

National Library and Information Services Infrastructure for Scholarly Content

(N-LIST Consortia): A study

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Abstract:

Library consortia are the sharing of resources among the participant's libraries. Consortia may be formal or in have enabled library consortia to expand both in formal agreement between two or more libraries based on a number and functions over their respected area. Many consortia are available on internet. INFLIBNET's N-LIST consortium for colleges is very economic and useful to college readers. All new and invented information is available on N-List e-Journals. In this study 3214 colleges are registered out of these 946 college are un-aided. Maximum colleges are registered from Maharashtra State. Total users are 561638 from registered colleges. 6257 e-journals and e-books are 71049 found in N-LIST consortia.

Keywords: Library Consortia, Features, , N-LIST, e-journals, e-books, etc.

Introduction:

A consortium library consortium development is rooted in the may be based on library type academic, special, public etc. a history of library cooperative efforts for doing work. A regional and local consortium may be based also driven by the need to provide remote users on a geographical area.

A consortium is an agreement, common platform other goal, aiming to reduce costs per unit through or group formed to undertake formation of purchasing consortia. These national, regional and on enterprise consortia will be the focus of member.

According to Farrow (Farrow, 2011) the creation of these consortia has been a successful way to help institutions to get access to electronic information resources and online journals - especially in developing countries - since they enable institutions to pool resources (e.g. sharing subscription costs) and speak with a single voice.

Consortium = collaboration + networking + resources

Review of Literature:

Library cooperation is started long back years. But now this era is information explosion. Knowledge creation speed is very high, i.e. Print and electronic publications. Any types of library cannot acquire full of information from every way. Many reasons are there for this problem. A library consortium is one of solution in current time. Nfial R. B. and Darko-Ampen (Nfial & Darko, 2002) traces the history of library consortium from 1960's through 2000 and report that in 1997, an international association of library consortium was formed. Md. Anwarul Islam and Muhammad Mezbah-ul-Islam (Islam & Mezbah-ul-Islam) gave the advantages of library consortia in his research. H. Chandrasekharan, et al. (Chandrasekharan, et al., 2012) explained the how e-publishing resources important in libraries.

Methodology:

The conceptual and textual information related to the present study were collected information such as books, professional journals, magazines, newspapers, conference proceedings. Relevant literature was also made browsing different notable websites. All concern Data collected up to 08th January 2014 from INFLIBNET's N-LIST websites and analyzed as per few criteria.

Objectives of the study:

- To be familiar with N-LIST.
- To know the state wise member colleges in N-LIST Consortia.
- To know which types of sources are available in N-LIST Consortia.
- To know the current status of user registration by colleges.

Definition of Consortia:

Definition of Consortia (INVESTOPEDIA, 2014) “A group made up of two or more individuals, companies or governments that work together toward achieving a chosen objective. Each entity within the consortium is only responsible to the group in respect to the obligations that are set out in the consortium's contract. Therefore, every entity that is under the consortium remains independent in his or her normal business operations and has no say over another member's operations that are not related to the consortium.”

Features of Library Consortia:

Following features of library consortia explained by Kunwar Singh and V. Bhaskar Rao in their article (Singh & Rao, 2008):

- It provides each organizations and institutions with the capacity to share their resources without sacrificing the individuality of each member library
- The collections of the Consortium libraries enable each member library to support scholarly research for its users.
- Cooperative research and development in application of information communication and technology enhances service and realizes cost effectiveness.
- Staff development and interaction with quality of service.

- It is the cooperative task to reduce the cost of purchase consortia. As a result, end users can take benefits of more resources than would be available through one library.
- To advance library services are provided with an emphasis on access to new E- resources including databases and services offered through the internet and www.
- To expanding inter library searching at less cost is possible.
- Uncertainties in legal issues are handled with more confidence.

Consortia Models:

Ramesh Yernagula, & P. K. Kelkar (Yernagula & Kelkar, 2012) mentioned types of consortia models in his . Types of consortia identified are generally based on various models evolved in India in Varsity of forms depending upon participations' affiliation and funding sources.

- **Open Consortia**

This type of consortia is very flexible and it is the wish of members of consortia can join and leave any they please. INDEST Consortium is an example to this.

- **Closed Group Consortia**

It is within defined group. This kind of consortia emerges either by affiliation and collaboration among them like CSIR, DAE, IIM Consortium. And the formation and operation of the consortia guidelines and its administration are fairly simple and easy.

- **Centrally Funded Model**

In this model, consortium will solely depend on the parent body. A few examples are INFONET by UGC, ICMR, and CSIR by DSIR.

- **Shared-budget Model**

In this model the participating libraries take the lead and form the consortium. IIM and FORSA are examples of this model.

- **Publisher Initiatives**

The Emerald Full-Text Library published by the Emerald Publishing Group (formerly MCB University Press) is recent example. Here, the consortium members will get deep discount price to the participating libraries.

- **National Consortium**

The end of this model is, national level licensing of products. And in this regard are INDEST-AICTE, UGC INFONET.

E-Journals Consortia India

- INDEST – AICTE Consortium (<http://paniit.iitd.ac.in/indest/>)
- **UGC INFONET and N-LIST (<http://web.inflibnet.ac.in>)**
- FORSA Consortium (Astronomy and Astrophysics Libraries)
- (<http://www.iiap.res.in/library/forsa.html>)
- CSIR Library Consortium

<http://www.niscair.res.in/ActivitiesandServices/MajorProjects/majproj.htm#ejournalconsortia>

- ISRO Library Consortium
- IIM Library Consortium
- HELINET (Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka)
- (<http://www.rguhs.ac.in/hn/newhell.htm>)
- ICMR Library Consortium

About N-LIST (NLIST)

The Project entitled "National Library and Information Services Infrastructure for Scholarly Content (N-LIST)" (INFLIBNET, 2014), 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. The N-LIST project provides access to e-resources to students, researchers and faculty from colleges and other beneficiary institutions through server(s) installed at the INFLIBNET Centre. 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.

N-LIST: Four 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, Gandhinagar 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.

There are e-books, e-journals and databases in N-LIST Programme. As an authorized user from colleges registered under NLIST programme you will have access for the e-resources.

Data Analysis

Total Registration in NLIST Programme

Table 1 Status of Access

Sr. No.	Status	No. of Registrations	Percentage
1.	Login Enabled	3214	91.13%
2.	Login disabled	313	8.87%
3.	Total Registrations	3527	100.00%

Table no.1 shows that 3214(91.13%) colleges access enable and 313(8.87%) colleges are access restricted by N-LIST. Access restricted colleges may be not renewed or technical problems.

2F/12B status wise Colleges

Table 2 2F/12B status wise Colleges

SR. No.	Types of Colleges	No. of Colleges	Percentage
1	Granted and 2F/12B Colleges	2268	70.57%
2	Non-Granted Colleges	946	29.43%
3	Total Colleges	3214	100.00%

8882 colleges are under 2f & 12 B affiliated to UGC, New Delhi (UGC, 2014). In Table no.2 total 2268 (70.57%) colleges are under 12B/2F out of 3214 and remaining are un-aided. INFLIBNET changes their policy about college registration for consortia. Now it will start un-aided colleges can registered for this consortia.

State wise Registration of Colleges

Table 3: State wise Registration of Colleges

Sr. No	State	No. of Access Enabled Colleges	Percentage
1	Maharashtra	671	20.88%
2	Gujarat	407	12.66%
3	Karnataka	395	12.29%
4	Tamil Nadu	257	8.00%
5	Kerala	245	7.62%
6	Andhra Pradesh	165	5.13%
7	West Bengal	135	4.20%
8	Assam	108	3.36%
9	Punjab	95	2.96%
10	Madhya Pradesh	85	2.64%
11	Uttar Pradesh	70	2.18%
12	Himachal Pradesh	60	1.87%
13	Chhattisgarh	54	1.68%
14	Odisha	52	1.62%
15	Delhi	44	1.37%
16	Pondicherry	44	1.37%
17	Jammu and Kashmir	43	1.34%
18	Haryana	40	1.24%
19	Rajasthan	36	1.12%
20	Manipur	33	1.03%
21	Bihar	30	0.93%
22	Meghalaya	25	0.78%

23	Goa	24	0.75%
24	Tripura	21	0.65%
25	Nagaland	16	0.50%
26	Chandigarh	15	0.47%
27	Jharkhand	13	0.40%
28	Mizoram	9	0.28%
29	Arunachal Pradesh	7	0.22%
30	Uttarakhand	7	0.22%
31	Sikkim	4	0.12%
32	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	0.06%
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0.03%
34	Daman and Diu	1	0.03%
	Total colleges	3214	100.00%

As per Higher Education in India at a glance, UGC, New Delhi 21st March 2012 (UGC, Higher Education in India At a Glance, 2014) in total 634 universities are in India including state, central, deemed, autonomous universities. In 634 universities 33023 colleges are run in various subjects' degree programmes. as per table no. 3 Out of 33023 colleges only 3214 colleges are registered for N-LIST programme. Maximum colleges are registered from Maharashtra State i.e.671, then Gujarat 407, and minimum colleges registered from Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli i.e. only 1.

User's Registration wise no. of Colleges

Table 4: User's Registration wise no. of Colleges

Sr. No.	Range of Users	No. of Colleges
1.	1-500	2985
2.	501-1000	105
3.	1001-1500	37
4.	1501-2000	27
5.	2001-2500	14
6.	2501-3000	12
7.	3001-3500	11
8.	3501-4000	6
9.	4001-4500	2
10.	4501-5000	3
11.	5001-10000	11
12.	15760	1
	Total Colleges	3214

As per Table no. 4 registered users are distributed in 125 slabs for analysis of no. of users from colleges. 1-500 users are registered from total 2985 colleges and 501-1000 in this slab 105 colleges are registered their students out of 3214 colleges. Total 561648 users are registered on today's date.

Publisher wise no. of E-Journals

In N-LIST consortia more than 6257 e-journals are available out of ten publishers for registered users. As per Figure No. 1 total 10 publishers are contribute in N-LIST consortia. Maximum journals available from H.W. Wilson publisher i.e. 2964 (47%) and JSTOR contribute

2585 (41%) e-journals out of 6257 e-journals and Indian Journals are only 142 (5%) there is on fifth position.

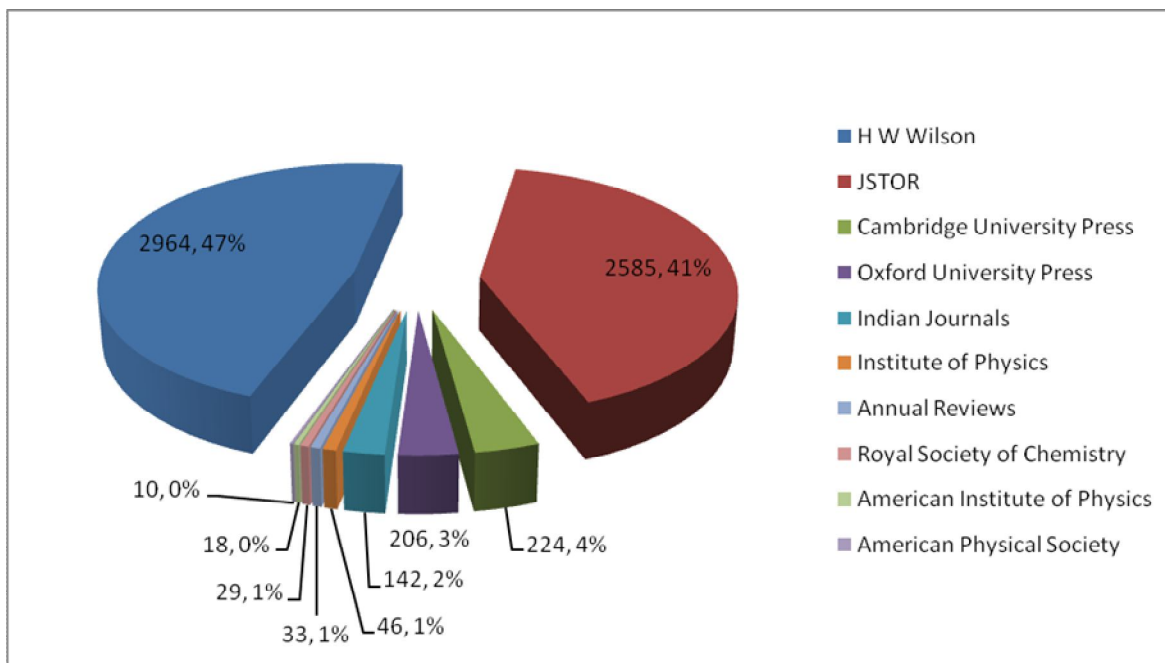


Figure 1 Publisher wise e-journals

Platform wise of E-Books wise

Table 5: Platform wise of E-Books wise

Sr. No.	Platform	No. of E-Books	Percentage
1	E library	68847	96.90%
2	Net Library	981	1.38%
3	Oxford Scholarship Online Oxford University Press	771	1.09%
4	Institute of Southeast Asian Studies	382	0.54%
5	Hindustan Books	68	0.10%
	Total	71049	100.00%

In N-LIST there are e-books are divided into 5 categories that is platform of publications. Total 71049 e-books are available for user of N-LIST. Total 68847 e-books are from E Library Platform out of 71049 e-books and minimum books from Hindustan Books i.e. 68.

Subject wise E-Journals

There are total 146 main subjects and 9966 subject headings found all e-journals. Out of these Science subject headings are maximum. These are 1080; on second position is History (666) and minimum subject headings are 9 subjects.

Findings from the study:

- Out of 3527 registered colleges 313 colleges are discontinued subscription. It should be continued subscription of N-LIST e-resources.
- Minimum colleges are registered for N-List in every state. Maximum colleges should be subscribing the N-LIST e-resources.
- Maximum colleges are registered their minimum users. Only few colleges are registered their maximum users. Registered colleges should be registered maximum users and time to time updates their users.
- More than 6257 e-journals are available on N-LIST consortia. But Indian journals are few. India journal's publishers should be participating in N-LIST programme.
- More than 70000 e-books are available on N-LIST. Maximum books are available of foreign publishers. But Indian publishers are few, they should be participating.

Conclusion:

Library consortia in today's digital age are quite different from that of library networks in yester years. The main reason is that the resources that are shared in today's consortia environment are predominantly in electronic form such as electronic journals and databases. Hence the technology and associated tools to support sharing the electronic resources are also important components for the success of any library consortia. N-LIST is the consortia crated by INFLIBNET and supporting agencies for the colleges in India.

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