

The Status of Electronic Journals in India from 2006-2015 - A Brief Study

D. Satynarayana

Telangana University
Nizamabad (T.S) India
e-mail: satyamdantala@gmail.com

***Abstract** - The electronic journals in India have grown exponentially. The aim of this work is to analyze nature and growth of electronic journals assigned ISSN from 2006 to 2015 by National Science Library, New Delhi. It covers a total of 5979 electronic journals with assigned ISSN during 2006-2015. In this study the author has tried to analyze the annual growth of electronic journals assigned ISSN number in India and to identify the state, place and language wise productivity.*

Key words : Electronic journals, ISSN, India

INTRODUCTION

Digital revolution in the world has made tremendous changes in the academic research in every discipline. The advent of internet has facilitated the process of academic research by providing abundant data through e-journals. And it has changed the face of academic research in the world. E-Journals are a vital source of information for academic, research and development. The advantages of the electronic journals are easy, 'anywhere anytime' accessibility, sharability, hyperlink facility to related texts, cost effectiveness and obviation of the storage problem encountered in the case of print journals. Many Open Source E-Journals are available through Internet also. E-journals are becoming popular among users due to their various advantages over print journals. These e-journals are available to users through various modes. The electronic journals can be accessed through different ways such as through Library websites, Publishers websites, Search Engines, Subject Gateways, Subject Portals, etc. these e-journals are available in the form of CD, DVD or any other storage devices; and library consortium etc.

Garg and Pateria (2010) are e-journals categorized into three categories: Subscription based, Open Access and Consortia based, in accordance with their modes of availability. Subscription based journals may have some papers on open access. Likewise, consortia based journals are basically subscription based journals and when they are subscribed by a group of libraries by forming a consortium, they are called consortia based journals.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objective of this study is to study the performance of assigned ISSN electronic journal during 2006-15 in India. Besides, this study focuses on the following objectives in particular.

- To study the number of ISSN assigned electronic journals in India during the study period
- To ascertain the distribution of ISSN assigned e-journals, state –wise and language-wise in India
- To understand the region-wise publication of e-journals
- To find out the replication of title in the same area of electronic journals
- To ascertain the frequency of publication of ISSN assigned electronic journals in India.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The first electronic journals seemed for the duration of Seventies. They were not available to a larger range of customers; that is one of the motives why they had been now not enormous. (Tenopir, C., 2000). With the arrival of net and laptop computer systems the range of electronic journals hastily grows. until 1995 this range is as a substitute low, but then it starts to upward thrust. nowadays, maximum of the electronic journals seem as parallel version of its print counterparts. Bar-Illan and Fink (2005) surveyed carried out on the use of printed and electronic journals in a science library and showed that use of electronic journals are increased with time; age and or academic position was inversely related to the use of electronic media and journals; there was a graduate reduction in the use of printed journals as users preferred and used the electronic format more frequently; The use of a journal was not necessarily an indication of the preference of users. Accessibility and desktop access, home access, ease of retrieval, and hyperlinks to outside content were the advantages of electronic journals and the disadvantage of electronic journals mentioned were the lack of back issues and problems with reading a text from the computer screen. Omotayo (2011) finding shows that majority of respondents prefer electronic journals than traditional print journals. All respondents were of the opinion that use will continue to increase in the coming years. It showed that only 35% of the respondents had published in electronic journals. Kickuk (2010) study on his “Electronic collection growth: an academic library case study”, noted that “many academic library staff express feelings of being overwhelmed or frustrated by the rapid growth and violability associated with electronic collection and their impact on public and technical services.” This is consequent upon the rate at which the library acquires E-Resources. The author undertook the study in order to analyse the growth of E-Journals and E-Resources and the internal and external impacts. The implication of this study for academic libraries is that the growth of E-Resources needs to be properly managed if users must enjoy the full potential offered by the use of the resources.

METHODOLOGY

The data for the present study was retrieved from the official website of National Science Library, New Delhi on 17 Sep 2016 for the period of 2006 to 2015. The data retrieved from the website was totally in raw and unstructured form, as such, it was first structured, so as to suit the requirements of the study as per the objectives defined.

DATA ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION

Table 1: Year wise ISSN assigned electronic Journals

Year	Journals	%	Growth
2006	14	0.23	55
2007	69	1.15	74
2008	143	2.39	66
2009	209	3.50	309
2010	518	8.66	255
2011	773	12.93	321
2012	1094	18.30	-52
2013	1042	17.43	44
2014	1086	18.16	-57
2015	1029	17.21	--
Not mentioned	2	0.03	

Table-1 shows that largest growth registered in the year 2011 and also indicates that 84.03% of the total publications contributed during the last 5 years i.e., during 2011-2015. There is most negative growth rate registered in the year 2014. Two journals are not mentioned the year of ISSN Assigned.

Table 2: State wise Distribution of ISSN Assigned electronic Journals in India

State	No	%	Rank
Tamil Nadu	937	15.67152	1
Maharashtra	812	13.58087	2
Uttar Pradesh	713	11.92507	3
Delhi	711	11.89162	4
Madhya Pradesh	575	9.616993	5
Haryana	285	4.766683	6
Gujarat	244	4.08095	7
Karnataka	214	3.579194	8
Telangana	208	3.478843	9
Rajasthan	207	3.462117	10
Andhra Pradesh	168	2.809834	11
West Bengal	166	2.776384	12
Punjab	128	2.140826	13
Kerala	110	1.839773	14
State Not Mentioned	77	1.287841	
Other Sates	424	7.091487	

The Table -2 reflects the contribution of top 10 Asian countries of the world. It is clear that Tamil Nadu occupies the top position having 937 electronic journals, which constitutes 15.67% of the total journals available in India. It is followed by Maharashtra with 812 journals (13.59%); Uttar Pradesh with 713 journals (11.92%); Delhi with 711 journals (11.89%); Madhya Pradesh with 575 journals (9.62%); Haryana with 285 journals (4.77%).

Table 3: Place of Publications

Place	No	%	Rank
New Delhi	600	10.03512	1
Chennai	440	7.35909	2
Bhopal	309	5.168088	3
Mumbai	256	4.281652	4
Hyderabad	172	2.876735	5
Ghaziabad	160	2.676033	6
Navi Mumbai	151	2.525506	7
Bangalore	150	2.508781	8
Noida	138	2.308078	9
Coimbatore	131	2.191002	10
Lucknow	113	1.889948	11
Delhi	111	1.856498	12
Indore	108	1.806322	13
Jaipur	101	1.689246	14
Not Mentioned	77	1.287841	15
Other cities	2962	49.54006	16

It is evident from the above table that the highest numbers i.e., 600 (10.03%) electronic journals were published from New Delhi followed by 440 (7.36%) journals from Chennai and 309 (5.17%) journals from Bhopal. A total of 527 cities published 5979 electronic journals from 2006 to 2015.

Table 4: Distribution of Languages wise electronic Journal

Language	No	%
English	5568	97.36
Multiple	96	1.68
Hindi	26	0.45
Arabic	5	0.09
Malyalam	5	0.09
Tamil	5	0.09
Assamese	3	0.05
Gujarati	2	0.03
Marathi	2	0.03
Sanskrit	2	0.03
Telugu	2	0.03
Bhojpuri	1	0.02
Maithili	1	0.02
Urdu	1	0.02
Total	5719	100

From the above table, it can be understood that a vast majority of journals i.e., 5719 (97.36%) are monolingual that includes English 5568(97.36%) and Hindi 26(0.45%), journals published. It can be concluded that the electronic journals in monolingual category occupies the first place with 5719 (97.36%) journals followed by 96(1.68%) multilanguage journals and remaining few number of journals published in different languages which is shown in table-4.

Table 5: Mode of Publication

Type	No. of electronic Journals
CD ROM	15
Online	5964
Total	5979

Out of 5979 electronic journals, the majority of the journals are online journals 5964 and remaining 15 journals are CD ROM form of electronic journal.

Table 6: Same Title of electronic Journal Published from Different Places

S.No	Title	Place	Year
1	Allelopathy Journal	New Delhi	1988
		Hisar	2006
2	Asian Journal of Pharmaceutical Research	Chennai	2011
		Raipur	2011
3	Indian Journal of Economics and Development	New Delhi	2005
		Chennai	2013
4	Indian Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics	New Delhi	1970
		New Delhi	2010
5	Innovations in Pharmaceuticals and Pharmacotherapy	Aurangabad	2012
		Aurangabad	2013
6	International Journal of Advanced Research in Engineering and Applied Sciences	Yamuna Nagar	2012
		Amritsar	2014

7	International Journal of Advances in Engineering Science and Technology	Chennai	2011
		Bulandshahr	2012
8	International Journal of Applied Engineering Research	New Delhi	2005
		Dindigul	2010
9	International Journal of Chemical Science and Technology	Kochi	2011
		Kumbakonam	2011
10	International Journal of Computer Engineering and Sciences	Bareilly	2011
		Anand	2014
11	International journal of engineering and allied sciences	Gandhinagar	2011
		Greater Noida	2015
12	International Journal of Engineering Research and Reviews	Lucknow	2013
		Meerut	2013
13	International Journal of Engineering Science and Management	Indore	2011
		Bulandshahr	2015
14	International journal of environmental sciences	Dindigul	2010
		Dehradun	2012
15	International journal of financial management	New Delhi	2011
		Chennai	2012
16	International Journal of Life Sciences	Dehradun	2012
		Jhunjhunu	2012
		Amravati	2013
17	International Journal of Multidisciplinary Health Sciences	Amravati	2014
		Islampur	2014
18	International journal of organic and bio organic chemistry	Bhubaneswar	2011
		Kochi	2011
19	International Journal of Pharmacy	Chennai	2011
		Hyderabad	2011
20	International Journal of Research in Engineering and applied Sciences	Yamuna Nagar	2011
		Nagpur	2014
21	International journal of research in science and technology	Ghaziabad	2011
		Guwahati	2014
22	International Journal of Scientific Research Engineering and Technology	Ghaziabad	2012
		Bhopal	2015
23	Journal of Ayurveda and Holistic Medicine	Ilkal	2013
		Hubli	2014
24	Journal of Science	Chennai	2011
		Delhi	2015
25	Medical Science	Chandannagore	2013
		Chennai	2013
26	Oncology, Gastroenterology and Hepatology Reports	Bangalore	2012
		Mumbai	2014
27	Research journal of chemical sciences	Indore	2011
		Indore	2012

The above table indicates the electronic journals are published in the same title but different places. Three electronic journals are published from different places under single name of “International Journal of Life Sciences” with different ISSN number. It is found that there are 27 electronic journals that are being published from different places with different ISSN numbers but with the same journal title.

Table 7: Assigned ISSN Number more than once for electronic journals

S.No	Title	Place	Year
1	Agricultural reviews	Karnal	1980
		Karnal	1980
2	International Journal of Applied Management & Business Utility (IJAMBU)	Chennai	2013
		Chennai	2013

3	International Journal of Engineering Inventions	Greater Noida	2012
		Greater Noida	2012
4	International journal of Humanities & Social Science Studies	Karimganj	2014
		Karimganj	2014
5	International Journal of Novel Research in Healthcare and Nursing	Lucknow	2014
		Lucknow	2014
6	International Journal of Pharmaceutical Research and Applied Science	Godhra	2012
		Godhra	2012
7	International Journal of Research	Roorkee	2014
		Roorkee	2014
8	International Journal of Research in Mechanical Engineering and Technology	Chandigarh	2011
		Chandigarh	2011
9	International Journal of Science and humanity Research	Ranchi	2015
		Ranchi	2015
10	International journal of ultrasound and applied technologies in perioperative care	New Delhi	2010
		New Delhi	2010
11	International Journal on Cloud Computing	Chennai	2011
		Chennai	2011
12	International Research Journal of Chemistry	Patan	2013
		Patan	2013
13	Journal of Education and Health Promotion	Mumbai	2012
		Mumbai	2012
14	Journal of intelligence systems	Navi Mumbai	2010
		Navi Mumbai	2010
15	Journal of international oral health	Ahmedabad	2009
		Ahmedabad	2009
16	Journal of pharmaceutical education and research	Ludhiana	2010
		Ludhiana	2010
17	Journal of pharmaceutical negative results	Mumbai	2010
		Mumbai	2010
18	Kritys - a journal of poetry	Thiruvananthapuram	2005
		Thiruvananthapuram	2005
19	Rashtriya Krishi	Muzzafarnagar	2011
		Muzzafarnagar	2011
20	Remarking	Kanpur	2014
		Kanpur	2014
21	Research Inveny : International Journal of Engineering and Science	Greater Noida	2012
		Greater Noida	2012
22	Rubber Science	Kottayam	2012
		Kottayam	2012
23	Sai Om Journal of Commerce & Management: A Peer Reviewed National Journal	Mumbai	2013
		Mumbai	2013
24	Social Science Researcher	Lakhimpur	2011
		North Lakhimpur	2011

Table-7 indicates that 48 journals are published from the same place with same title and 12 journal are published with same title but not mentioned the details like year and place. Total 24 titles are assigned the different ISSN number under the same place and year of publications of electronic journals.

Table 8: Frequency of publication of ISSN Assigned electronic Journals

S.No	Frequency of publication of eJournal	Frequency	%	Rank
1	4/12	2130	35.62	1
2	2/12	1179	19.72	2

3	12/12	1179	19.72	3
4	6/12	795	13.30	4
5	3/12	310	5.18	5
6	1/12	135	2.26	6
7	Irrerregular	37	0.62	7
8	24/12	16	0.27	8
9	52/12	9	0.15	9
10	365/12	7	0.12	10
11	48/12	4	0.07	11
12	8/12	2	0.03	12
13	36/12	1	0.02	13
14	rolling	1	0.02	14
15	live	1	0.02	15
16	not mentioned	173	2.89	-
T O T A L		5979	100.00	

The data presented in the above table shows that, out of 5979 electronic journals, 2130(35.62%) are published quarterly and 1179(19.72%) journals are bi-annually and monthly in their nature of publication. It can also be observed that more than 173 electronic journals have not mentioned their frequency of publication.

FINDINGS

- It is found that 2011 witnessed a high growth rate with 321 journals and the majority of ISSN numbers were assigned for electronic journals in the year 2011(12.93%).
- The highest numbers of electronic journals are assigned in the year 2012 with 1094 journals.
- The state of Tamil Nadu is found to be high in productivity in terms of electronic journals assigned the ISSN number.
- The nation's capital New Delhi was found to occupy first place with 600 in the production of electronic journals.
- The language wise publication of electronic journals seems to be dominated by monolingual journals, led by English and followed by Hindi languages. And only one electronic journal was found to be published in multiple languages i.e., English, Hindi Punjabi and Urdu.
- The mode of electronic publication is dominated by online system.
- It is found that there are 27 electronic journals that are being published from different places with different ISSN numbers, but with the same title leading to utter confusion among the readers.
- Nearly 3 % of electronic journals found to have not mentioned the frequency of publication.

CONCLUSION:

In the academic research, the electronic journals have become the order of the day. The scholarly journals are gaining popularity among the student researchers and the academic researchers throughout the world. This trend has positively transformed the quality of the research in all the disciplines. This study aimed at studying the status of e- journals in India from 2006-15 shows an upward trend in the production of scholarly journals. And it is found

that the on-line publishing is dominating over the C.D.-ROM publishing. This may be because of the positive perceptions of the researchers towards the online sources.

It is sure that the future of the research aided by the electronic sources in all the disciplines in the world including India is bright leading to enhanced inventions and creations that will benefit the mankind.

REFERENCES:

1. Bar-Ilan, J. and Fink, N. "Preference for electronic format of scientific journals – A case study of the Science Library users at the Hebrew University", *Library and Information Science Research* Vol. 27, pp. 363-376, 2005.
2. D. Kickuk. "Electronic collection growth: an academic library case study", *Collection Building*, Vol. 29, Iss: 2, pp. 55-64, 2010.
3. Garg, R.G. and Rajive Pateria. "Electronic resources for National Agricultural Research System (NARS): India." 55th ILA National Conference on Library and Information Science in the Digital Era, Noida, January, 21-24(2010): 221-232.
4. Omotayo, B. O. "Access, Use, and Attitudes of Academics toward Electronic Journals: A Case study of Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife", *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 2011.
5. Tenopir, Carol, and Donald W. King. "Reading Behaviour and Electronic Journals." *Learned Publishing* 15, no. 4 (October 2002): 259-65.
6. National Science Library - International Standard Serial Number <http://nsl.niscair.res.in/issn.jsp> retrieved on 14-06-2016

