Library and Information Science E-Journals Accessible Under N-LIST Consortium

Rahul B. Khandare[1] and Shashank S. Sonwane[2]
[1]Librarian, [2]Assistant Professor,
[1]Sardar Vallabhabhai Patel Arts & Science College, Ainpur, Raver, Jalgaon, Maharastra, India
[2]Department of Library and Information Science,
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad, Maharastra, India
E-Mail: rahulkhandare39@gmail.com, shashank65@yahoo.com

Abstract - **The present paper focused on Library and Information Science E-Journals accessible under N-LIST Consortium. It explains the frequency of LIS e-journals available under N-LIST Consortium, language wise distribution, City/State wise distribution, Country wise distribution, Source Publisher and Publisher under N-LIST Consortium of LIS E-Journals and beginning and ending year status of LIS e-journals.**
Keywords: Library and Information Science, E-Journals, INFLIBNET, Consortia, N-LIST

I. INTRODUCTION

The information needs of the society are growing day by day at tremendous velocity, hence the production of information. In the present digital knowledge era, the easy and quick access to information, which is the vital resource for each and every citizen, is essential for the development of any nation. The concept of library cooperation, inter library loan and resource sharing among libraries have paved the way for initiatives of library consortia. The N-LIST, an initiative of INFLIBNET Centre is a great leap forward for the democratization of knowledge to colleges in India. The "National Library and Information Services Infrastructure for Scholarly Content (N-LIST)" jointly executed by UGC-INFONET Digital Library Consortium, INFLIBNET Centre and INDEST-AICTE Consortium, IIT Delhi was launched in the year 2010. N-LIST programme is especially for college libraries. Considering the emerging ever growing scholarly academic requirements of the Indian higher education, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has launched N-LIST consortium for academic community in higher education institutes under its purview.
Through this programme, a very large amount of information is available to the academic community of colleges in India (George, Pillai and Aparna).

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

Shri Kapil Sibal, Union Human Resource and Development Minister, Government of India launched N-LIST Project on May 4, 2010 at Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi. This project provides access to more than 6,300 + e-journals and 3,00,000+ e-books to faculty members, research scholars and students from 12B colleges UGC Act. Besides 12B/2F colleges, N-LIST Programme is now opened to Non -Aided Colleges (except Agriculture, Engg., Medical, Pharmacy, Dentistry and Nursing) (Talmale and Humbre, 2012). The authorized 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 authorized users through servers deployed at the INFLIBNET Centre(Singh, Bhue and Bhoi, 2015).

The Project entitled "National Library and Information Services Infrastructure for Scholarly Content (N-LIST)", is being jointly executed by the UGC-INFONET Digital Library Consortium, INFLIBNET Centre and the INDEST-AICTE Consortium, IIT Delhi provides for i) cross-subscription to e-resources subscribed by the two Consortia, i.e. subscription to INDEST-AICTE resources for universities and UGC INFONET resources for technical institutions; and ii) access to selected e-resources to colleges (Karn & Das, 2015). The main aim of this Programme is to subscribe and provide access to selected e-resources to Universities and colleges through the two consortia namely UGC Infonet Digital Library Consortium and the INDEST-AICTE Consortium and to act as a Monitoring Agency for colleges (George, Pillai and Aparna). N-LIST is a gift to all college libraries to overcome the clutches of budget to subscribe the online resources. N-LIST is a dream kid of Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India, under the National Mission on Education through ICT through INFLIBNET. It offers access to online resources to all college community like students, researchers and faculty through server(s) installed at the INFLIBNET Centre (Vijayakumar, 2014).

B. N-LIST Components

The project has four distinct components, i.e. i) to subscribe and provide access to selected UGC-INFONET e-resources to technical institutions (IITs, IISc, IISERs and NITs) and monitor its usage; ii) to subscribe and provide access to selected INDEST e-resources to selected universities and monitor its usage; iii) to subscribe and provide access to

selected e-resources to 6,000 Govt./ Govt.-aided colleges and monitor its usage; and iv) 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 activity listed at i) and ii) above. The INFLIBNET Centre, Ahmadabad is responsible for activities listed at iii) and IV) above. The INFLIBNET Centre is also responsible for developing and deploying appropriate software tools and techniques for authenticating authorized users (Singh, Bhue and Bhoi, 2015).

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Ravi and Somasekhar (2011) conducted theoretical study on status of college libraries in India in accessing N-LIST services: an observation. They gave step by step details of N-LIST consortium, INFLIBNET, Colleges covered under N-LIST consortium, state wise members of N-LIST consortium, E-resources available under N-LIST consortium etc. he conclude that the e-resources covered under N-LIST consortium cannot be subscribed by individual college, the government should make mandatory to colleges to subscription of N-LIST consortium and N-LIST authority should provide text based e-books.

Rani and Sharma (2012) focused on major initiatives for accessing online information, N-LIST, components of N-LIST, current status of members, beneficiary institutions, e-resources at N-LIST etc. they observed that N-LIST is beneficial for Government aided institutions and especially in those institutions which are located in remote areas and educationally backward areas. Its best efforts by government for providing a world class library environment in universities and the colleges exist in the country. N-LIST will be a boon in future to college students and the faculty members.

Talmale and Humbre (2012) presented a step-by-step outline of N-LIST. The study covered various aspects of N-LIST like historical background, Need of Consortia, Strength, weakness, Opportunity and Threats etc.

Boraiah (2014) investigated a study on implementation and utilization of N-LIST programme through UGC-INFONET digital library consortium in Gokhale Centenary college users: an overview. It is depicted that 82.76% of faculty members and 73.61% of students came to know about the availability of E-Resources in library 'through the library circulars'. 100% of faculty members and 97.1% of student respondents use 'e-journals'. 58.62% of faculty members and students (36.46%) use Indian Journals 'regularly'. 41.38% of faculty members and 30.90% of students use E-Library E-books regularly. 24.14% of faculty members and 8.68% of students use Cambridge University Press regularly. 41.38% of faculty members and 31.60% students use Oxford University Press regularly. 44.83% of faculty members and 31.25% of students use My Library. Indian

journals are mostly used by the respondents because of their interest. Majority of 72.41% faculty members and 31.94% students feel that 'sufficient systems are available' for access to the E-Resources. 48.28% of faculty members and 40.63% student opined that there is 'overload of information on the internet'. 59.84% of respondents preferred e-version to print version.

Singh, Bhue and Bhoi (2015) conducted a study on usage of N-LIST resources in the college library: a case study of G. Mautonomous College and Sohela Degree College, Odisha. They found that nearby 50 to 70 students and 15 to 20 Staffs of the G.M Autonomous College, Sambalpur users access N-LIST. 40 to 50 students and 10 to12 Staffs of Sohela Degree College, Bargarh use N-LIST daily. Both college staffs and students access N-LIST in library.

George, Pillai and Aparna (2016) investigated a study on use of N-LIST programme and the role of college librarians. They observed that 86% of the respondents were quite aware about N-LIST. Majority 48% of the respondents were informed of the N-LIST by college librarians. Majority respondents access N-LIST resources as and when they required. Majority of the respondents prefer to access e-journals than e-books. Majority Social Science faculties used N-LIST e-resources more than Social Science faculties. Majority of the respondents prefer J-STOR publisher's e-resources. Majority of the respondents expressed that they have good infrastructure facilities in their college. Majority of the respondents were searching e-resources subject wise whereas accessing e-books by title. 68% of the respondents used USB device for downloading a e-resources. Majority of the respondents were facing problem of lack of speed, limited coverage of subjects of the resources provided through N-LIST compared to UGC Infonet. Majority respondents were fairly satisfied with e-resources provided under N-LIST. Majority of the respondents were not accessing UGC Infonet.

Nagesh and Naveen (2016) made a study on status and problems of N-LIST Consortia Subscription in 20 Government First Grade Colleges of Hassan District, Karnataka. They found that out of 20 colleges only 08 colleges subscribed N-LIST consortium. Majority 07 college libraries were subscribing N-LIST consortium from reading room fund. 03 college libraries were subscribing N-LIST consortia suggested for the purpose of NAAC Accreditation. Majority of the colleges were conducting N-LIST Orientation program to users to promote the use of N-LIST consortia. Majority of the colleges are facing problem of insufficient fund to subscribe the N-LIST consortium.

III. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The problem under investigation is "Library and Information Science E-Journals Accessible under N-LIST Consortium".

IV. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To find out the frequency of LIS e-journals available in N-LIST Consortia
2. To examine the language wise distribution of LIS e-journals
3. To observe City/State wise distribution of LIS E-Journals
4. To identify Country wise distribution of LIS E-Journals
5. To evaluate Source Publisher and Publisher under N-LIST Consortium of LIS E-Journals
6. To ascertain beginning and ending year status of LIS e-journals

V. PURPOSE, SCOPE & METHODOLOGY

Purpose of this paper is to study the LIS e-journals available under N-LIST consortium. The scope of the study is restricted to the N-LIST consortia e-resources and only full text e-journals of LIS were taken for the study. The present study is based on LIS e-journals available on N-LIST website till February 2017. The present study has been conducted as a part of Ph.D. research.

VI. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The analysis and interpretation of data collected are presented in following tables and figures.

TABLE I FREQUENCY OF LIS E-JOURNALS

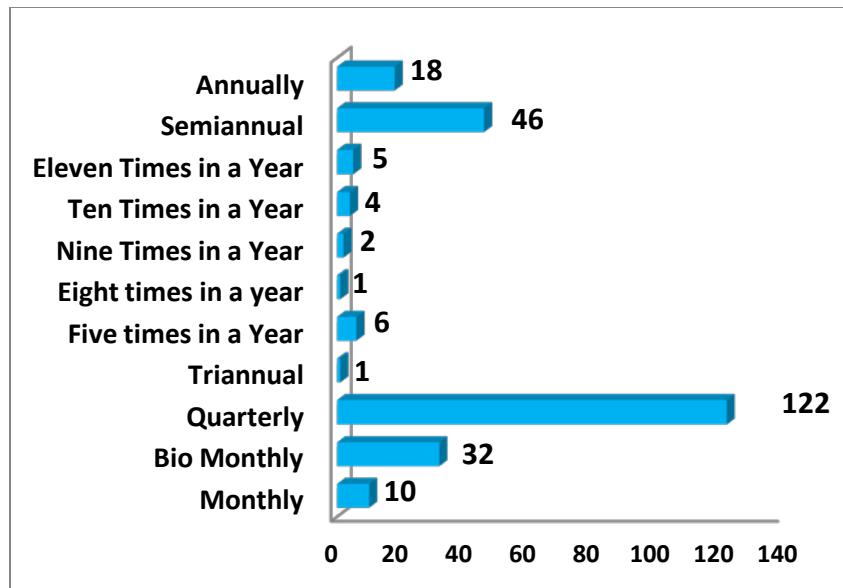| S. No.	Frequency	No. of E-Journals	Percentage (%)
1	Monthly	10	04.05
2	Bio Monthly	32	12.96
3	Quarterly	122	49.39
4	Triannual	01	00.40
5	Five times in a Year	06	02.43
6	Eight times in a year	01	00.40
7	Nine Times in a Year	02	00.81
8	Ten Times in a Year	04	01.62
9	Eleven Times in a Year	05	02.02
10	Semiannual	46	18.62
11	Annually	18	07.29
	Total	247	100

Fig.1 Frequency of LIS E-Journals

The analysis given in table no. 1 figure no. 1 indicates that majority 122 (49.39%) of the LIS e-journals published quarterly. 46 (18.62%) of the LIS e-journals published two times in a year. Followed by Bio Monthly 32 (12.96%); Annually 18 (07.29%); Monthly 10 (04.05%); Five times in a Year 06 (06.43%); Eleven Times in a Year 05 (02.02%); Ten Times in a Year 04 (01.62%); Nine Times in a Year 02 (00.81%) and only 01 (00.40%) e-journal published three times and eight times in a year, respectively.

TABLE II LANGUAGE WISE DISTRIBUTION OF LIS E-JOURNALS

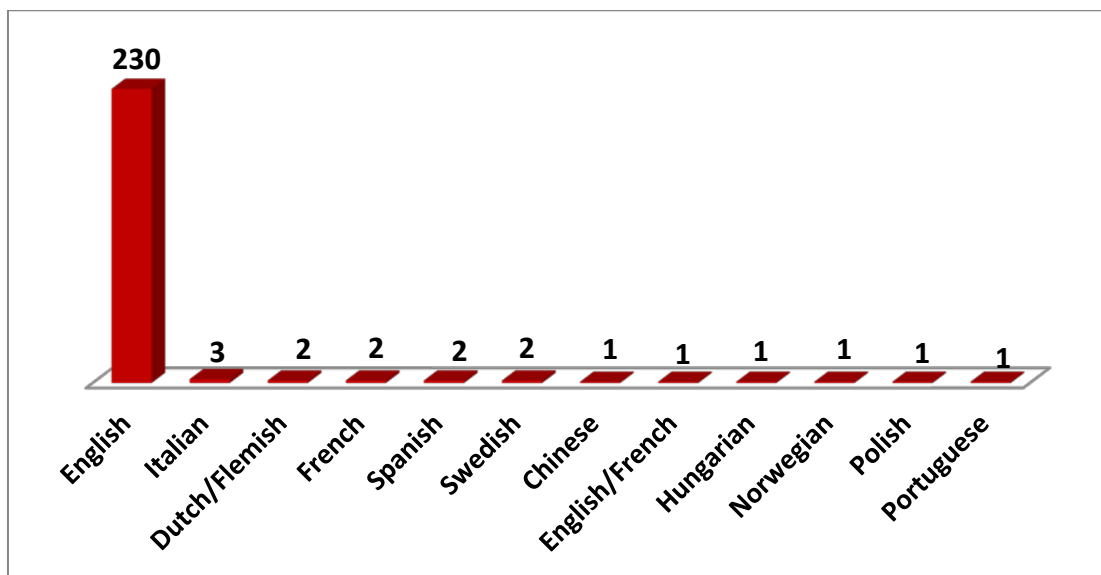| S. No.	Language	No. of E-Journals	Percentage (%)
1	English	230	93.12
2	Italian	03	01.21
3	Dutch/Flemish	02	00.81
4	French	02	00.81
5	Spanish	02	00.81
6	Swedish	02	00.81
7	Chinese	01	00.40
8	English/French	01	00.40
9	Hungarian	01	00.40
10	Norwegian	01	00.40
11	Polish	01	00.40
12	Portuguese	01	00.40
	Total	247	100

Fig.2 Language wise distribution of LIS E-Journals

It can be noted from table no. 2 and figure no. 2 that majority 230 (93.12%) of the LIS e-journals published in English language. Whereas 03 (01.21%) e-journals were in Italian language. Each 02 (00.81%) LIS e-journals were in Dutch/Flemish, French, Spanish and Swedish language. Followed by 01 (00.40%) e-journals published in Chinese, Hungarian, Norwegian, Polish and Portuguese language, respectively. Whereas 01 (00.40%) e-journal was publishing in both English and French language.

TABLE III CITY/STATE WISE DISTRIBUTION OF LIS E-JOURNALS

S. No.	City/State	No. of E-Journals	Percentage (%)
1	Chicago	44	17.81
2	Austin	11	04.45
3	Bingley	11	04.45
4	Oxfordshire	08	03.24
5	Washington	07	02.83
6	Abington	06	02.43
7	London	05	02.02
8	New York	05	02.02
9	New Delhi	04	01.62
10	Rome	04	01.62
11	Seattle	04	01.62
12	Toronto	04	01.62
13	Alexandria	03	01.21
14	Bowie	03	01.21
15	Clarion	03	01.21
16	Hague	03	01.21
17	Hoboken	03	01.21
18	Medford	03	01.21
19	Ottawa	03	01.21
20	Santa Barbara	03	01.21
21	E-Journals published from two Cities/State	30	12.15
22	E-Journals published from one City/State	80	32.39
	Total	247	100

Table no. 3 shows the city/state wise analysis of LIS e-journals. It can be observed that majority 44 (17.81%) of the LIS e-journals published from Chicago. Each 11 (04.45%) LIS e-journals published from Austin and Bingley. 08 (03.21%) LIS e-journals published from Oxfordshire, 07 (02.83%) from Washington, 06 (02.43%) from Abington. Each 05 (02.02%) e-journals published from London and New York. Each 04 (01.62%) LIS e-journals published from New Delhi, Rome, Seattle and Toronto, respectively. Each 03 (01.21%) LIS e-journals published from Alexandria, Bowie, Clarion, Hague, Hoboken, Medford, Ottawa and Santa Barbara, respectively.

TABLE IV COUNTRY WISE DISTRIBUTION OF LIS E-JOURNALS

S. No.	Country	No. of E-Journals	Percentage (%)
1	United States of America	158	63.97
2	United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland	35	14.17
3	India	10	04.05
4	Canada	09	03.64
5	Australia	03	01.21
6	Germany	03	01.21
7	Italy	03	01.21
8	Netherlands	03	01.21
9	South Africa	03	01.21
10	Argentina	02	00.81
11	Belgium	02	00.81
12	California	02	00.81
13	E-Journals published from one Country	14	05.67
	Total	247	100

Table no. 4 shows the country wise analysis of LIS e-journals. It is found from above table that majority 158 (63.97%) of the LIS e-journals published from United States of America (USA). Followed by 35 (14.17%) LIS e-journals published from United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland. Whereas 10 (04.05%) LIS e-journals
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published form India and 09 (03.64%) from Canada. Each 03 (01.21%) LIS e-journals published from Australia, Germany, Italy, Netherlands and South Africa, respectively. Each 02 (00.81%) LIS e-journals published from Argentina, Belgium and California, respectively. 14 (05.67%) e-journals published from one country

TABLE V SOURCE PUBLISHER LIS E-JOURNALS

Sl. No.	Source Publisher	No. of E-Journals	Percentage (%)
1	American Library Association	35	14.17
2	Emerald Group Publishing Limited	11	04.45
3	Taylor & Francis Ltd	10	04.05
4	University of Texas Press	08	03.24
5	Sage Publications, Ltd.	05	02.02
6	Association for Library and Information Science Education (ALISE)	04	01.62
7	University of Chicago Press	04	01.62
8	Association of Research Libraries	03	01.21
9	Canadian Library Association	03	01.21
10	Director, DESIDOC, DRDO, Publisher of DESIDOC Bulletin of Information Technology	03	01.21
11	EL Kurdyla Publishing LLC	03	01.21
12	Information Today Inc.	03	01.21
13	John Wiley & Sons, Inc.	03	01.21
14	Midwest Archives Conference	03	01.21
15	Oregon Library Association	03	01.21
16	Routledge	03	01.21
17	E-Journals published from two publishers	46	18.62
18	E-Journals published from one publishers	97	39.27
	Total	247	100

It is clear from above table no. 5 that maximum 35 (14.17%) of the LIS e-journals were published by American Library Association. Followed by 11 (04.45%) Emerald Group Publishing Limited, 10 (04.05%) Taylor & Francis Ltd, 08 (03.24%) University of Texas Press, 05 (02.02%) Sage Publications, Ltd., 04 (01.62%) Association for Library and Information Science Education (ALISE), 04 (01.62%) University of Chicago Press published LIS e-

journals. Each 03 (01.21%) LIS e-journals published by Association of Research Libraries, Canadian Library Association, Director, DESIDOC, DRDO, Publisher of DESIDOC Bulletin of Information Technology, EL Kurdyla Publishing LLC, Information Today Inc., John Wiley & Sons, Inc., Midwest Archives Conference, Oregon Library Association and Routledge.

TABLE VI PUBLISHER UNDER N-LIST CONSORTIUM OF LIS E-JOURNALS

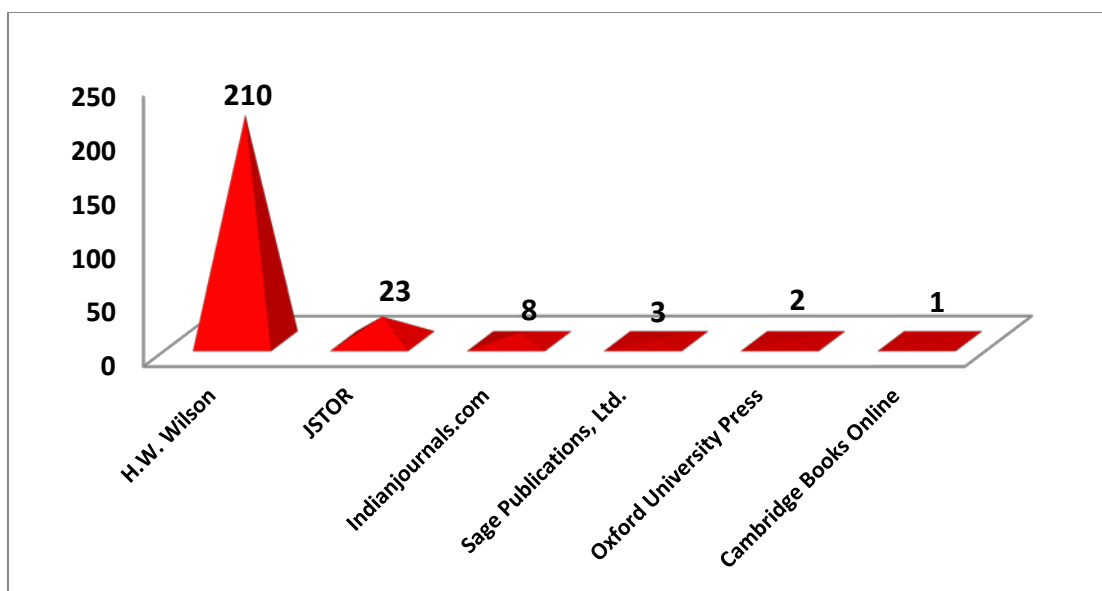| S. No.	Publisher under N-LIST Consortium	No. of E-Journals	Percentage (%)
1	H.W. Wilson	210	85.02
2	JSTOR	23	09.31
3	Indianjournals.com	08	03.24
4	Sage Publications, Ltd.	03	01.21
5	Oxford University Press	02	00.81
6	Cambridge Books Online	01	00.40
	Total	247	100

Fig.3 Publisher under N-LIST Consortium of LIS E-Journals

It was found from the above table no. 6 and figure no. 3 that majority 210 (85.02%) LIS e-journals were published by H.W. Wilson under N-LIST consortium. Followed by JSTOR 23 (09.31%), Indianjournals.com 08 (03.24%), Sage Publications, Ltd. 03 (01.21%), Oxford University Press 02 (00.80%) and 01 (00.40%) e-journal published by Cambridge Books Online.

TABLE VII BEGINNING YEAR WISE DISTRIBUTION OF LIS E-JOURNALS

S. No.	Beginning year	No. of E-Journals	Percentage (%)
1	1901 to 1910	01	00.40
2	1911 to 1920	00	00.00
3	1921 to 1930	01	00.40
4	1931 to 1940	05	02.02
5	1941 to 1950	01	00.40
6	1951 to 1960	03	01.21
7	1961 to 1970	06	02.43
8	1971 to 1980	08	03.24
9	1981 to 1990	105	42.51
10	1991 to 2000	64	25.91
11	2001 to 2010	42	17.00
12	2011 to 2016	11	04.45
	Total	247	100

It is observed from table no. 7 that majority 105 (42.51%) LIS e-journals were started between 1981 to 1990. 64 (25.91%) e-journals were begins between 1991 to 2000. Followed by 42 (17.00%) started between 2001 to 2010, 11 (04.45%) started between 2011 to 2016, 08 (03.24%) started between 1971 to 1980, 06 (02.43%) started between 1961 to 1970, 05 (02.02%) started between 1931 to 1940 and 03 (01.21%) started LIS e-journals between 1951 to 1960. Each 01 (00.40%) LIS journal was started between 1901 to 1910, 1921 to 1930, and 1941 to 1950, respectively

It is shown in table no. 8 that 37 (14.98%) LIS e-journals were discontinuing between 2011 to 2015. 24 (09.72%) e-journals were closed between 2001 to 2010. 09 e-journals stopped publishing from 1991 to 2000. Each 02 (00.81%) e-journals were discontinuing between 1931 to 1940, 1961 to 1970 and 1971 to 1980, respectively. Out of 247 LIS e-journals given in N-LIST consortium 166 were still ongoing

TABLE VIII CLOSING YEAR WISE DISTRIBUTION OF LIS E-JOURNALS

S. No.	Closing year	No. of E-Journals	Percentage (%)
1	1931 to 1940	02	00.81
2	1941 to 1950	00	00.00
3	1951 to 1960	00	00.00
4	1961 to 1970	02	00.81
5	1971 to 1980	02	00.81
6	1981 to 1990	05	02.02
7	1991 to 2000	09	03.64
8	2001 to 2010	24	09.72
9	2011 to 2015	37	14.98
10	2016 to Till Continue	166	67.21
	Total	**247**	**100**

VII. MAJOR FINDINGS

1. It is found that out of 247 LIS e-journals majority 122 (49.39%) published Quarterly.
2. It is seen that majority 230 (93.12%) of the LIS e-journals published in English language.
3. It is found that majority 44 (17.81%) of the LIS e-journals published from Chicago.
4. It is observed that majority 158 (63.97%) of the LIS e-journals published from United States of America (USA).
5. It is depicted that maximum 35 (14.17%) of the LIS e-journals were published by American Library Association.
6. Majority 210 (85.02%) LIS e-journals were published by H.W. Wilson under N-LIST consortium.
7. Maximum 105 (42.51%) LIS e-journals were started between 1981 to 1990.
8. Out of 247 LIS e-journals listed in N-LIST consortium 166 were still ongoing.

VIII. CONCLUSION

In India as majority of the college libraries are facing financial crunch, they can register with N-LIST service for accessing quality e-resources to get over the resource hunger and financial crunch. N-LIST Programme has enabled colleges, through their libraries, to provide e-resources to the academic community at a nominal subscription rate, thereby overcoming the problems of growing prices of National and International journals. Indian journals in English & smaller e-bouquet of regional language journals need to be developed in N-LIST. The Indian publishers should make use of modern digital environment & be ready to be a part of consortia at a nominal price. There should be more Indian e-journals of LIS under N-LIST consortium. Books of Indian authors in English & other regional languages should also be included in this consortium. Hence, N-LIST programme would successfully fill in the serious gap of providing access of e-resources to colleges in India. Surely, N-LIST will be a boon in future to college students & the faculty members.

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