



Management of Electronic Resources in Academic Libraries: with Special Reference to Government Degree Colleges in Telangana

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Abstract

Electronic resources play a significant role in academic libraries as they are mostly tuned for the promotion of academic excellence and research. Now academic libraries have started using electronic information resources to substitute print collections for optimum use. Librarians should have professional as well as technical skills to manage all these resources. The main purpose of research study is to understand the management process of different electronic resources in government college libraries and to identify the best practices for the management (selection, acquisition and management aspects like License agreements, De-Selection etc.,) of the e-resource and briefly described the awareness and management of N-List e-resources in selected government degree college libraries in Telangana.

Keywords: Consortia, Library Consortia, N-List, e-resources, e-books, e-journals, EIR

1. Introduction

Electronic resources play a significant role in academic libraries as they are mostly tuned for the promotion of academic excellence and research. Now academic libraries have started using EIRs (electronic information resources) to substitute print collections for optimum use. To overcome the problems of tremendous growth of e-resources and shrinking budgets of libraries, lots of effort has been taken by Govt. of India for universities and college libraries. Librarians should have professional as well as technical skills to manage all these resources. They should pay special attention in vendor negotiation, trouble shooting, link maintenance, inter-database linking, etc., so as to utilize the investment made in subscribing all the e-resources in their respective libraries.

2. Management of Electronic Resources

Management of e-resources helps the user community in identifying and accessing appropriate e-resources. The management policy of a library, also comprises the activities performed in relation to the development of the vision, the mission, the goal and policies of the library. It is also concerned with the strategic planning of libraries in present and future operations, motivation of staff to enhance their skill and expertise in e-library associated services and operations.

The main purpose of research study is to understand the management process of different electronic resources in government college libraries and to identify the best practices for the management (selection, acquisition and management aspects like License agreements, De-Selection etc.,) of the e-resources. N-LIST e-resources are considered a vital part of academic college services in 21st century. It has tremendously changed the way of seeking information towards electronic resources and services. Now it is important to learn and to know the use of N-LIST e-resources among the users. The study helps in planning, developing and extending the N-LIST services to academic colleges.

3. N-LIST

The Project entitled "National Library and Information Services Infrastructure for Scholarly Content (NLIST)", is an initiative of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India under its National Mission on Education through ICT program, which operates through its headquarter set-up at the INFLIBNET Centre, Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

N-LIST was formerly launched on 4th May 2012 and being jointly executed by the e-ShodhSindhu Consortium, INFLIBNET Centre and the INDEST-AICTE Consortium. The N-LIST project provides access to e-resources to students, researchers and faculty from colleges and other beneficiary institutions through servers installed at the INFLIBNET Centre. Since 2014, N-LIST is subsumed as college component of e-shodhShindu, except Agriculture, Engineering, Management, Medical, Pharmacy, Dentistry and Nursing colleges all other colleges in India are eligible to access 6293+ e-journals and 3139309 e-books under N-LIST consortium.

In Telangana 152 colleges are registered N-List programme for their users. Out of 152 colleges 108 colleges are continuing their subscription for accessing e-resources from N-LIST. Out of 152 colleges 78 government colleges are registered in N-LIST. Out of 78 Government Degree colleges 52 Government Degree colleges are still continuing their subscription. All 52 colleges are accredited by NAAC.

4. Need of the Study

The present study is important and a need is there to understand different criteria used by the librarians for selection, acquisition and management of the electronic resources in their college libraries. In addition to the other e-resources, to examine the N-List e-resources in academic libraries in Telangana state. This study also helps in planning, developing and extending the N-LIST services to academic colleges.

5. Objective of the Study

The specific objectives of the present study as follows:

- i) To study the different types of electronic resources and services available in Academic Libraries.
- ii) To study the present situation and identify the problems on selection, acquisition and management of electronic resources in Government college libraries.
- iii) To find the infrastructure and ICT facilities available to make use the electronic resources in the Government college libraries.
- iv) To study the different types of e- resources available under N-List.
- v) To examine the extent of awareness and knowledge of library professionals on N-List resources.
- vi) To know the satisfaction level of library professionals in managing e-resources.

6. Hypotheses

In order to resolve the research problem under study, some hypotheses need to be established that can be tested during the course of the research work.

- i) There is no significant difference in the availability of electronic resources in academic libraries.
- ii) There is no significant difference in the strategies employed by library professionals in managing e-resources.
- iii) The faculty and students are satisfied with the ICT infrastructural facilities provided by the member colleges.
- iv) There is no significance difference in the purpose of usage of N-LIST electronic resources across faculty members and students of the member colleges.
- v) There is no significance difference in the satisfaction level of library professionals in managing N-LIST e-resources.

7. Methodology

The questionnaire method was used for the present study to collect the necessary primary data keeping in view the objectives of the study. A total 52 questionnaire were distributed to the librarians of 52 selected NAAC accredited colleges of Telangana. Of the total 52 questionnaires all 52 duly filled in questionnaire were received for analysis and thus the response rate is 100%. The collected data were tabulated and analyzed with the applications of suitable statistical tools.

8. Scope and Limitations of the Study

The scope of the study is limited to the Management of E-Resources in Academic libraries of Telangana with reference to N-List resources. The present study confined to the 52 NAAC accredited Government degree colleges of Telangana affiliated to five universities such as Kakatiya University, MG University, Osmania University, Palamuru University and Satavahana University which are registered under N-List programme.

9. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The researcher selected 52 NAAC accredited Government Degree Colleges (GDC) affiliated to five universities of Telangana. The data is collected from Librarians with structured questionnaires, the same is analyzed and interpreted, and the results are presented in the form of Tables and Graphs. Fifty-two Government Degree Colleges affiliated to various universities have been selected for the present study and the following table shows full detail of colleges.

Table 1: University-wise Distribution of Selected Degree Colleges

Sl. No.	Affiliated University	Total	Percentage
1	Kakatiya University	22	42.31
2	MG University	5	9.62
3	Osmania University	13	25.00
4	Palamuru University	4	7.69
5	Satavahana University	8	15.38
6	Total	52	100.00

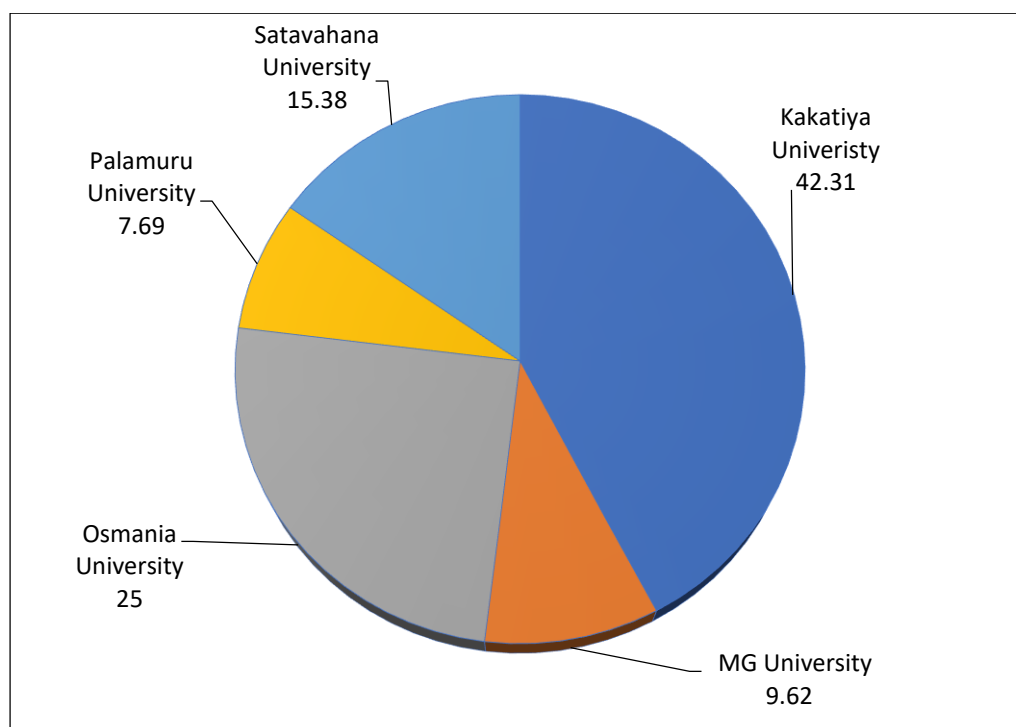


Figure 1: University-wise Distribution of Selected Degree Colleges

The Table 2 explains the different Grades of fifty-two selected NAAC Accredited Government Degree Colleges in Telangana State.

Table 2: The NAAC Accredited Grades of Selected Degree Colleges

NAAC Grades	KU	MGU	OU	PU	SU	Total
A+	-	-	1 (7.7)	-	-	1 (1.9)
A	5 (22.7)	1 (20.0)	3 (23.1)	-	1 (12.5)	10 (19.2)
B++	3 (13.6)	3 (60.0)	4 (30.8)	2 (50.0)	-	12 (23.1)
B+	1 (4.6)	-	1 (7.7)	1 (25.0)	3 (37.5)	6 (11.5)
B	12 (54.6)	-	3 (23.1)	1 (25.0)	3 (37.5)	19 (36.5)
C	1 (4.6)	1 (20.0)	1 (7.7)	-	1 (12.5)	4 (7.7)
Total	22 (100)	5 (100)	13 (100)	4 (100)	8 (100)	52 (100)

It is observed from the Table 2 that, out of 52 selected NAAC accredited Government Degree Colleges, a majority 19 (36.5%) of the colleges got 'B' Grade, 12 (23.1%) colleges got 'B++' Grade, 10 (19.2%) Colleges got 'A' Grade, 6 Colleges got 'B+' Grade, 4 Colleges got 'C' Grade and the remaining one College got 'A+' Grade.

Table-3: Distribution of Librarians/Library In-charges of Selected Degree Colleges

Affiliated University	Librarians	%	Library In-charge	%	Total	%
Kakatiya University	11	50.00	11	50.00	22	100
MG University	4	80.00	1	20.00	5	100
Osmania University	13	100	-	-	13	100
Palamuru University	3	75.00	1	25.00	4	100
Satavahana University	8	100	-	-	8	100
Total	39	75.00	13	25.00	52	100

The above Table 3 shows that, out of 22 selected colleges from Kakatiya University, fifty (50%) of the colleges have regular librarians and 50 per cent of the colleges are managing with in-charge librarians, out of 13 selected colleges from Osmania University, all colleges have regular librarians, out of 4 selected colleges from Palamuru University, most (75%) of the colleges have regular librarians and 25 per cent of the colleges are managing with in-charge librarians and out of 8 selected colleges from Satavahana University, all colleges have regular librarians.

9.1 Demographic representation of Librarians

Demography refers to the fundamental and measurable statistics of a population with characteristics such as gender, age, education qualification etc to which the faculty belongs to. The analysis of the data has been done in the following manner: -

Table-4: Demographic Details of the GDC Librarians (N=52)

Sl. No.	Demographic Details	Nature of the Respondents	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
1	Gender	Male	32	61.54
		Female	7	13.46
2	Qualifications	Ph.D, UGC-NET/SET, MLISc	6	11.54
		MPhil, UGC-NET/SET, MLISc	1	1.92
		UGC-NET/SET, MLISc	31	59.62
		MA, MLISc	1	1.92
3	Library In-charge		13	25.00

Of the 52-degree colleges for the present study, 61.54% were male librarians and remaining 13.46% are female librarians. the majority 59.62% of the librarians are possessing the UGC NET/SET with MLISc, followed by 11.54 percent have Ph.D. qualification with UGC-NET/SET, MLISc, and the remaining 25.00 percent of the faculty members were In-Charge Librarians.

9.2 Professional Experience of Librarians

Table-5: Professional Experience of Librarians

Experience	Number of Librarians	Percentage (%)
5-10 years	12	23.08
10-15 years	17	32.69
Above 15 years	10	19.23
Library In-charge	13	25.00
Total	52	100.00

Table-5 shows that 17 (32.69%) librarians are having 10-15 years of professional experience, 12 (23.08%) librarians are having 5-10 years of professional experience, 10 (19.23%) librarians are having above 15 years of experience and the remaining 25% are in-charge librarians. So, it is concluded that majority of the librarians are having 10-15 years of professional experience.

9.3 ICT Infrastructure Facilities

Table 6: Availability of ICT Infrastructure Facilities

ICT Facilities	No./%	Number of Colleges					Total
		KU	MGU	OU	PU	SU	
Desktop Systems	No.	16	5	13	4	8	46
	%	72.73	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	88.46
Computer Servers	No.	14	3	12	4	6	39
	%	63.64	60.00	92.31	100.00	75.00	75.00
Laptops	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printers	No.	19	5	13	4	8	49
	%	86.36	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	94.23
Scanners	No.	14	5	11	4	5	39
	%	63.64	100.00	84.62	100.00	62.50	75.00
Bar Code Scanner	No.	14	4	9	4	4	35
	%	63.64	80.00	69.23	100.00	50.00	67.31
Barcode Printers	No.	18	5	12	4	7	46
	%	81.82	100.00	92.31	100.00	87.50	88.46
RFID	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-
O.H.P.	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-
LCD Projectors	No.	12	3	2	-	3	20
	%	54.55	60.00	15.38	-	37.50	38.46
Fax	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Photocopier (Xerox)	No.	13	3	4	-	3	23
	%	59.09	60.00	30.77	-	37.50	44.23
UPS	No.	16	3	9	4	6	38
	%	72.73	60.00	69.23	100.00	75.00	73.08
Television	No.	3	-	-	-	-	3
	%	13.64	-	-	-	-	5.77
Phone/Intercom Connections	No.	3	2	5	-	2	12
	%	13.64	40.00	38.46	-	25.00	23.08
Internet Connections	No.	22	5	13	4	8	52
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Antivirus Software	No.	18	4	9	4	6	41
	%	81.82	80.00	69.23	100.00	75.00	78.85

(Multiple Answers is Permitted)

The above Table-6 shows the availability of ICT infrastructure facilities for accessing e-resources in selected libraries, 100% (52) of the libraries having Internet facility for accessing the e-resources, followed by 94.23% of libraries having printers, 88.46% libraries have desktop systems and barcode printers, 78.85% libraries have antivirus software, 75% libraries have computer servers and scanners, 67.31% libraries have bar code scanners, 44.23% have Photocopier, 38.46% have LCD projectors, 23.08% libraries have phone/intercom connections and 5.77% libraries having television facility.

9.4 Library Automation Software in Libraries

Table-7: Usage of Library Automation Software in Libraries

Library Automation Software	Libraries	KU (N=22)	MGU (N=5)	OU (N=13)	PU (N=4)	SU (N=8)	Total (N=52)
Yes	No.	17	5	13	4	8	47
	%	77.27	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	90.38
No	No.	5	-	-	-	-	5
	%	22.73	-	-	-	-	9.62
Total	No.	22	5	13	4	8	52
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

It is evident from the Table-7 showing the distribution of libraries with regard to usage of library automation software's, majority of them 90.38% of the libraries are using the library management software packages and the remaining 9.62 percent of the libraries are not using the library management software.

The data relating to usage of library automation software in degree college libraries is collected and the data shown in Table-9 as follows.

Table-8: Name of the Library Software's using by the Libraries

Library Software	KU (N=17)	MGU (N=5)	OU (N=13)	PU (N=4)	SU (N=8)	Total (N=47)
SOUL	14 (82.4)	4 (80.0)	2 (15.4)	4 (100)	5 (62.5)	29 (61.7)
NewGenLib	3 (17.7)	1 (20.0)	8 (61.5)	-	3 (37.5)	15 (31.9)
KOHA	-	-	3 (23.1)	-	-	3 (6.4)
Total	17 (100)	5 (100)	13 (100)	4 (100)	8 (100)	47 (100)

Table 8 explains with regard to use of library automation software's in degree college libraries. A majority 61.7% of the degree colleges are using SOUL software in their libraries, followed by 31.9% of the libraries are using NewGenLib software and the remaining 6.4% of the libraries are using KOHA library software in their libraries.

9.5 Electronic Resources Available in Selected College Libraries

Table-9: Availability of Electronic Resources in Selected College Libraries

Type of E-Resource	Number of Libraries (N=52)	Percent (%)
E-Books	52	100
E-Journals	52	100
E-Magazines	10	19.23
E-Theses	19	36.54
E-Newspapers	26	50.00
E-Standards	0	0
E-Databases	0	0
CD/DVD ROMs	8	15.38
Audio & Video Materials	37	71.15

The above Table-9 show the availability of e-resources in selected Government degree college libraries. It is reflected from the table that 100% of college libraries having e-books and e-journals whereas 37 (71.15%) colleges have audio & video materials, 50% of the libraries have e-newspapers, 19 (36.54%) libraries have e-theses and only 8 (15.38%) college libraries have CD/DVD ROMs in their libraries.

9.6 Criteria Used for the Selection of E-Resources

Table-10: Criteria Used for the Selection of E-Resources in Libraries

Sl. No.	Criteria for Selection of E-Resources	No. of Respondents (%)
1	User Requirement	41 (78.84)
2	Subject Relevance	45 (86.54)
3	Vendors Reliability	04 (7.69)
4	Library Budget	52(100)
5	Back File Availability	23 (44.23)

The above Table-10 shows the criteria used for the selection of e-resources in the degree college libraries. It is found that out of 52 college librarians, a majority 100% of librarians agree that e-resources are selected on the criteria of library budget, followed by subject relevance 86.54%, users requirement 78.84%, Back file availability 44.23% and Vendor Reliability 7.69%.

9.7 Different Tools Used for Selection of E-Resources

Table-11: Tools Used for Selection of E-Resources in Libraries

Sl. No.	Tools used for Selection of E-Resources	No. of Respondents (%)
1	Demonstration by Vendors	3 (5.76)
2	Received Suggestions from Users	41 (78.84)
3	Publisher's Catalogues	25 (48.07)
4	Consulting other Libraries	24 (46.15)
5	Searching Information on Website	27 (51.92)

Searching

The above Table-11 shows the different tools used for the selection of e-resources in the degree college libraries. It is found that out of 52 college librarians, a majority 41 (78.84) of librarians are received suggestions from users as a best tool for selection of e-resources in libraries, followed by 51.92 % are researching information on website, 48.07 % librarians are used publishers catalogues, 46.15% librarians are consulting other libraries for selection of e-resources in libraries,

Table 12: Methods used for Subscribing E-Resources

Methods	Libraries	KU (N=22)	MGU (N=5)	OU (N=13)	PU (N=4)	SU (N=8)	Total (N=52)
Direct Subscription	No.	18	3	3	3	3	30
	%	81.82	60.00	23.08	75.00	37.50	57.69
Through Consortia	No.	4	-	3	1	1	9
	%	18.18	-	23.08	25.00	12.50	17.31
Open Access E-Resources	No.	-	2	1	-	4	7
	%	-	40.00	7.69	-	50.00	13.46

It is clear from the Table 12 showing the methods used for subscribing e-resources in selected college libraries that, out of 52 college libraries, majority 57.69% libraries are subscribing e-resources from direct subscription, followed by through consortia 17.31% and the remaining 13.46% libraries used open access e-resources in their libraries.

Table-13: Membership of Library Consortia/ Library Network

Name of the Consortia	KU (N=22)	MGU (N=5)	OU (N=13)	PU (N=4)	SU (N=8)	Total (N=52)
N-LIST	22 (100)	5 (100)	13 (100)	4 (100)	8 (100)	52 (100)
DELNET	-	-	-	-	5 (62.5)	5 (9.62)
National Digital Library of India (NDLI)	15 (68.18)	3 (60)	7 (53.85)	2 (50)	2 (25)	29 (55.77)
e-ShodhSindhu	2 (9.09)	1 (20)	3 (23.08)	1 (25)	-	7 (13.46)

It is obvious from Table-13 showing the membership of libraries in various types of library consortia/library networks for accessing e-resources, that out of 52, all (100%) of the selected government college libraries have N-LIST membership for accessing e-resources, followed by the National Digital Library of India (55.77%), e-ShodhSindhu (13.46%), and 9.62% of college libraries having DELNET membership in their libraries.

Table-14: Most Suitable Criteria for Selecting N-List Resources

Criteria for Selection of E-Resources	Number of Libraries	Percentage (%)
Reliability	44	84.62
Pricing Factor	39	75.
Authenticity	34	65.38
Usability	22	42.31
Objectivity	6	11.54

The above Table-14 shows the most suitable criteria for selecting N-List e-resources in government degree college libraries. Most of the librarians 84.62% replied that reliability is the most suitable criteria for selection of N-List e-resources, followed by pricing factor 75%, authenticity 65.38%, usability 42.31% and 11.54% of the librarians replied that objectivity is the suitable criteria for selection of N-List e-resources.

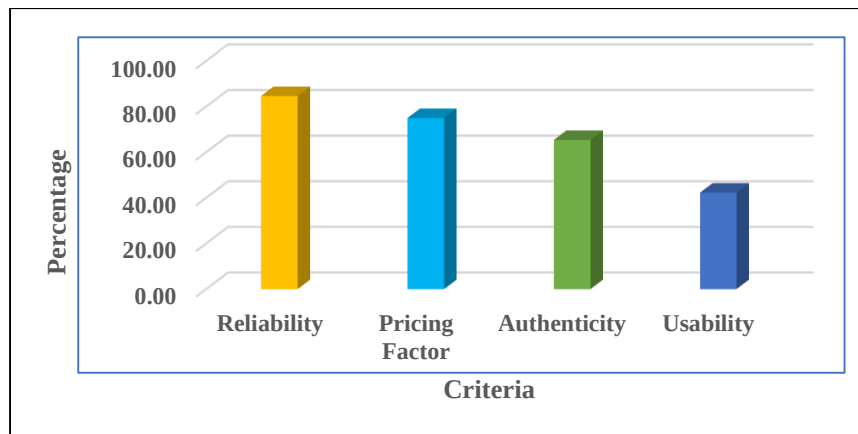


Table 15: Preferable Format for Preserving the E-Resources

Format	Libraries	KU (N=12)	MGU (N=4)	OU (N=6)	PU (N=2)	SU (N=4)	Total (N=28)
PDF	No.	10	4	4	2	2	22
	%	83.33	100.00	66.67	100.00	50.00	78.57
HTML	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-
DOC	No.	2	-	2	-	2	6
	%	16.67	-	33.33	-	50.00	21.43

The above Table 15 shows that, a majority 78.57% of the libraries are preserving the e-resources in PDF format and the remaining 21.43% of the libraries are preserving the e-resources in DOC format.

Table 16: Methods Used for Cancellation/Renewal of E-Resources

Methods	Libraries	KU (N=22)	MGU (N=5)	OU (N=13)	PU (N=4)	SU (N=8)	Total (N=52)
Based on Relevance to the Curriculum	No.	2	1	2	-	1	6
	%	9.09	20.00	15.38	-	12.50	11.54
Based on Usage Statistics	No.	8	2	4	4	3	21
	%	36.36	40.00	30.77	100.00	37.50	40.38
Based on Cost-Benefit Analysis	No.	1	2	1	1	-	5
	%	4.55	40.00	7.69	25.00	-	9.62
Based on Availability of Library Budget	No.	14	4	6	3	6	33
	%	63.64	80.00	46.15	75.00	75.00	63.46
Recommendations of Library Committee	No.	12	2	9	3	6	32
	%	54.55	40.00	69.23	75.00	75.00	61.54

The above Table 16 showing the methods used for cancellation and renewal of e-resources. Most (63.46%) of the libraries are used availability of library budget for cancellation/renewal of e-resources, followed by 61.54% libraries used recommendations of library committee, 40.38% libraries used usage statistics, 11.54% libraries used relevance to the curriculum and 9.62% of libraries used cost-benefit analysis for cancellation/renewal of e-resources.

Table 17: Conducted User Orientation Programmes relating to N-LIST E-Resources

Opinion	Libraries	KU	MGU	OU	PU	SU	Total
Yes	No.	21	5	11	4	8	49
	%	95.45	100.00	84.62	100.00	100.00	94.23
No	No.	1		2			3
	%	4.55		15.38			5.77
Total	No.	22	5	13	4	8	52
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 17 explains that, most (94.23%) of the librarians conducted user orientation programmes relating to N-LIST e-resources and the remaining 5.77 % librarians replied that not conducted user orientation programmes in their libraries.

Table 18: Frequency of Conducting User Orientation Programmes on N-LIST E-Resources

Frequency	Libraries	KU	MGU	OU	PU	SU	Total
Monthly	No.	1	-	1	-	-	2
	%	4.76	-	9.09	-	-	4.08
Quarterly	No.	1	1	-	-	-	2
	%	4.76	20.00	-	-	-	4.08
Half Yearly	No.	3	-	2	2	4	11
	%	14.29	-	18.18	50.00	50.00	22.45
Yearly	No.	16	4	8	2	4	34
	%	76.19	80.00	72.73	50.00	50.00	69.39
Total	No.	21	5	11	4	8	49
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

It is indicated in Table No.18 with regard to frequency of N-list user orientation programmes conducted by college libraries. Majority (69.39%) of the libraries were conducting user orientation programmes for yearly once, followed by half yearly 22.45%, and 4.08% the libraries were conducting user orientation programmes for monthly and quarterly.

Table 19: User Orientation Programmes organised in Libraries

Type of User Awareness programme	No. of Responses	Response (%) (N=49)
Training Programmes	48	97.96
Workshops/Seminars	13	26.53
Lecture Method	33	67.35
Practical Hands or Training	1	2.04
Circulation of User Manuals in Print/Electronic form	15	30.61

The above Table-19 shows the types of user orientation programmes organised in the degree college libraries. It is found that out of 49 college librarians, a majority librarians; 97.96% organising training programmes to the users, followed by lecture method 67.35%, circulation of user manuals 30.61%, organising Workshops/Seminars 26.53% and only 2.04% librarians are organising practical hands on training for creating user awareness on N-List e-resources.

Table-20 Marketing and Promotional methods used for create Awareness about E-resources

Sl.No	Marketing and Promotional Techniques	No. of Responses	Response (%)
1.	Provide links from Institute Website	16	30.77
2.	Conduct of User Orientation Programmes	52	100.00
3.	Library Notice Board	50	96.15
4.	Organsing Workshops/Seminars	12	23.08
5.	Library Brochures	26	50.00
6.	Institute Prospectus	6	11.54
8	Faculty Recommendation	8	15.38
8.	Sending Information by E-mail	8	15.38
9.	By using Social Networking (Facebook, Twitter, blog, Whatsapp etc.,)	14	26.92
10.	Provide links through OPAC	8	15.38

It is observed from Table-20 that majority 100% college libraries conducted 'user orientation programmes' to their users for promoting e-resources followed by 96.15% 'Library Notice Board', 50% libraries used Library brochures, 30.77% libraries providing links through OPAC, 26.92 % libraries using Social Networking sites and only 11.54% libraries used Institute Prospectus for promoting e-resources.

9.8 Problems faced by Librarians while Managing E-Resources

Table-21 Problems faced by Librarians while Managing E-Resources

Problems faced by managing e-resources	No of Respondents	Response (%)
Lack of ICT skills	30	57.69
Poor Internet Connectivity	12	23.08
Lack of cooperation from Management	2	3.85
Inadequate of Technical infrastructure	14	26.92
Lack of Budget	39	75.00
Lack of ICT Skills of users	20	38.46
Frequent power disturbances	10	19.23
Lack of Communication skills to interact with users	2	3.85

The above Table 21 depicts the problems faced by the librarians while managing e-resources in college libraries. A Total of 52 colleges, 39 (75%) degree college librarians were facing 'Lack of Budget' is the major problem and 57.69% of librarians faced 'Lack of ICT skills' is the major problem, followed by, 38.46% librarians faced 'Lack of ICT skills of users', 26.92% librarians faced 'Inadequate infrastructure' and 3.85% librarians were facing 'Lack of cooperation from management'.

9.9 Satisfaction Level of Management of E-Resources.

Table-22: Level of Satisfaction about Managing N-List e-Resources

Level of Satisfaction	Libraries	KU	MGU	OU	PU	SU	Total
Fully satisfied	No.	9	1	5	3	3	21
	%	40.91	20.00	38.46	75.00	37.50	40.38
Partially satisfied	No.	13	4	8	1	5	31
	%	59.09	80.00	61.54	25.00	62.50	59.62
Not satisfied	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Can't say	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	No.	22	5	13	4	8	52
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The above Table No. 22 depicts the satisfaction level of librarians with regard to know the level of satisfaction about the managing N-List e-resources in the college libraries. A Total of 52 colleges, 31 (59.62%) degree college librarians were 'Fully Satisfied' with managing the N-List e-resources and the remaining 40.38% were 'Partially satisfied' with managing the N-List e-resources in their libraries.

Conclusion

This study has been focused on the NAAC accredited 52 selected Government Degree college libraries in Telangana State. The study provided diversified information and insight in about the e-resources in libraries. 100% of college libraries having e-books and e-journals. A majority 100% of librarians agree that e-resources are selected on the criteria of library budget, followed by subject relevance 86.54%, 78.84% of librarians are received suggestions from users as a best tool for selection of e-resources in libraries, followed by 51.92 % are searching information on website, 46.15% librarians are consulting other libraries for selection of e-resources in libraries. 57.69% libraries are subscribing e-resources from direct subscription and 13.46% libraries used open access e-resources in their libraries. 100% of the selected government college libraries having N-LIST membership for accessing e-resources. 94.23% of the librarians conducted user orientation programmes relating to N-LIST e-resources and the remaining 5.77 % not conducted user orientation programmes in their libraries. 75% of librarians were facing 'Lack of Budget' is the major problem while managing e-resources in college libraries, only 3.85% librarians were facing 'Lack of cooperation from management' is the major problem while managing e-resources in college libraries. There is need to have separate budget for procurement of e-resources in libraries, as the study also revealed that 75% Libraries do not have any separate budget for procurement of e-resources. The college management should encourage the students and faculty to develop their reading habits with the use of N-LIST consortium and they have to organize training programs for users regularly on how to use N-LIST e-resources. Then only we will be successful to fill the gap between information and proper dissemination of information.

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