

INFOPORT: INFLIBNET Subject Gateway for Indian Electronic Resources : A case study

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Abstract:

Almost user has quick and specific information to their researches or studies. For this purposes subject wise gateways are role is very important. It is also useful to library professionals. This paper aims at the role of subject gateways in the any type's of institutions for explore knowledge to researchers, readers, etc. in one place. INFLIBNET's INFOPORT Intute is very good for researchers. It is all e-resources covered only Indian origin. It does not cover resources other than those originated in India. Following e-resources are included in INFOPORT: 1756 sources are other institution's e-resources. INFLIBNET's own resources also included in this gateway these are: Union Catalogue, Shodhganga, Institutional Repository; N-LIST and UGC INFONET Consortia and 16 Open Access Journal Systems journals.

Keywords: INFLIBNET, INFOPORT, DDC, Types of Documents, IndCat, etc.

Introduction:

Huge amount of data or information is available on internet. Researcher can search on internet for their research concerned information. But many times it happens that irrelevant/useless information is found on internet. There is to need for useful and accurate information to be searched on the internet. For this purpose subject gateways play vital role to search specific information from important databases or e-resources.

Gateways services meet user's expectations. Gateways provide relevant information to authors, scholars, researchers, students. Maximum gateways are created by library professionals. Gateways resources are conducive to SDI, CAS, and other services to the users in libraries.

Erasmus University Rotterdam states the difference between subject gateways and search engines in following way, "the Subject gateways often resemble search engines because, as in the case of search engines, it is possible to search in most subject gateways by typing in a term. However, the difference is that

with a subject gateway, the search action is restricted to the sources selected in the subject gateway" (Rotterdam, 2014).

Semantic implication of Subject gateways is further illustrated by Barbara Rozmus in her paper she has cited the definition of National Library of Australia's definition, "a subject gateway is a Web site that provides searchable and browsable access to online resources focused around a specific subject" (Rozmus, 2002)

Brief History of INFOPORT:

The INFLIBNET Centre promotes open access to Indian scholarly content through the InfoPort: A Subject Gateway for Indian Electronic-Resources. While Centre uses and promotes Intute, a well-known subject gateway developed by MIMAS, UK, the InfoPort is designed and developed to serve as a comprehensive gateway to all Indian scholarly content. The gateway open-ups the Indian scholarly content scattered over the Internet through an integrated interface that support search, browse and multiple listing. The InfoPort selectively catalogues online resources of Indian origin on diversified subjects available in open access through an elaborate process of testing and evaluation. The Centre proposes to collaborate with librarians and scholars in college and universities in the process of identification and selection of resources (INFOPORT, 2014). All included information arranged by the help of Dewey Decimal Classification system.

The home page of INFOPORT. All subjects can be searched by alphabetic order. DDC classification number wise and by subject wise users can search the information. Also popular keywords are also given in bottom of the home page.

How to search in Intute search in the this gateway. INFOPORT used Intute search for subject wise resources such as title, discription, sujetct, etc. All subjects are aranged in alphabetiael order.

Objectives of the study:

- To know participating institutes

- To know which types of resources are available,
- To know what classification method/scheme is used,
- To know which own resources are available.

Scope of the study:

Considering the scope of the area researcher has attempted INFLIBNET's INFOPORT subject gateway is selected for this study. All primary data is collected from INFOPORT's website.

Review of Literature:

A subject gateway, in the context of network-based resource access, can be defined as some facility that allows easier access to network-based resources in a defined subject area (Kirriemui, Welsh, & Knight, 1998). Anil Kumar Dhiman given meaning of subject gateways is Subject gateways are internet based services designed to help users locate high quality information that is available on the internet. They are typically databases of detailed metadata records which describe internet resources and offer a hyperlink to the resources (Dhiman, 2003). Om Kumari Choudhry was given success story of Gateways of Social Sciences in her research (Choudhry, 2003). M. Pandu given important to subject gateways in his research article on Subject Gateways to Health Science Information: An Evaluative Study (Pandu, 2012). Neelkandan and others has explained how to design and hosting of information on subject gateways in their article. (Neelakandan, Malatesh, Surulinathi, & Srinivasa, 2010). Shahaji Shankar Waghmode gives in details of INFLIBNET's activities in his paper (Waghmode, Role of INFLIBNET in Growth and Development of Higher Education in India, 2014).

Data Analysis:

In INFOPORT gateway there are E-resources published from other institutions, INFLIBNET's own e-resources such as IndCat, Shodhganga, N-LIST, INFONET, Open journal Access System, etc. resources are included this subject gateway. All these resources are available in following categories these are:

E-Resources:

Availability of e-resources in this gateway. The InfoPort selectively catalogues online resources of Indian origin on diversified subjects available in open access through an elaborate process of testing and evaluation. The Centre proposes to collaborate with librarians and scholars in college and universities in the process of identification and selection of resources. Table no.1 shows that top ten types of e-resources are cov-

ered in gateways other than its own e-resources. In e-resources maximum no. of e-journals are 566. In these resources ICAR, CSIR, DIT, DST, other institutions are participated in this gateways. Also portals, blogs, online book shops, publishers are involved.

The universe of knowledge is divided into different subject groups. According to the Dewey Decimal Classification, the universe of knowledge is scattered from 000 to 999. InfoPort is classified according to DDC, indexed subject wise and arranged alphabetically subjects.

Maximum e-resources are covers from Science and Technology 600-699 (727) class no. and minimum e-resources are from Philosophy 200-299(04).

INFLIBNET's E-Resources:

There are INFLIBNET's e-resources are Union Catalogue, Shodhganga ETD, N-LIST Resources, INFONET Resources, OJS, etc.

IndCat:

Online Union Catalogue of Indian Universities is unified Online Library Catalogues of books, theses and journals available in major university libraries in India. The IndCat consists of three components available in open access to users and librarians. IndCat database is union catalogue of INFLIBNET. Figure no. 1 shows that collection records under IndCat database. There are 12836579 books catalogued. For books cataloguing 160 universities are participated. 265799 theses catalogue database is available. For this database 309 universities are participated. And lastly 33184 serials record are available in serial database. 213 universities are participated in the serial database (IndCat, 2014).

N-LIST Database:

The Project entitled "National Library and Information Services Infrastructure for Scholarly Content (N-LIST)", 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 UGCINFONET resources for technical institutions; and ii) access to selected e-resources to colleges. Shahaji Shankar Waghmode has detail studied on N-List consortium (Waghmode, National Library and Information Services Infrastructure for Scholarly Content(N-LIST Consortia): A study, 2014).

This is another INFLIBNET's E-resource. It is

a consortium for colleges. More than 6000 e-journals and more than 97000 books are available under this consortium. There are 3601 college are participated in this consortium. (N-LIST, 2014)

UGC-INFONET:

Universities and Institutions in UGC-INFONET Consortium (INFLIBNET, UGC INFONET Digital Library Consortium, 2014)

Participation of universities and institutions. In UGC-INFONET Digital Library consortium 417 institutes participated. In this consortium e-resources are available such as e-books, e-journals.

OJS Journals:

Following journals are freely access to the user under this subject gateway (INFLIBNET, 2014). 1) Assam University Journal of Science and Technology, 2) ICSSR Indian Psychological Abstracts and Reviews, 3) ICSSR Journal of Abstracts and Reviews – Economics 4) ICSSR Journal of Abstracts and Reviews – Geography, 5) ICSSR Journal of Abstracts and Reviews – Political Science, 6) ICSSR Journal of Abstracts and Reviews - Sociology and Social Anthropology, 7) International Journal of Farm Sciences, 8) Journal of Literature, Culture and Media Studies, 9) Journal of the Knowledge Consortium of Gujarat-Humanities, 10) Karnataka Journal of Agricultural Sciences, 11) Management Convergence, 12) Margins, 13) Purushartha: A Journal of Management Ethics and Spirituality, 14) The Indian Journal of Animal Reproduction, 15) Trends in Information Management

Conclusion:

In this study researcher found the various category of e-resources. The Electronic books, electronic journals and reference sources including dictionaries, directories, maps etc.; Institutional repositories, resource gateway, etc.; Wikis, blogs, etc.; Teaching and learning website; Lecture Notes, Magazines, Portals; Audio, video and other multimedia learning resources and other institution's e-resources. Also found that INFLIBNET's own e-resources. Any institutions have such types of e-resources for freely accessible to users the can participate in this subject gateway. This activity can very useful to all authors, students, researchers from India and other countries.

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