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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

Institutional Repository is advanced gathering of an establishment's scholarly yield. E-LIS is An Worldwide Digital Repository for Library and Information Science (LIS) which was built up in 2003. Scientists from 119 nations and 07 mainlands saved their scholarly yields in this store. Present study concentrate on accessibility of sorts of assets, their topographical dissemination, dialect shrewd arrangement and like. It likewise bargains Indian commitment on this source and positioning of top ten supporters. Analyst feels that discoveries of the study will useful for LIS Professionals in the world.

KEYWORDS: Digital Repository, Institutional Repository, E-LIS, Resources, JITA, and so on.

1. INTRODUCTION
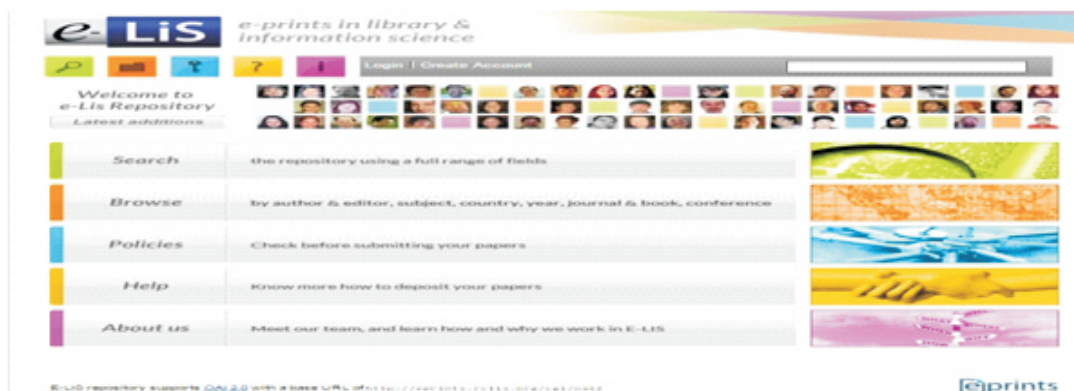
Repository holds the information of a foundation's examination yields i.e. research articles, surveys,procedures, class presentations, and whatever other institutional scholarly thoughts. Institutional Storehouse is an online document of a foundation's insightful papers, kept by their creators. Institutional Repositories additionally incorporates an assortment of examination yield of an association, for example, datasets, regulatory things, course notes, learning articles, or meeting procedures. Storehouse might contain the wide rangeof material it is the scholarly abundance of an establishments.

2. About of E-Prints in Library and Information Science (E-LIS) Digital Repository:

E-LIS is a worldwide advanced storehouse for Library and Information Science (LIS) built up in 2003. It is kept up by group of volunteers, editors and backing of 22 dialects. E-LIS has been set up as the biggest global open vault in the field of library and data science. The reason for the e-LIS computerized vault is to make full content LIS things noticeable, open, harvestable, searchable, and useable by any potential client with access to the Internet. Seeking and documenting in eLIS are thoroughly free for any client. The main necessity is that creators wishing to present an archive need to enroll to get a client id in the framework. Curators, libraries, research foundations, associations, and individual analysts included in LIS and related fields are urged to make use of and add to the chronicle.

The e-LIS computerized vault acknowledges any logical or specialized record, distributed or unpublished, in Librarianship, Information Science and Technology, and related application exercises. The criteria for acknowledgment is that the eprints are important to look into in LIS fields and that they have the type of a completed archive that is prepared to be gone into a procedure of correspondence. Distributions might include: preprints (pre-refereed diary paper), post prints (refereed diary paper), meeting papers, meeting notices, presentations, books, book sections, specialized reports/departmental working papers, theories, and daily paper and magazine articles. It is utilized E-Prints computerized library programming for the making a storehouse. It is utilized JITA Classification Schema for subject tree.Figure 1 demonstrates that home pageof E-LIS Repository.(E-LIS, 2014)

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

3. Review of Literature:

Nestor L. (Osorio, 2014)stated in his paper is the subject scope of the E-LIS storehouse can be portrayed in four subject groups; the correspondence investigation has created eight related bunches. Richard K. Johnson(Johnson, 2002) closed institutional vaults offer a key reaction both to the chances of the advanced organized environment and the systemic issues in the today's insightful diary framework. Clifford A. (Lynch, 2003) clarified the crucial framework for making an institutional store. S. S. (Waghmode, 2014)analyzed INFLIBNETS's Institutional Repository and found that most extreme papers are from meeting procedures. A.K. Sahu, N.G. Goswami and B. K. Choudhury (Sahu, Goswami, and Choudhury, 2013) examined CSR-NML's store they found the vault got to from USA, India, Russia, China and numerous more remote nations. Mohammad Nazim and Maya Devi(Nazim and Devi, 2008) have considered the patterns in open access distributed in India and diary distributed.

4. Objectives of the study:
• To discover accessibility of different sorts of assets.
• To classifications the assets according to geological circulation.
• To know the production status of the saved assets.
•To part the assets by utilizing dialect parameter.
•To set up the positioning of main ten individual patrons.
•To concentrate on subject headings of JITA arrangement plan.
•• To contrast Indian commitment along and different nations.

5. Methodology:
        E-Prints in Library and Information Science (e-LIS) is rapid International Digital Repository. It holds 18365 different sorts of assets relating to fifty years i.e 1965 to 2015. To finish the study the essential information is gotten from http://eprints.rclis.org/(E-LIS, 2014) site of e-LIS vault. It has a place up to fifteenth Dec. 2015. The information recovered from the given source further entered in MS-Excel sheet and dissected by utilizing different sorts of parameters connected with substance examination technique

6. Data analysis and Results:
        Fallowing tables and diagrams breaks down the recovered information and to determine the conclusion.
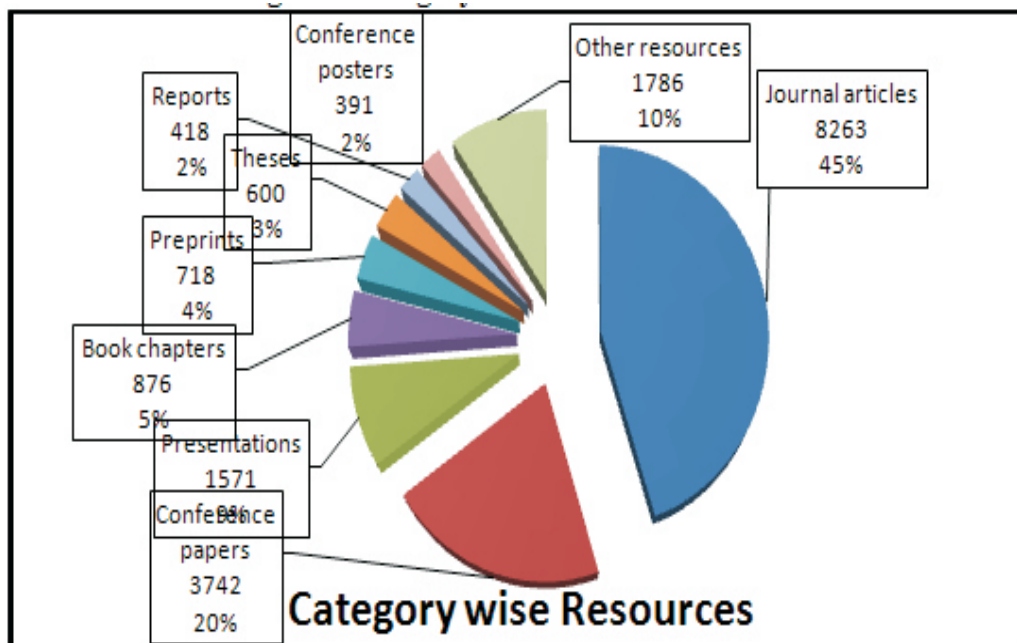
a. Categories of resources:
        According to Table 1 and Figure 1 accessible 18365 assets are assembled into 22 noteworthy classifications. It is found that Journal's article (Print and Online) these are more in numbers i.e. 8263 (44.99%) it's fallowed by the classifications such as meeting papers and Presentations which establishes individually 3742(20.38%) and 1571 (8.55%). Another vital finding of the other than class of table that is assets like Other materials(663), Reviews (255), Books (240), Newspaper's articles (202), Guide/Manual (197), Conference Proceedings (77), Bibliographies (67) Project/Business Plans(47), Specialized Reports(22), Library Instructional Materials(7), Tutorials(5), Departmental Technical Reports(2), and Dataset(2) are additionally accessible on the given source however these are nearly in extremely less 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

Category wise Resources

a. Geographical Distribution:

Geographical distribution of available resources is done in two separate tables; former table belongs to continents where as later focus on the contribution of top ten countries. As per table no.2 total 18365 resources of 119 countries are split out into 07 continents. Contribution of Europe (58.14%) found very high as compare to other continents it's fallowed by South America and North and Central America respectively. Both continents cover almost 15% resources. Contribution of other four continents is very less and it is together as almost 11 %.

Table No 2 Contribution of Continents

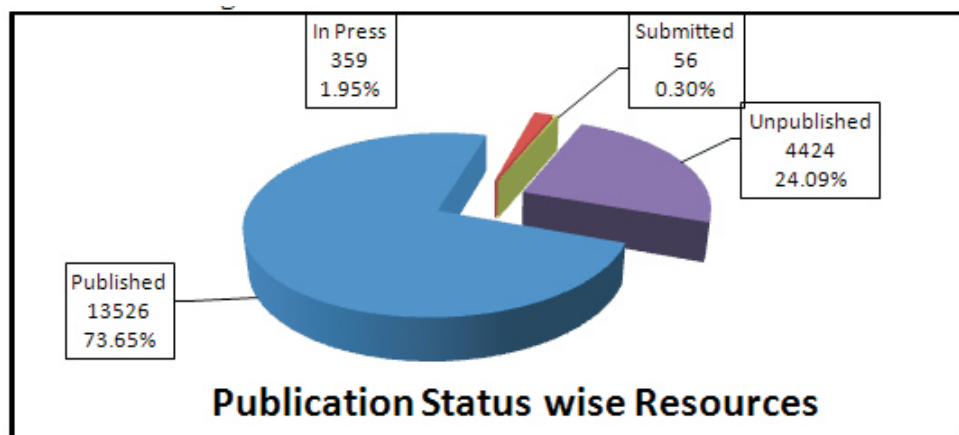| Sr. No.	Continents	No. of Country	No. of Resources	Percentage of Resources
1.	Europe	38	10677	58.14%
2.	South America	13	2896	15.77%
3.	North And Central America	14	2862	15.58%
4.	Asia	27	1646	8.96%
5.	Oceania	4	148	0.81%
6.	Africa	22	134	0.73%
7.	Antarctica	1	2	0.01%
	Total	**119**	**18365**	**100.00%**

b. Contribution of Top Ten Countries:

In spite of the fact that 119 nations speaks to there assets on the given source however commitments of top ten nations is recorded in the Table No. 03. According to this table commitment of Spain discovered high i.e. 4233 it fallowed by Italy (1640) and Argentina (1024). India is just Asian nation which involves the fourth place in main ten commitments with 900 recourses.

Table No. 3 Contributions 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 accessible assets are gathered into 04 classifications i.e. Distributed assets, Unpublished, In press and Submitted. Figure No. 1 signifies that accessibility of distributed assets is high (74 %) it's fallowed by unpublished assets (24%). Assets of In press class discovered minor 02% where as classification of submitted thing discovered insignificant 0.03%.

Figure No 3 Publication Status wise of Resources

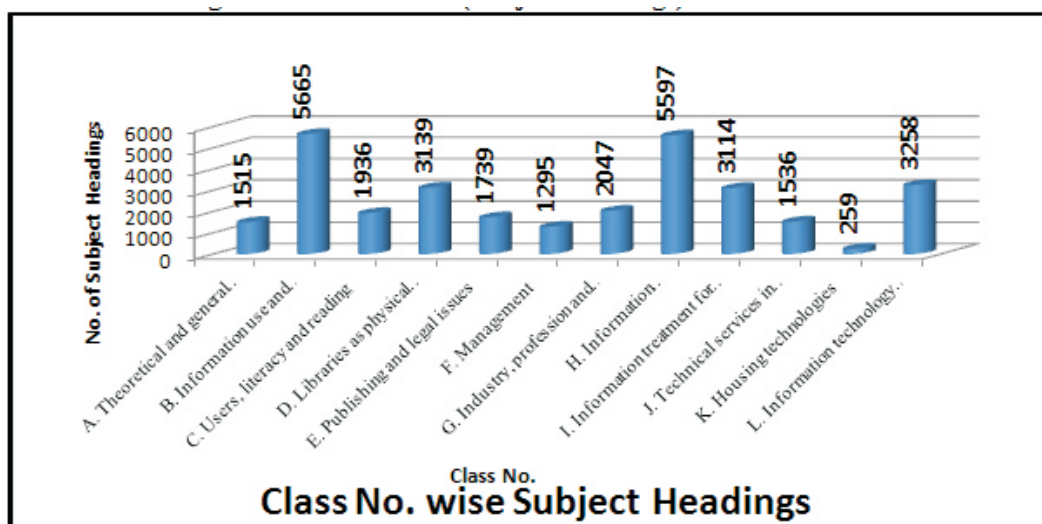### d. Contribution of Top Ten Languages:

Assets have a place with 38 distinct dialects found on the given source. Out of those 38 dialects commitment of main ten dialects is appeared in the table no. 04. According to this table Espanol and English dialect commands with 7098(38.65%) and 5098(27.76%) assets individually. Italiano furthermore, Germen dialect secure third and fourth place individually. The last i.e. tenth spot is acquired by Serbian dialect and other 28 dialect's assets 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 E-LIS store JITA Classification Scheme is utilized for organizing and arranging the kept assets. JITA Classification Scheme is separated into 12 Main Class. Figure No. 2 demonstrates these 12 principle classes alongside subject Headings. It is found that kept 18365 assets fit in with 31100 subjects because of their interdisciplinary methodology. Most extreme assets sorted under subject heading Information sources, underpins, channels Class (5597) it's fallowed by subject heading Data use and human science of data (5565). Primary class K which is worry to K. Lodging advances (259) in which least assets found in the study.

Figure No. 4 Classified (Subject Headings) Distribution of Resources

Class No. wise Subject Headings

f. Chronological Distribution of Resources:

Kept assets on this site relate to various distribution years. It is found that assets distributed following 1965 to 2015 are saved on this site. Table No. 05 demonstrates ordered circulation of assets alongside their positions. Main ten production years are positioned in the table no. 05. Year 2006 possess first rank in sequential dispersion because of 1604 assets. Significant finding of the table i.e.

accessible assets to a great extent fits in with 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:

It is found in the information accumulation that aggregate 14013 individual benefactors contribute their assets in this archive. Table No. 06 demonstrates the commitment of main ten people. De Robbio Antnell who secured Ist rank with his 189 recourses. Muela-Meza Zapopan Martin gets secont rank with his 144 assets. Indian Authors Sridhar M. S. what's more, R. Raman Nair involve seventh and ninth positions separately with 104 and 94 singular assets individually.

Table No. 6 Top Ten Contributors

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

7. Conclusion:

Open access archive set the objective to giving open access assets to the scientists and researchers. Keeping in the perspective the significance of exploration it is exceptionally fundamental to maintain a strategic distance from the duplication of research on the planet. For this reason numerous institutional stores are propelling and investigate their institutional scholarly yield on the open access stage. With this reason E-LIS is a worldwide advanced store for Library and Information Science (LIS) built up in 2003 from few volunteers from numerous nations. It is found in the study that aggregate 18365 assets are accessible which has a place with 119 unique nations from the world. India is the main Asian nation which possesses the spot in top ten contributing nations. Imperative finding of the study that is accessible assets relate to 50 years i.e. subsequent to 1965 to 2015. Despite the fact that the accessible assets ordered in 11 classifications yet the Journal Articles (Print and Online), Conference Papers these sorts of assets are accessible in more numbers as contrast with different

classes of assets. Stored assets are worry to 38 diverse dialects in which Spanish and English dialect found in more numbers.

Acknowledgement:

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