A Comparative Study of the Online Resources Subscribed to in Select University Libraries in Delhi

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Abstract

The academic libraries are important in availing information on scholarly material in form of subscribed electronic literature like e-journals, databases, and digital repositories. The use of information and communication technology (ICT) has seen university libraries increasingly depend on online resources that are used in teaching, learning and research. This paper will compare and contrast the online resources that are subscribed to in selected university libraries in Delhi, i.e. Ambedkar University Delhi, Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, National Law University Delhi, Jawaharlal Nehru University, University of Delhi and Jamia Millia Islamia. The research design adopted in the study is a comparative research design with documentary analysis, observation, and statistical comparison of the subscribed databases. The results demonstrate that the central universities like Jawaharlal Nehru university and the University of Delhi have greater access to multidisciplinary databases, with specialized institutions like national law University Delhi subscribing largely to databases focused on one specific area of law. The paper also emphasizes the value of consortia programs like e- ShodhSindhu and One Nation One Subscription in the growth of access to academic materials. The research paper ends with recommendations on how online resources can be accessed, made more aware and utilized effectively in university libraries.

Keywords: Electronic resources, academic libraries, online databases, university libraries, digital libraries, Delhi.

Introduction

The redesign of academic libraries as being based on print collection instead of digital knowledge centers has been among the most notable innovations in higher education. Online databases, e-books, e-journals and digital repositories are some of the electronic resources that have become critical in research and academic education. These materials make it easy to access academic information and boost the productivity of research.

Electronic resources are subscribed by academic libraries either at the single user level or by national consortia like e-ShodhSindhu, which provides access to thousands of journals and databases to Indian universities (INFLIBNET, 2023). The e-ShodhSindhu consortium combines previous consortia and offers quality and affordable access of electronic resources to institutions of higher learning (Samantararay, 2021).

The Government of India has also initiated the One Nation One Subscription (ONOS) project which seeks to avail international academic journals at a centralized access to the Indian universities (Government of India, 2025).

Electronic resource subscriptions have been extensively adopted in university libraries in Delhi. As an illustration, the Delhi University Library System is connected to various electronic resources, such as reference databases, bibliographic databases, and full-text databases (University of Delhi, 2024). Likewise, the online and print resources in the library of the Ambedkar University Delhi are also increasing in numbers and are available through automated library systems (Ambedkar University Delhi, 2024).

This paper will look into the subscribed online resources among some university libraries in Delhi and compare their availability and scope.

Review of Literature

With the help of electronic resources, the academic research and access to information has been greatly enhanced. Subaveerapandiyan et al. (2022) assert that electronic resources are

now invaluable to the library as an academic establishment demanding expertise and professional education to operate.

Access to scholarly material in the Indian universities has been improved by electronic resources consortia like UGC-INFONET and e-ShodhSindhu (Sharma, 2017). These consortia do offer access to thousands of journals and also share resources across institutions.

Patel et al. (2021) discovered that electronic resources enhanced the research productivity but emphasized the significance of user awareness and training.

The National Digital Library of India is a repository of significant amounts of learning material accessible to aid research and learning (Ministry of Education, 2023).

Research has indicated that academic libraries subscribe to different databases, including JSTOR, SpringerLink, and ACM Digital Library, to facilitate the research process (INFLIBNET, 2024).

Jawaharlal Nehru University and the University Library are several types of online databases accessible in various university libraries, including SpringerLink or Royal Society of Chemistry journals (Jawaharlal Nehru University, 2024).

The legal education at National Law University Delhi relies on the availability of special databases on law, e-books, and online newspapers (National Law University Delhi, 2024).

This review suggests that electronic resources play a crucial role in academic research and must be supported and provided with infrastructures by the institutions.

Objectives of the Study

The aims of the research are:

- To determine the online resources that are being subscribed in selected university libraries in Delhi.
- To compare subscriptions to electronic resources in the chosen universities.
- To examine the access and range of the electronic resources.
- To measure the advantages and disadvantages of electronic resource collections.

- To propose some ideas to achieve a more efficient use of internet-based resources.

Research Problem

Academic libraries are spending a lot of resources to subscribe to electronic databases. Nonetheless, there are disparities between universities in the following aspects:

Databases that are subscribed to.

Subject coverage

Accessibility

Usage

This paper discusses such disparities in some of these university libraries in Delhi.

Research Methodology

The current research paper takes a comparative research design as it will study and analyze the online resources that are subscribed to in some university libraries in Delhi. This study can be done using a comparative design as it will allow a systematic comparison of electronic resources collections in various academic institutions that have different academic orientations, funding models, and users. The comparative research is a frequently employed method of library and information science to measure the differences in collection development, access, and resource availability across institutions and, consequently, assist in locating the strengths, gaps, and the best practices (Pickard, 2013; Creswell and Creswell, 2018). The idea of adopting such design in the current study is to establish variations in the electronic resource subscriptions and to appreciate the variations in the information support offered by the libraries. Study is also based on documentary analysis as a primary method of data collection in the study. Documentary analysis refers to the methodical review of published and written documents on electronic resource subscriptions including library annual reports, official university sites, library portals, electronic resource lists, and even consortium membership information. The documents contain dependable and original data regarding the type, quantity, and the content of databases and electronic resources that are subscribed to in the respective libraries. Documentary analysis can also be applied specifically in library research whereby it offers objective and verifiable information without disrupting the activities of libraries (Bowen, 2009). By this

approach, the specific information on the subscribed databases, electronic journals and digital collections was determined and gathered to conduct a comparative analysis.

Besides the analysis of the documentary, there was the analysis of the websites in order to gather up to date information on electronic materials in the chosen university libraries. The library portals and official websites of the Ambedkar University Delhi, Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, National Law University Delhi, Jawaharlal Nehru University, University of Delhi, and Jamia Millia Islamia were systematically conducted. Analysis of the websites is a great technique in digital library studies since university libraries constantly update their details of electronic resources on the internet such as access to databases, subscription, remote access, and user help support services. This approach allowed the researcher to discover the scope of subscribed databases, remote access services, and subject-specific electronic resources that can be accessed by the users.

Another method that was used in the study is the statistical comparison in analyzing and comparing the electronic resource subscriptions in the chosen university libraries. Statistical comparison entailed the gathering of quantitative data on the database number subscribed to, content covered by the databases and accessing facilities. Data gathered had been tabulated and compared by descriptive statistical methods, including number of frequencies and percentage distribution. This will assist in tabulating the data in a logical and accurate format and will be able to compare these institutions significantly. Statistical comparison has become a common technique in comparative library research to determine the differences in resource supplies, as well as to establish patterns and trends in the subscriptions to electronic resources (Powell and Connaway, 2014).

The other significant approach applied within the current research is observation which entailed an in-depth scrutiny of the accessibility, interface, and accessibility of the electronic resources utilizing the library sites and portals. Observation assisted in determination of how the electronic resources are displayed, whether they are remote or not

and the ease of access to the subscribed databases by the user. It was also observed on the ease of use of the library portals, facilities to access library facilities off campus and how well electronic resources were integrated into the library system. The technique is practical in determining the practical issues of access to electronic resources that could be not completely documented.

The study sample will include six large university libraries in Delhi (namely Ambedkar University Delhi, Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, National Law University Delhi, Jawaharlal Nehru University, University of Delhi, and Jamia Millia Islamia). These universities have been purposely chosen since they are the representatives of various academic institutions such as central universities, state universities, and specialized universities. To illustrate it, Jawaharlal Nehru University and Jamia Millia Islamia are central universities offering multidisciplinary academic programs, whereas National Law University Delhi is a specially oriented institution providing education on the legal field. On the same note, Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University and Ambedkar University Delhi are both state educational establishments that have various courses of study. University of Delhi is a rather big and most prestigious Indian university with a well-developed library system and electronic subscriptions of resources. These universities have been chosen with an assurance that all the various types of institutions are represented and the analysis will be based on the selection of these universities giving a complete basis of comparative analysis.

The findings obtained as a result of the documentary analysis, web analysis, statistical comparison and observation have been tabulated, systematically arranged and examined so as to find out the similarities and differences in electronic resource subscriptions in the chosen university libraries. The various approaches that were used in the study to increase the validity and the reliability of the study through the cross-verified information they offered. The results obtained in this approach could give some informative data about the modern situation in the e-resources subscriptions of university libraries in Delhi

and assist in determining the improvement and evolution possibilities.

Statistical Evaluation and Interpretation
Table 1: Electronic Resource Availability

University	Databases	Subject Coverage	Access Type
Ambedkar University Delhi	20	Multidisciplinary	Remote + Campus
GGSIPU	25	Multidisciplinary	Remote
National Law University Delhi	30	Law	Remote
JNU	50	Multidisciplinary	Remote
University of Delhi	60	Multidisciplinary	Remote
Jamia Millia Islamia	40	Multidisciplinary	Remote

Table 1 presents a comparative overview of the electronic resource subscriptions in the selected university libraries in Delhi, highlighting the number of databases subscribed, subject coverage, and access facilities. The interpretation of this table provides important insights into the digital resource strength, academic priorities, and institutional capacity of these universities in supporting teaching, learning, and research activities through electronic resources.

The data clearly indicate that the **University of Delhi has the highest number of subscribed electronic databases (60)** among the selected institutions. This can be attributed to its status as one of the largest and oldest central universities in India, with a large number of affiliated colleges, faculty members, and research scholars. The University of Delhi offers a wide range of academic programmes across disciplines such as humanities, social sciences, sciences, commerce, and professional studies. As a result, its library system requires access to multidisciplinary electronic resources to meet the diverse information needs of its academic community. The high number of

subscribed databases reflects the university's strong financial support, extensive academic programmes, and active participation in national consortia such as e-ShodhSindhu. Furthermore, the availability of remote access facilities ensures that users can access these resources beyond the physical library, thereby enhancing research productivity and academic efficiency.

Similarly, **Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) has a significant number of electronic resource subscriptions (50 databases)**, making it the second-highest among the selected institutions. JNU is a premier research-intensive central university with a strong emphasis on postgraduate and doctoral research. The multidisciplinary nature of its academic programmes requires access to a wide range of electronic journals, bibliographic databases, and full-text collections. The availability of remote access facilities at JNU reflects its commitment to providing uninterrupted access to scholarly information to its research community. The high number of subscribed databases demonstrates the university's strong focus on research excellence and academic quality.

Jamia Millia Islamia has subscribed to approximately 40 electronic databases, indicating a strong electronic resource collection. As a central university offering programmes in various disciplines such as engineering, humanities, social sciences, law, and education, Jamia Millia Islamia requires access to diverse academic resources. The relatively high number of subscribed databases reflects the university's commitment to strengthening its digital library infrastructure. The provision of remote access facilities also indicates that the university has adopted modern digital library practices to support its academic and research activities.

National Law University Delhi (NLU Delhi) has subscribed to around 30 databases, which is comparatively lower than multidisciplinary universities but significant in terms of specialized subject coverage. Unlike general universities, NLU Delhi focuses exclusively on legal education and research. Therefore, its electronic resource subscriptions primarily include specialized legal databases such as SCC Online, Manupatra, HeinOnline,

and Westlaw. These databases provide access to case laws, statutes, legal journals, and international legal materials. The number of subscribed databases reflects the specialized nature of the institution rather than a lack of resources. The availability of remote access facilities ensures that students and faculty can access legal information anytime, which is essential for legal research and academic work.

Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University (GGSIPU) has approximately 25 subscribed electronic databases, reflecting a moderate level of electronic resource availability. GGSIPU offers a wide range of professional and technical programmes, including engineering, management, law, and health sciences. The number of subscribed databases indicates that the university has developed a digital library infrastructure to support its academic programmes. However, the number of subscriptions is lower compared to central universities, which may be due to differences in funding, institutional priorities, or consortium membership. Nevertheless, the availability of remote access facilities indicates that the university has adopted modern information access systems.

Ambedkar University Delhi (AUD) has the lowest number of subscribed electronic databases (approximately 20) among the selected institutions. This can be attributed to the relatively smaller size of the university and its specialized focus on social sciences, humanities, and development studies. As a newer university compared to others in the study, its library collections are still in the process of expansion. Despite having fewer subscriptions, the university provides access to multidisciplinary resources that support its academic programmes. The provision of remote access facilities demonstrates the university's efforts to provide digital access to information resources to its academic community.

The interpretation of the table also reveals that **all selected university libraries provide remote access facilities**, which is a significant development in academic library services. Remote access allows students and researchers to access electronic resources from outside the campus using institutional login credentials. This reflects the adoption of modern digital library technologies and demonstrates the universities' commitment to supporting research and learning beyond physical library spaces. Remote access has become especially important in recent years due to the increasing reliance on digital information and online learning environments.

Another important observation from the table is the difference in **subject coverage of electronic resources among the universities**. Multidisciplinary universities such as the University of Delhi, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Jamia Millia Islamia, and Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University subscribe to databases covering a wide range of academic disciplines. In contrast, specialized universities such as National Law University Delhi focus on subject-specific databases relevant to legal education and research. This variation reflects the academic focus and information requirements of the respective institutions.

Overall, the statistical comparison clearly indicates that **central universities have stronger electronic resource collections compared to state universities**, primarily due to better funding, larger academic programmes, and active participation in national consortia. However, specialized institutions such as National Law University Delhi have developed strong subject-specific collections that effectively support their academic programmes. The findings of the statistical analysis highlight the growing importance of electronic resources in academic libraries and demonstrate the efforts made by university libraries in Delhi to provide access to digital information. The variation in electronic resource subscriptions reflects differences in institutional size, academic focus, funding, and research intensity. These findings emphasize the need for continued investment in electronic resources and participation in national consortia to ensure equitable access to scholarly information across all universities.

Findings

The present study aimed to conduct a comparative analysis of the online resources subscribed to by select university libraries in Delhi. Based on the data collected through documentary analysis, website analysis, observation, and statistical comparison, several important findings have emerged. These

findings highlight the current status, strengths, and limitations of electronic resource subscriptions in the selected university libraries and provide insights into their role in supporting academic and research activities.

One of the most significant findings of the study is that **all the selected university libraries have adopted electronic resource subscriptions as an integral component of their library services**. This reflects the transformation of academic libraries from traditional print-based collections to hybrid and digital library systems. The availability of electronic databases, e-journals, and e-books in all the selected institutions indicates that university libraries recognize the importance of providing digital access to scholarly information. This finding is consistent with previous studies, which have emphasized that electronic resources have become essential for academic research and higher education (Tenopir et al., 2015). The adoption of electronic resources has improved access to current and relevant information, thereby supporting teaching, learning, and research.

Another important finding is that **there is significant variation in the number of electronic resources subscribed to by different university libraries**. Among the selected institutions, the University of Delhi and Jawaharlal Nehru University have the highest number of electronic resource subscriptions. This can be attributed to their status as large central universities with extensive academic programmes, a large number of students and faculty, and strong research output. These universities receive substantial financial support from government funding agencies, which enables them to subscribe to a wide range of electronic databases. In contrast, smaller or relatively newer universities such as Ambedkar University Delhi have fewer subscriptions. This variation highlights the influence of institutional size, funding, and academic scope on the development of electronic resource collections.

The study also reveals that **central universities have stronger electronic resource collections compared to state universities**. Central universities such as the University of Delhi, Jawaharlal Nehru University, and Jamia Millia Islamia have access to a larger number of multidisciplinary databases. This is mainly due to their participation in national consortia such as e-ShodhSindhu, which provides access to thousands of journals and databases at subsidized rates. These consortia play a crucial role in enhancing access to scholarly information in higher education institutions. State universities, although they also subscribe to electronic resources, have relatively fewer subscriptions, which may be due to budget constraints and differences in funding structures.

Another significant finding of the study is that **specialized universities tend to subscribe to subject-specific electronic resources rather than multidisciplinary databases**. For example, National Law University Delhi primarily subscribes to legal databases such as SCC Online, HeinOnline, and Manupatra, which provide access to legal judgments, statutes, and law journals. This finding reflects the academic focus and information needs of the institution. Unlike multidisciplinary universities, specialized universities prioritize subject-specific databases that directly support their academic programmes. This demonstrates that electronic resource subscriptions are closely aligned with the academic specialization and curriculum requirements of the institution.

The study further reveals that **remote access facilities are available in all the selected university libraries**, which is an important development in modern academic library services. Remote access enables users to access electronic resources from outside the campus using institutional login credentials. This facility has significantly improved access to scholarly information and has enhanced the convenience and efficiency of research. Remote access is particularly beneficial for research scholars and faculty members who require access to electronic resources beyond regular library hours. The availability of remote access reflects the successful integration of information and communication technology in university libraries.

Another important finding is that **consortia-based subscriptions play a major role in providing access to electronic resources in university libraries**. Many of the selected

universities access electronic databases through national consortia such as e-ShodhSindhu. This consortium provides access to a large number of international journals and databases at reduced cost. Consortia-based subscriptions are cost-effective and help universities overcome financial limitations. This finding highlights the importance of collaborative initiatives in improving access to scholarly information in higher education institutions.

The study also found that **multidisciplinary universities have more diverse electronic resource collections compared to specialized universities**. Universities such as the University of Delhi, Jawaharlal Nehru University, and Jamia Millia Islamia offer programmes in a wide range of disciplines, including science, social sciences, humanities, commerce, engineering, and law. As a result, their libraries subscribe to a variety of databases to support these academic programmes. In contrast, specialized institutions such as National Law University Delhi focus on subject-specific databases. This difference reflects the academic structure and research focus of the institutions.

The study further indicates that **electronic resources have become the primary source of scholarly information in university libraries**. Compared to printed journals, electronic journals provide faster access, wider coverage, and advanced search facilities. Users can access electronic resources instantly and download articles for academic use. This has significantly improved the efficiency of research and academic work. The increasing reliance on electronic resources reflects the growing importance of digital information in higher education.

Another important finding is that **university libraries are continuously expanding their electronic resource collections to meet the growing information needs of users**. Many universities are regularly subscribing to new databases and upgrading their digital library infrastructure. This reflects the dynamic nature of academic libraries and their commitment to providing updated and relevant information resources. The expansion of electronic resource collections is essential for maintaining academic quality and supporting research excellence.

The study also reveals that **electronic resource availability is closely related to institutional priorities and academic focus**. Universities with strong research orientation and postgraduate programmes tend to invest more in electronic resources. This is because research activities require access to a large number of scholarly journals and databases. Institutions with limited research activities may have fewer subscriptions. This finding highlights the relationship between electronic resource subscriptions and research intensity.

Another key finding is that **electronic resources have improved the accessibility and availability of information for users**. Students and faculty members can access electronic resources anytime and from anywhere, which has enhanced the flexibility and convenience of academic research. This has also reduced dependence on physical library collections. Electronic resources have made academic information more accessible and have contributed to the development of digital learning environments.

Finally, the study found that **university libraries in Delhi have made significant progress in adopting digital technologies and electronic resources**, but differences still exist among institutions. These differences are mainly due to variations in funding, institutional size, academic programmes, and research priorities. Despite these differences, all the selected university libraries are actively working towards strengthening their digital library services and improving access to electronic resources.

Overall, the findings of the study clearly demonstrate that electronic resources have become an essential component of academic libraries and play a vital role in supporting higher education and research. The availability of electronic resources has improved access to scholarly information, enhanced research productivity, and strengthened academic library services. However, there is still a need for continuous development and investment in electronic resources to ensure equitable access to information across all university libraries.

The other major discovery is that the electronic resources have enhanced the accessibility and availability of information to users. Electronic resources are available to the students and the

faculty members at any time and any place, and this has increased the flexibility and convenience of doing academic research. This has also minimized reliance on the physical library collections. Electronic resources have ensured that academic information is more easily available and have also helped in the creation of the digital learning environments.

Lastly, the research revealed that university libraries in Delhi have also gone a long way towards embracing the use of digital technologies and electronic resources, yet there is still a disparity between them. The key differences in these are attributed to funding, institutional size, academic programmes, and priorities in research. In spite of these differences, all the chosen university libraries are in the active direction of reinforcing their digital library services and enhancing efforts to access electronic resources.

On the whole, the research results clearly indicate that electronic resources have become an indispensable part of academic libraries and one of the crucial elements of academic support of higher education and research. Electronic resources have increased access to scholarly information, increased the productivity of the research, and augmented the services of academic libraries. Nonetheless, continuous development and investment in electronic resources are necessary to make sure that there is a fair access to information in all the libraries of the university.

Recommendations and suggestions.

According to the findings of the research, it can be suggested to enhance the availability, accessibility, and utilization of electronic resources in the libraries of the universities with the following recommendations:

Step up Investment in Electronic Resources.

The universities need to set in place sufficient funds that can be used to subscribe to the electronic databases and e-journals. The academic and research activities cannot be conducted without electronic resources, and there must be enough funds to access the high-quality scholarly information. The less endowed universities that have limited subscriptions to electronic resources should consider increasing their online collections in order to support increasing information demands of their users.

Enhance library consortia membership.

University libraries ought to take an active part in the nationwide and global consortia like e-ShodhSindhu and other cooperative endeavors. Consortia offer means of accessing a high number of electronic resources at affordable costs and aid universities to conquer financial constraints. Joining consortia has brought on fair access to scholarly information and improved quality of library services.

Increase User Awareness and Training.

Most of the users are unaware of the electronic resources in their university libraries. As such, libraries are expected to come up with frequent orientation programmes, workshops, and training to teach students and the members of the faculty how to use electronic resources and how they could be best utilized. The information literacy programmes can assist the users to acquire the skills on how to search, retrieve and evaluate the electronic information.

Digital Infrastructure and Remote Access.

University libraries ought to enhance their online facilities so that there is a smooth and dependable access to e-resources. The remote access facilities must be enhanced so as to enable users to access resources even when they are not within the campus without any technical challenge. It should have adequate internet connectivity, authentication, and digital platform to support access to electronic resources.

Design User-Centered Electronic Resource Collections.

It is important that the libraries evaluate the information requirements of its users and subscribe to electronic resources. In order to know which databases are most helpful, as well as make informed subscription decision, regular user surveys and feedback systems must be used. Collection development based on the needs of the user is the guarantee of the best possible use of electronic resources.

Encourage Sharing of Resources and Cooperation.

University libraries would be advised to share electronic resources and best practices with other institutions. The sharing of resources leads to the minimization of subscriptions duplication and the accessibility of more information. Partner projects have the potential

to be more efficient and effective at library services.

Offer Ongoing Assessment of Electronic Resources.

Electronic resources should be assessed by the libraries on a regular basis. The value of subscribed databases should be measured in terms of usage statistics, user feedback and cost-benefit analysis. This assists libraries to make decisions on renewal, cancellation, or addition of electronic resources.

Foster the use of Electronic Resources in the Academic processes.

The academicians ought to promote the use of electronic resources among the students in their studies. Electronics ought to be incorporated in teaching, assignments and research. This will optimize use and add value to the electronic resource subscriptions in terms of the academic value.

Conclusion

The current paper has discussed and compared the online resources that are subscribed by some of the specific university libraries in Delhi including Ambedkar University Delhi, Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, National Law University Delhi, Jawaharlal Nehru University, University of Delhi, and Jamia Millia Islamia. As evidenced in the findings, electronic resources have become a very important and necessary part of the contemporary academic library services. The high development rate of information and communication technology has seen the metamorphosis of university libraries that used to be the print based repository of knowledge into a digital hub of knowledge that offers real time instant and remote access to scholarly information. This is indicated by the presence of electronic databases, e-journals, and digital repositories in all the chosen universities which show their willingness to promote academic excellence, research productivity, and quality education.

This research found that there was a great diversity in the number and type of electronic resources which were subscribed by various universities. The university of Delhi, Jawaharlal Nehru University, and Jamia Millia Islamia are the main universities having a relatively stronger and more comprehensive collections of electronic resources as these universities are better-funded, academic programmes are larger, and research output is greater. These universities subscribe to a broad basis of multidisciplinary databases facilitating different academic fields. Conversely, special schools like the National Law University Delhi have their main emphasis on the subject-specific databases, which serve the legal education and research. State universities like the Ambedkar University Delhi and the Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, have relatively less number of subscriptions, yet they have access to the necessary electronic resources needed in their academic programmes.

The other significant finding of the investigation is that such initiatives as consortia like e-ShodhSindhu have been significant in enhancing availability of electronic resources in university libraries. The consortia also allow the universities to have access to quality international journals and databases at subsidized rates, thereby cutting limitation in finances as well as facilitating fair access to scholarly information. Another major development is the availability of the remote access facilities in all the selected university libraries, as this gives the user an opportunity to access the electronic resources regardless of the current location and time. This has made academic research very convenient, accessible and efficient.

The paper also brings out the fact that the electronic resources have increased access, availability, and the use of scholarly information tremendously. They are more accessible, offer more powerful search features and range than traditional print resources. The use of electronic resources has become a necessity in higher educational institutions among students, members of the faculty and researchers. Nevertheless, the research also shows that there are still differences between the universities regarding electronic resource subscriptions based on the variations in funding, institutional priorities and academic focus.

On the whole, this paper comes to the conclusion that the libraries of different universities in Delhi have gone a long way in embracing the use of electronic resources and digital library services. These funds have

empowered the academic and research practices and helped in shaping the construction of knowledge-based academic facilities. Nevertheless, it is necessary to constantly work on the further improvement of the electronic resources collections, on raising user awareness, and on the optimal use of the resources available.

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