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ANALYTICAL STUDY OF E-PRINTS IN LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE (e-LIS): AN INTERNATIONAL DIGITAL REPOSITORY



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ABSTRACT

The present study focuses on the availability of types of resources, their geographical distribution, and language wise categorization and like. Contributors from 119 countries and 07 continents uploaded their research outputs in the repository. India is on the fourth rank of contribution. It found that Journal's article (Print and Online) these are more in numbers i.e. 8263 (44.99%) it is followed by the categories like conference papers and Presentations which founds respectively 3742(20.38%) and 1571 (8.55%). In the repository published resources is very high (74 %) unpublished resources (24%) follow it. As per this study, Espanol and English language dominate with 7098(38.65%) and 5098(27.76%) resources respectively.

KEYWORDS :Digital Repository, Institutional Repository, E-LIS, Resources, JITA, etc.

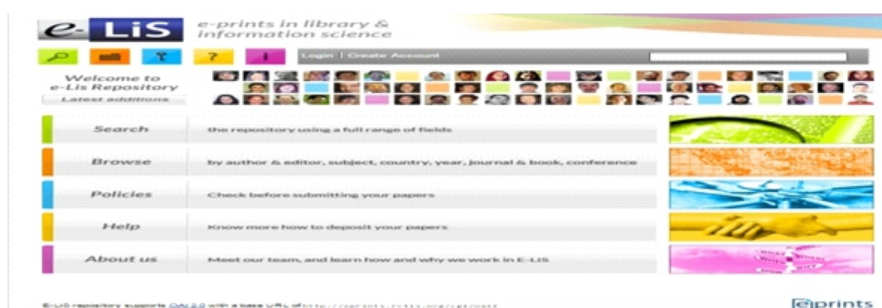
1. INTRODUCTION:

The repository holds the data of an institution's research outputs i.e. research articles, reviews, proceedings, seminar presentations, photos, memories, reports, and any other institutional intellectual ideas. Institutional Repository (IR) is an online archive of an institution's scholarly papers, deposited by their staff or stakeholders. IR also includes a variety of research output of an organization such as datasets, administrative items, course notes, learning objects, or conference proceedings. It may contain the wide range of material it is the intellectual wealth of institutions.

2. ABOUT OF E-PRINTS IN LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE (E-LIS) DIGITAL REPOSITORY:

E-LIS was a repository for Library and Information Science (LIS) established in 2003. It has established with the intention of being the largest international open access repository in the field of LIS. The purpose of the repository is to make full-text LIS items visible, accessible, harvestable, searchable, and use by any user with open access. Searching and archiving in the repository is very free for any user. LIS professionals are encouraged to make use of and contribute to the archive. It accepts any scientific or technical document, published or unpublished, in LIS research. Publications may include preprints, post-prints, conference papers, conference posters, presentations, books, book chapters, technical reports/departmental working papers, theses, and newspaper and magazine articles. It is used E-Prints digital library software for the creating a repository. It is used JITA Classification Schema for the subject tree. Figure 1 shows that home page of E-LIS Repository. (E-LIS, 2014)

Figure 1 Home Page of e-prints in Library & Information Science



3. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Nestor L. Osorio (Osorio, 2014) stated in his paper is the subject coverage of the E-LIS repository can be described in four subject clusters; the correspondence analysis has produced eight associated groups. Richard K. Johnson (Johnson, 2002) concluded institutional repositories offer a strategic response both to the opportunities of the digitally networked environment and the systemic problems in the today's scholarly journal system. Clifford A. Lynch (Lynch, 2003) explained the essential infrastructure for creating an institutional repository. S. S. Waghmode (Waghmode, 2014) analyzed INFLIBNETS's Institutional Repository and found that maximum papers are from conference proceedings. A.K. Sahu, N.G. Goswami and B. K. Choudhury (Sahu, Goswami, & Choudhury, 2013) studied CSR-NML's repository they found the repository accessed from the USA, India, Russia, China and many other foreign countries. Mohammad Nazim and Maya Devi (Nazim & Devi, 2008) have studied the trends in open access publishing in India and journal publishing.

4. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- To find out the availability of various types of resources.
- To categories the resources as per geographical distribution.
- To know the publication status of the deposited resources.
- To split the resources by using language parameter.
- To prepare the ranking of top ten individual contributors.
- To focus on subject headings of JITA classification scheme.
- To compare Indian contribution along with other countries.

5. METHODOLOGY:

E-Prints in Library and Information Science (e-LIS) is a dynamic IR. It holds 18365 various types of documents pertaining to fifty years i.e 1965 to 2015. To complete the study, the requisite data collected from <http://eprints.rclis.org/> (E-LIS, 2014) website of e-LIS repository. It belongs up to 15th Dec. 2015. The data retrieved from the given source further entered in MS-Excel sheet and analyzed by using various types of parameters associated with content analysis method.

6. DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULTS:

Following tables and graphs helps to analyze the retrieved data and to derive the conclusion.

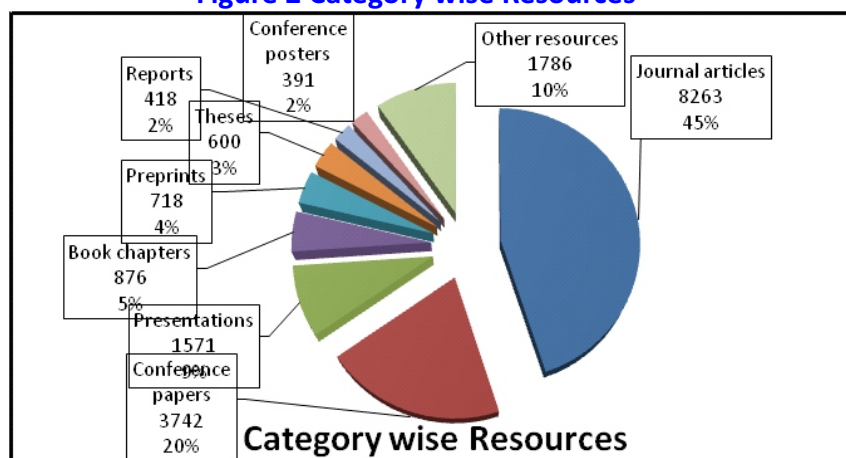
a. Categories of resources:

As per Table 1 and Figure,1 available 18365 resources are grouped into 22 major categories. It found that Journal's article (Print and Online) these are more in numbers i.e.8263 (44.99%)it is followed by the categories like conference papers and Presentations which finds respectively 3742(20.38%) and 1571 (8.55%). That is resources like Other materials(663), Reviews (255), Books (240), Newspaper's articles (202), Guide/Manual (197), Conference Proceedings (77), Bibliographies (67) Project/Business Plans(47), Technical Reports(22), Library Instructional Materials(7), Tutorials(5), Departmental Technical Reports(2), and Dataset(2) are also available on the given source but these are comparatively in very fewer numbers.

Table 1 Categories of Resources

Sr. No.	Category	No. of Resources	Percentage
1.	Journal articles (Print/online combined)	8263	44.99%
2.	Conference papers	3742	20.38%
3.	Presentations	1571	8.55%
4.	Book chapters	876	4.77%
5.	Preprints	718	3.91%
6.	Theses	600	3.27%
7.	Reports	418	2.28%
8.	Conference posters	391	2.13%
9.	Other 13 categories of resources	1786	9.73%
	Total	18365	100.00%

Figure 2 Category wise Resources



a. Geographical Distribution:

Geographical distribution of available resources is explained in two separate tables; Table 2 belongs to continents whereas later focuses on the contribution of top ten countries. As per Table no. 2 total, 18365 resources of 119 countries divided into 07 continents. South America and North and Central America have found 31.35% contribution and Europe (58.14%) very high as compared to other continents it has followed respectively. The contribution of other four continents is comparatively less and it is weighed to 11 % only.

Table No 2 Contribution of Continents

Sr. No.	Continents	No. of Country	No. of Resources	Percentage of Resources
1.	Europe	38	10677	58.14%
2.	South America	13	2896	15.77%
3.	North And Central America	14	2862	15.58%
4.	Asia	27	1646	8.96%
5.	Oceania	4	148	0.81%
6.	Africa	22	134	0.73%
7.	Antarctica	1	2	0.01%
	Total	119	18365	100.00%

b. The contribution of Top Ten Countries:

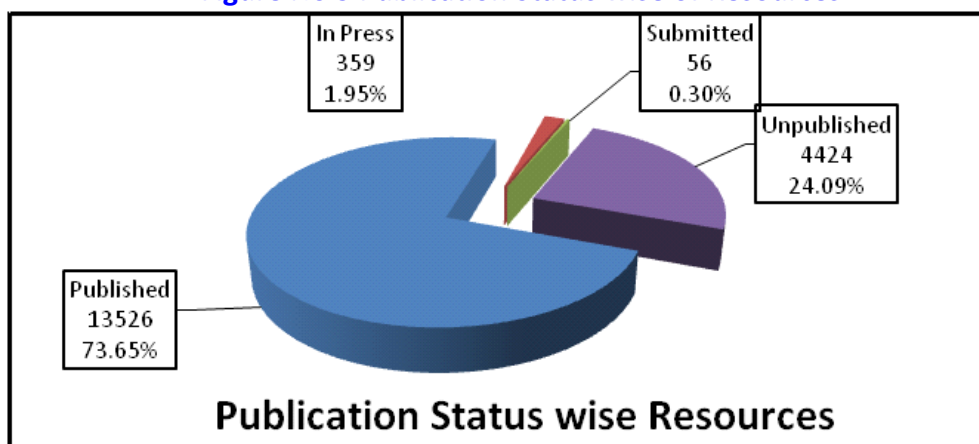
However, 119 countries represent their resources on the given source but contributions of top ten countries given in the Table No. 03. As per analysis contribution of Spain found very high i.e. 4233, followed by Italy (1640) and Argentina (1024). India is the only Asian country, which occupies the fourth place in top ten contributions with 900 recourses.

Table No. 3 Contribution of Top Ten Countries

Sr. No.	Name of Country	No. of Record	Percentage
1.	Spain	4233	22.44%
2.	Italy	1640	8.69%
3.	Argentina	1024	5.43%
4.	India	900	4.77%
5.	United States	878	4.65%
6.	Austria	793	4.20%
7.	Brazil	789	4.18%
8.	Mexico	695	3.68%
9.	Cuba	680	3.60%
10.	Germany	641	3.40%
11.	Other 109 Countries Contributions	6592	34.94%
	Total	18365	100.00%

c. Publication Status wise of Resources:

The available resources are grouped into 04 categories i.e. Published resources, Unpublished, In the press and Submitted resources. Figure No. 3 denotes that availability of published resources is very high (74 %) unpublished resources (24%) follow it. Resources of In press category found mere 02% whereas a category of the submitted item found mere 0.03%.

Figure No 3 Publication Status wise of Resources**d. The contribution of Top Ten Languages:**

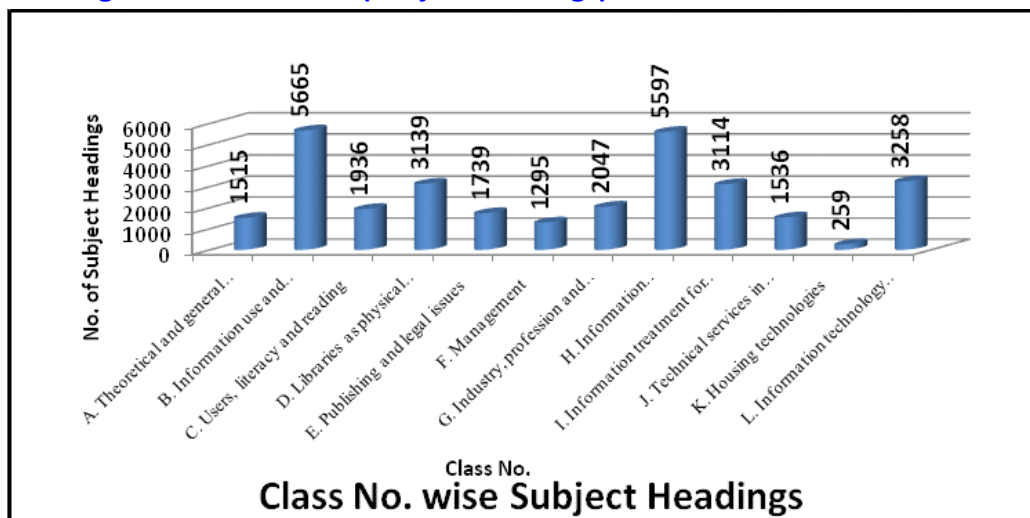
Resources belong to 38 different languages found in the given source. Out of these 38 languages, the contribution of top ten languages displayed in the Table no. 04. As per study Spanish and English language dominate with 7098(38.65%) and 5098(27.76%) resources respectively. Italian and German language secure third and fourth place respectively. The last i.e. 10th place is obtained by Serbian language and other 28 languages' resources are 1072(5.84%).

Table No. 4 Contribution of Top Ten Languages:

Sr. No.	Languages	No. of Resources	Percentage
1.	Español	7098	38.65%
2.	English	5098	27.76%
3.	Italiano	1363	7.42%
4.	German	1129	6.15%
5.	Portuguese	895	4.87%
6.	Polish	429	2.34%
7.	Greek	401	2.18%
8.	Turkish	348	1.89%
9.	Catalan	312	1.70%
10.	Serbian	220	1.20%
11.	Other 28 Languages	1072	5.84%
	Total	18365	100.00%

e. Classified (Subject Headings) Distribution of Resources :

In IR JITA Classification Scheme used for arranging and classifying the deposited resources. All available resources divided into 12 Main Class. Figure No. 4 shows those 12 main classes along with subject Headings. It is found that deposited 18365 resources belong to 31100 subjects due to their interdisciplinary approach. Maximum resources categorized under the subject heading Information sources, supports, channels Class (5597) it has followed by subject heading Information use and sociology of information (5565). Main class K that is concerned with K. Housing technologies (259) in which minimum resources found in the study.

Figure No.4 Classified (Subject Headings) Distribution of Resources**f. Chronological Distribution of Resources:**

Deposited resources in IR pertain to different publication years. In IR, those resources published since 1965 to 2015 deposited in the IR. Table No. 05 shows the chronological distribution of resources along with their ranks. Top ten publication years are ranked in the table no. 05. The year 2006, occupies the first rank in chronological distribution due to 1604 resources. The major finding of the table i.e. available resources largely belongs to years 2005 to 2013.

Table No. 05 Chronological Distribution of Resources

Sr. no.	Year	Sum of No. of Records
1.	2006	1604
2.	2007	1525
3.	2009	1355
4.	2008	1354
5.	2005	1319
6.	2011	1202
7.	2010	1141
8.	2004	1106
9.	2012	1075
10.	2013	1021

g. Top Ten Contributors:

In the data, collection from total 14013 individual contributors contributes their resources in this repository. Table No. 06 shows the contribution of top ten individuals. De Robbio Antnell who secured the first rank with his 189 resources. Muela-Meza Zapopan Martin gets the second rank with his 144 resources. Indian Authors Sridhar M. S. and R. Raman Nair occupy seventh and ninth ranks respectively with 104 and 94 individual resources respectively.

Table No. 6 Top Ten Contributors

Sr. No.	Author	No. of Records	Rank
1	De Robbio, Antonella	189	1 st
2	Muela-Meza, Zapopan Martín	144	2 nd
3	Bauer, Bruno	140	3 rd
4	Díaz-Jatuf, Julio	135	4 th
5	Tonta, Yaşar	121	5 th
6	Oberhauser, Otto	108	6 th
7	Sridhar, M. S.	104	7 th
8	Delgado-Lopez-Cozar, Emilio	97	8 th
9	Raman Nair, R.	94	9 th
10	Alonso-Arévalo, Julio	91	10 th

7. CONCLUSION:

Open access repository set the goal to provide open access resources to the researchers and scholars. Keeping in the view the importance of research it is very necessary to avoid the plagiarism in research in the world. It is founded that total 18365 resources are available which belong to 119 different countries from the world. India is the only Asian country which occupies the place in top ten contributing countries. An important finding of the study that is available resources pertains to 50 years i.e. since 1965 to 2015. However, the available resources categorized in 11 categories but the Journal Articles (Print and Online), Conference Papers these types of resources are available in more numbers as compare to other categories of resources. Deposited resources are a concern to 38 different languages in which Spanish and English language found in more numbers. Total 14013 individual contributors contribute their intellectual output on this repository.

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