LIST website.
- Structured questionnaire was framed; stratified random sampling (was collected among library patrons, and an open-ended oral interview was conducted among selected samples.
- A graphic presentation has been used based on data analysis and frequency of usage statistics acquired from the N-LIST administrative account, respectively.
- Overall impact among users based on analysis of data among registered users of the library has been conducted.

8 Scope/Area of The Study

The scope of the study includes analysing the impact of N-LIST usage on library patrons and determining trends in usage patterns.

The focus area of the study will cover:

- The three reputed colleges in Lamka (i.e., Rayburn College, Lamka Government College, and Churachandpur Government College).
- User wise: faculty and non-teaching staff of each respective college.
- The library staff of each respective college pertains to the administration of N-LIST services.
- Data analysis of N-LIST usage responses from the N-LIST administration pages of each respective three colleges.

9 Data Analysis and Interpretation

For data analysis descriptive statistical method has been applied, data were collected based on structured questionnaire distributed from each respective college population sample. And collected data were interpreted based on tabulation and statistical graph presented using Microsoft excel tools.

9.1. Level of N-List registration among library patrons

Based on the data record of the library department in NLIST Admin, it has been revealed that (Fig. 1):

- Rayburn College**, out of the total number of 730 registered Library members (both regular faculty and students), 204 (i.e., 24.4%) of users have been registered under N-list, and the remaining 526 (i.e., 72.6%) are not yet registered.
- Lamka College**, out of the total number of 300 registered library members (both regular faculty and students), 150 (i.e., 50%) of users have been registered under N-list, and the remaining 150 (i.e., 50%) are not yet registered.
- Churachandpur College**, out of the total number of 1500 registered library members (both regular faculty and students), 350 (i.e., 23.33%) of users have been registered under N-list, and the remaining 1150 (i.e.10%) are not yet registered.

9.1.1 Category wise registered N-LIST members (academic session 2023-24)

Fig. 2 represents the list of registered N-List Members (2023-24)

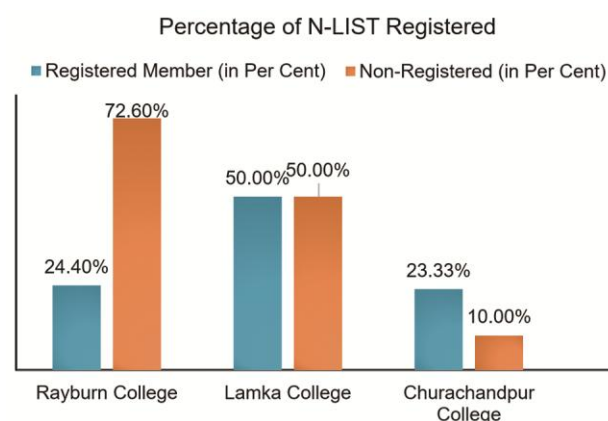


Fig. 1 — N-List Registered members among the three colleges (in per cent). (Rayburn, Lamka & Churachandpur College)

Table 1 — Category wise registered N-LIST members

Colleges	Total No. of enrolment	Faculty	Student
Rayburn College	204	69 (33.83%)	135 (66.18%)
Lamka College	150	60 (40%)	90 (60%)
Churachandpur College	350	62 (17.70%)	288 (82.30%)

Source: Adopted from authors primary source data collected

9.2 Source of awareness of N-LIST e-resources

The given table below present the data with respect to number of response in regards to source of awareness on use of N-LIST among Student (Table 2) and Faculty (Table 3):

a) Student

With reference to the given table 2, it has been revealed that:

- Rayburn College shows mainly got aware of N List mostly form seminar/workshop (83.70%), the highest among all three colleges for students.
- Lamka College students show more diverse awareness sources, with 47.78% through seminars, 30% through friends/colleagues, and 22.22% through trial & error.

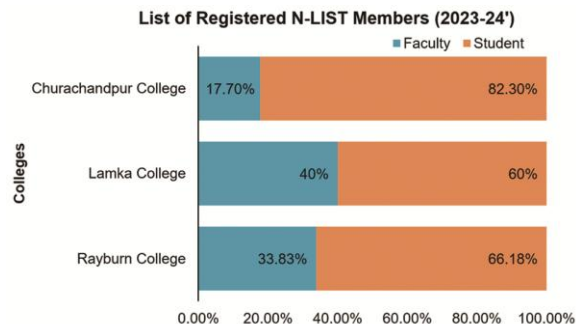


Fig. 2 — Student N-List Enrolment Data.

- Churachandpur College has 63.54% awareness through seminars/workshops, with the remaining source of awareness were from friends/colleagues (19.79%) and trial & error (16.67%).

b) Faculty

With reference to the given table 3, it has been revealed that:

- Rayburn College shows the highest percentage (76.82%) of faculty learning about N-LIST through seminars/workshops, followed by a smaller proportion through friends/colleagues (13.04%) and trial & error (10.14%).
- Lamka College presents a notably different pattern, with only 38.33% learning through seminars/workshops, but a significant 48.33% through trial & error - the highest among all colleges. This suggests possibly less formal training at this institution.
- Churachandpur College faculty largely learned through seminars/workshops (75.81%), similar to Rayburn College, with minimal reliance on other methods.

9.3 Purpose of Use of the N-List

In this study, both students' and teachers' data are analyzed in one formation. Data have been collected as per mentioned in the given table:

The study reveals that (Ref. Table 4):

Table 2 — Source of awareness of N-LIST (Students)

Colleges	Total Response	Seminar/Workshop	Friends & Colleagues	Trial & Error.
Rayburn College	135	113 (83.70%)	13 (9.63%)	9 (6.67%)
Lamka College	90	43 (47.78%)	27(30.00%)	20 (22.22%)
Churachandpur College	288	183 (63.54%)	57 (19.79%)	48 (16.67%)

Source: Adopted from authors primary source data collected

Table 3 — Source of awareness of N-LIST (Faculty)

Colleges	Total Response	Seminar/Workshop	Friends & Colleagues	Trial & Error.
Rayburn College (Total Respondent-69)	69	53 (76.82%)	9 (13.04%)	7 (10.14%)
Lamka College (Total Response-60)	60	23 (38.33%)	8 (13.33%)	29 (48.33%)
Churachandpur College (Total Response-62)	62	47(75.81%)	7(11.29%)	8 (12.90%)

Source: Adopted from authors primary source data collected

Table 4 — Purpose on Use of N-LIST (both Teachers and Students)

Name of Colleges	Total No. of Response	Purpose of Use of N-LIST			
		For Teaching and Preparing Notes.	Main Reference Source for writing articles.	Project Work & Research Activities.	Never access/ use
Rayburn College	204	133 (65.20%)	32 (15.69%)	12 (5.88%)	27 (13.24%)
Lamka College	150	45 (30.00%)	16(10.67%)	10 (6.67%)	79 (52.67 %)
Churachandpur College	350	103 (29.43%)	39 (11.14%)	25(7.14%)	183(52.29%)

Source: Adopted from authors primary source data collected

- a) Rayburn College has the highest usage for teaching and preparing notes (65.20%).
- b) A large number of students and teachers from Lamka College (52.67%) and Churachandpur College (52.29%) never use N-LIST, indicating potential low awareness or accessibility issues.
- c) Usage for project work and research remains low across all three colleges, with less than 8% of respondents using it for this purpose.

9.4. The satisfactory level of use of e-resources provided by N-List pertains to academic pursuits

The histogram (Fig. 3) information presents N-LIST satisfaction ratings across three academic institutions: Rayburn College, Lamka College, and Churachandpur College. The findings reveal a consistently positive user experience, with contentment measured in two categories: "Fully Satisfied" and "Satisfied." Rayburn College stands out as the frontrunner in user satisfaction, with 75% of users indicating they are "Fully Satisfied" and the remaining 25% reporting being "Satisfied." This suggests a robust implementation and acceptance of the N-LIST system at this establishment. Churachandpur College shows comparably impressive outcomes, with 73% of users being "Fully Satisfied" and 27% "Satisfied." These statistics imply that their N-LIST deployment nearly matches Rayburn College's efficacy.

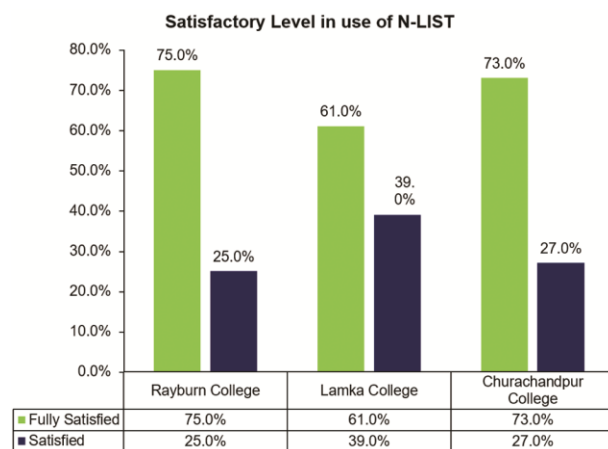


Fig. 3 — Satisfactory level in use of N-LIST

Lamka College, whilst still maintaining complete user satisfaction, displays a more even distribution between contentment levels. 61% of users report being "Fully Satisfied," while 39% are "Satisfied." This pattern may indicate slight variations in implementation or user experience compared to the other two institutions.

A remarkable achievement across all three colleges is the absence of any discontented users, with 100% of respondents falling into either the "Fully Satisfied" or "Satisfied" categories. This universal positive feedback suggests that N-LIST effectively fulfils user requirements and expectations across these educational establishments, irrespective of specific institutional contexts (fig. 2.1).

9.5 Problems faced while accessing N-List

The data shows (Table 5) that, majority of N-LIST users from Rayburn College, Lamka College, and Churachandpur College face a shortage of computers (both in library and computer laboratory). Churachandpur College holds the highest position in problems faced due to a lack of personal IT gadgets and a lack of N-LIST knowledge about its features and functioning. Lamka College remains the highest problem faced due to a slow internet speed connection. These challenges highlight the need for increased awareness and resources in the field of technology education.

9.6 Issues and challenges faced by N-LIST operator staff/Library staff in pertaining to service provided.

- a) Due to negligence by the college administrator, some colleges miss subscribing to N-LIST from time to time, despite its requirement.
- b) The college administrator's lack of cooperation prevents the technical person in charge from educating users about its technical functionalities and features.
- c) Most NLIST administrators and its technical support teams encountered issues with the service they provided to users due to a lack of technical knowledge.

Table 5 — Problem faced while accessing N-LIST

Name of Colleges	Total Response	Problem Faced			
		Shortage of Computer ¹	No personal IT Gadget	Lack of N-LIST Knowledge	Inefficient Internet speed.
Rayburn College	177 (87.64%)	103 (58.19%)	39 (22.03%)	13 (7.34%)	22 (12.43%)
Lamka College	71 (47.33%)	33 (46.48%)	8 (11.27%)	07 (9.68%)	23 (32.39%)
Churachandpur College	167 (47.71%)	97 (58.08%)	42 (20.36%)	17(10.18%)	10 (11.38%)

Source: Adopted from authors primary source data collected

- d) The Concern Department gives less priority to N-LIST and has simply subscribed to it to comply with NAAC accreditation.

9.7 Statistical Impact on N-LIST page view among users (Academic year 2023-24)

Based on the mentioned Table 6, It is evident that the Political Science department had the highest number of N-LIST page views from Rayburn and Churachandpur College, Department like; Vernacular Section has zero record of page view since, N-LIST does not provide subscribe online e-resource for the same.

On the other hand, commerce and education department had the lowest number of page views, pointing less engagement with accessing N-LIST.

10. Findings of The Study

The Major Findings of the Study are:

- N-LIST registration levels exhibit significant variation among the three colleges: Lamka College: 50% of library members registered; Rayburn College: 24.4% registered; Churachandpur College: 23.33% registered.
- Awareness of N-LIST is predominantly acquired through seminars/workshops: Rayburn College: 83.70% (students), 76.82% (faculty); Churachandpur College: 63.54% (students), 75.81% (faculty); Lamka College: 47.78% (students), 38.33% (faculty).
- Usage purposes demonstrate institutional differences: Rayburn College: Highest usage for teaching and preparing notes (65.20%); Lamka

and Churachandpur Colleges: Over 50% of users never utilize N-LIST.

- User satisfaction is consistently high across all three colleges: Rayburn College: 75% fully satisfied, 25% satisfied; Churachandpur College: 73% fully satisfied, 27% satisfied; Lamka College: 61% fully satisfied, 39% satisfied
- Common challenges encompass: Shortage of computers, Slow internet speeds, Lack of personal IT gadgets, Limited knowledge about N-LIST features.

11 Conclusion

The research reveals considerable differences in N-LIST adoption and utilisation amongst Rayburn College, Lamka College, and Churachandpur College. Despite the substantial advantages offered by N-LIST, its full potential remains unexploited across these educational establishments. Principal discoveries underscore variations in enrolment figures, user profiles, awareness channels, usage trends, and contentment levels. Shared obstacles encompass insufficient computer availability, restricted familiarity with N-LIST, and sluggish internet connectivity. To optimise N-LIST's capabilities, the investigation proposes implementing thorough awareness initiatives, enhancing IT facilities, conducting user training workshops, increasing vernacular content, and requiring N-LIST instruction for library personnel. Tackling these issues could boost N-LIST's efficacy and influence across the examined colleges. These findings highlight the need for targeted interventions to address the specific challenges faced by each institution. By implementing tailored strategies, such as improving infrastructure and providing customized training programs, colleges can enhance N-LIST adoption and utilization. Furthermore, collaboration between institutions and the N-LIST program administrators could facilitate the sharing of best practices and the development of innovative solutions to overcome common barriers.

12 Suggestions and Recommendations

12.1 Suggestions

- Enhance IT infrastructure: Increase the number of computers available for student; Improve internet connectivity and speed across campuses
- Implement regular awareness programme: Conduct more frequent seminars and workshops on N-LIST usage - Develop user-friendly guides and tutorials for students and faculty

Table 6 — Statistical Presentation of N-LIST page view by registered users.

		Rayburn College	Lamka College	Churachandpur College
1	Commerce	9	7	7
2	Economics	Nil	37	29
3	Education ¹	Nil	5	Nil
4	Geography	28	45	76
5	History	66	173	117
6	Political Science	240	211	234
7	Psychology ²	11	Nil	Nil
8	Science (Physics, Chemistry, Math, Botany, Biology and Zoology)	173	152	Nil
9	Sociology	219	15	73
10	Vernacular Literature (Paite, Hmar, Mizo, Manipuri) ¹	Nil	Nil	Nil

- c) Provide targeted training: Offer specialized sessions for faculty on integrating N-LIST into teaching; Organize hands-on workshops for students on effective research using N-LIST
- d) Prioritize N-LIST implementation: Encourage college administrators to consistently renew N-LIST subscriptions; Allocate dedicated staff for N-LIST management and user support
- e) Promote interdepartmental collaboration: Encourage knowledge sharing between departments with high N-LIST usage (e.g., Political Science) and others
- f) Improve accessibility: Explore options for off-campus access to N-LIST resources Consider providing or subsidizing personal IT devices for students in need

12.2. Recommendations for Further Studies

- a) Investigate the correlation between N-LIST usage and academic performance across different disciplines.
- b) Explore the potential of integrating N-LIST with other digital learning platforms used by the colleges.
- c) Conduct a comparative analysis of N-LIST implementation in urban versus rural college settings in Manipur.
- d) Examine the role of faculty in promoting N-LIST usage among students and its impact on resource utilization.
- e) Assess the economic impact of N-LIST on college library budgets and resource allocation.
- f) Investigate user preferences for specific types of e-resources within N-LIST to inform future content acquisition strategies.

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