Institutional Repositories of Library and Information Science at Global Level : A Study

Ashrita Sawant ,
Student, MLISc, Department of Library and Information Science, Shivaji University, Kolhapur

Shalini R. Lihitkar,
Professor and Head, Department of Library and Information Science, Shivaji University, Kolhapur-416004
Srl.lib@unishivaji.ac.in

Abstract

The main purpose of the study to know and enumerate the Institutional Repositories in the subject Library and Information Science and to analyze the 81 IRs based on selected study criteria. The data has been collected for the study from OpenDOAR and institutions' website till March 30th 2018. All IR related with LIS at global level were taken for the study. This research follows the descriptive method which includes investigating by browsing selected institutions websites. Going through the entire research it will become easier for a repository manager to understand pros and cons of an Institutional Repository. This study will be useful and handy source to know what are the IR available in LIS domain. It will create the awareness among the LIS professionals as well as students and research scholars.

Keywords: Institutional Repository, Library and Information Science, OpenDOAR

1. Introduction

Institutional repositories (IR) are digital collections that capture, collect, manage, disseminate, and preserve scholarly work created by the constituent members in individual institutions. The establishment of IR in the developing countries ensures that their national research becomes main stream and contributes on an equal footing to the global knowledge pool.

'Institutional repositories ' (IR) can be considered as the most inventive and innovative portrayal of Library and Information Centre through which a scholarly and research establishment features and offers its advanced yields. Henceforth, more or less an IRis portrayed as the idea of catching, overseeing and scattering straightforwardly (yet not really free) all the advanced data or learning resources i.e. scholarly work of students, faculty

members or staffs, administrative reports, institute's publication, external works done on the institute, proceedings of seminar, conference and meetings of the institute to end users.

In India, The trend of IR was started in 2004 with the first attempt of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. And now most of the Library and information centres have got into the tradition of building IRs which gives libraries a new direction and more focus in research and development.

Definition

Repository

A Repository is a network accessible server that holds scholarly material /electronic resources of an institution or an organization.

Definitions of Institutional Repository

Crow (2002, Para. 11) has defined IR as "an institutional repository is a digital archive of the intellectual product created by faculty, research staff, and students of an institution, with few if any barriers to access". Again following are the four characteristics posses by the IR as defined by Johnson (2002, para.12),

I. Institutionally defined (as opposed to discipline- or subject-focused),
ii. Scholarly (containing the products of faculty, research staff, and students)
iii. Cumulative and perpetual (the content will be preserved on a long-term basis) and
iv. Open and interoperable (attentive to the Open Archives Initiative protocol for Metadata Harvesting)".

2. Need of the Study

The study hopes to enlighten awareness among Library and information Science students, faculty members and research scholars at global level.

3. Objectives of the study

To know and enumerate the Institutional Repositories in the subject Library and Information Science

To analyze the 81 IRs based on selected study criteria eg.

- software used for repositories,
- size of the items,

- content included,
- languages,
- description

To offer suggestions for maintaining and improving the Irs

4. **Scope and limitation of the Study**

The data for the present study has been collected exclusively from the "Directory of Open Access Repositories", popularly known as OpenDOAR (www.opendoar.org) on Open Access Repositories developed by Asian countries. The present study gives an overview of the growth and development of institutional repositories in the field of Library & Information Science with the data from the OpenDOAR database.

Only Library Science institutional repositories were studied .Till now 125 LIS IR is available out of which 81 are from English language which were taken for study and rest were excluded from the study. The data has been collected for the study till March 30th 2018. All IR related with LIS will be taken at global level.

5. Research Method

The Research follows descriptive method. It follows investigating method by browsing selected institutions websites. Total 81 Library and Information Science Institutional Repositories (IR) has been selected and browsed for the present study. The data related to the institutional repositories were collected from their respective websites, institutions' website and other secondary sources (Opendoar website).

6. Importance of the study

IR is very good source of searching the intellectual output of the institution. It is very important to know the current status and development of Institutional Repositories with special reference to library and information science. This study will be useful and handy source to know what are the IR available in LIS domain. It will create the awareness among the LIS professionals as well as LIS Student and research scholars.

7. Analysis and Interpretation

Table 1
LIST OF INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORIES

Sr. No	Country	IRs	E-mail Contact	Earliest Registration Date
1	United Kingdom	Aberystwyth University Repository	mws@aber.ac. uk	2006/03/16
		Cranfield CERES	-	
		Dspace at Bromley College		
		ELOGeo Repository		
		Informatics@ Edinburgh - Reports Series	-	2015/05/29
		LSE Theses Online	lsethesesonline @lse.ac.uk	2010/04/12
		National Museums Scotland Research Repository	tmb@ecs.so .ac.uk	2016/03/14
		Natural History Museum Repository	repository@nhm .ac.uk	
		Plymouth Marine Science Electronic Archive (PlyMEA)	admin @plymsea.ac.uk	2017/03/06
		Sunderland University Institutional Repository	sure@ sunderland.ac.uk	2011/11/01
		Ted Nelson's EPrint Archiv	-	
2	Nigeria	Ahmadu Bello University Institutional Digital Repository Theses & Dissertations		

3	Bangaladesh	Daffodil International University Institutional Digital Repository		
4	United States	Athenaeum@UGA Carolina Digital Repository		
		D-Scholarship@Pitt Digital Commons @ EMUI	dscholarship @mail.pitt.edu	2013/10/02
		Digital Commons @ EMUI	-	2000/01/19
		DigitalCommons @WPIeScholarship @UMMS	-	2000/01/19
		Georgetown Law Scholarly Commons	-	2000/01/19
		OCLC Research Publications		
		S@L: Scholarship at Lesley		
		Syracuse University Research Facility and Collaborative Environment	-	2000/01/19
		University of Arizona Campus Repository		
		Via Sapientiae: The Institution Repository at DePaul Universit	-	

5	Indonesia	Binus University Repository	support-ethesis @binus.edu	2012/01/11
6	Botswana	Botho University Institutional Repository	-	-
7	Taiwan	Chaoyang University of Technology Institutional Repository Hsiuping Institute of Technology Institutional Repository National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences Repository	- - 	2001/01/01 2001/01/01
8	Germany	Dagstuhl Research Online Publication Server e Publications Konstanzer Online-Publikations-System Mannheim DOCument Server	epublications@ bibl.th-koeln.de madoc@bib.uni-mannheim.de	2003/05/01 2011/10/05
9	Ireland	DBS Esource Mary Immaculate Research Repository and Digital Archive	mirr@mic.ul.ie	2010/02/01

10	Tanzania	Mary Immaculate Research Repository and Digital Archive Digital Library of Open University of Tanzania	mirr@mic.ul.ie	2010/02/01
11	Czech Republic	Digital Library of the Czech Technical University in Prague Informatics@Edinburgh - ReportsSeries	dspace-web @dspace.cvut.cz	2011/05/04
12	India	dspace @ sdmcet Indian Institute of Petroleu Institutional Repository INFLIBNET'sInstitutional Repository		
13	Switzerland	edoc	openaccess @unibas.ch	2012/03/12
14	Ukraine	Electronic Archive of Kharkiv National Automobile and Highway University Institutional Repository of Vadym Hetman Kyiv National Economic University		2001/01/01
15	Croatia	Faculty of Textile Technology University of Zagreb Digital Repository	knjiznica@ttf.hr	2014/08/21

16	Australia	Flinders Academic Commons Queensland Universityof Technology ePrints Archive UniSA Research Outputs Repository	dspace@ flinders.edu.au eprints@qut.edu.u	2005/12/06 2009/01/15
17	France	HAL Université de Savoie Toulouse Capitole Publications	contact@archives-ouvertes.fr portail-publi @univ-tlse1.fr	2002/09/23 2016/02/12
18	Singapore	Institutional Knowledge at Singapore Management University ScholarBank@NUS	scholarbank @nus.edu.sg	2000/01/19 2006/11/08
19	China	Institutional Repository of Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research, CAS Institutional Repository of Peking University	pkuir@ lib.pku.edu.cn	2013/06/01 2015/09/25
20	Austria	IST PubReprepository.	manager@ist.ac.at	2014/09/24
21	Kenya	JKUAT Digital Repository		
22	Malaysia	MyManuskrip: Digital Library of Malay Manuscripts (Pustaka DigitalManskripMelayu) SHDL@MMU DigitalRepositoryUMS Institutional Repository	storage.bpmlib @ums.edu.my	2017/10/12

23	Zimbabwe	NuSpace	nustlibrary @gmail.com	2011/10/24
24	Malta	OAR@UM	support.itservices @um.edu.mt	2014/05/16
25	Norway	Oslo University College's PROJECT.iu.hio.no		
26	Canada	Ozone provided by Ontario Scholars PortalSimon Fraser University Institutional Repository		2011/08/04
27	Mexico	Publications of the Interactive and Cooperative Technologies Lab		2012/06/14
28	Portugal	Repositório Aberto da Universidade Aberta Repositório Científico do Instituto Politécnico do Porto	repositorio_aberto @uab.pt recipp @sc.ipp.pt	2006/01/01
29	Poland	Repozytorium PJWSTK / PJIIT Repository		
30	Japan	Surugadai University Academic Information RepositoryTama-Kura: Tama UniversityTUIS Academic Repository		2014/10/17 2007/03/01
31	Finland	Tampereen Yliopiston Väitöskirjat		

32	Saudi Arabia	The Digital repository of Information Science Department		
33	Namibia	NAM Scholary Repository		
34	New-Zealand	Unitec Research Bank		
35	Netherlands	Windesheim Repository		
36	Sudan	Sali Library English Literature collection		

The above table is a list of 81 Institutional Repositories of 36 countries in Library and Information Science subject. The table represent the name of the country and its IRs with the mail contact details and earliest year of registration as per OpenDOAR.

Table 2

COUNTRY WISE IRs AND THEIR TOTAL RECORDS

Sr. No	Country	No of IRs	Total no of Records
1	United Kingdom	11	50722
2	Nigeria	2	8203
3	Bangladesh	1	1553
4	United States	12	526355
5	Indonesia	12	3882
6	Botswana	1	86
7	Taiwan	3	27109
8	Germany	5	73456
9	Ireland	2	3740
10	Tanzania	2	3391
11	Czech Republic	2	29795
12	India	3	2198
13	Switzerland	1	50353

14	Ukraine	2	22982
15	Croatia	1	100
16	Australia	3	284441
17	France	2	40990
18	Singapore	2	124495
19	China25	1	9769
20	Austria	1	663
21	Kenya	1	3229
22	Malaysia	3	23825
23	Zimbabwe	1	647
24	Malta	1	23204
25	Norway	1	34
26	Canada	2	31192
27	Mexico	1	111
28	Portugal	2	9960
29	Poland	1	181
30	Japan	3	2115
31	inland	1	29570
32	Saudi Arabia	1	152
33	Namibia	1	1432
34	New Zealand	1	2700
35	Netherlands	1	1380
36	Sudan	1	5
Grand Total		81	1924020

What come across clearly from the above data is the United States has a maximum IRs i.e is 12 institutional repositories with the number of records of 526355 items, followed the United Kingdom has 11 institutional repositories with the records of 50722 items and lowest no of records of Sudan country i.e 5 items and only has 1 institutional repositories.

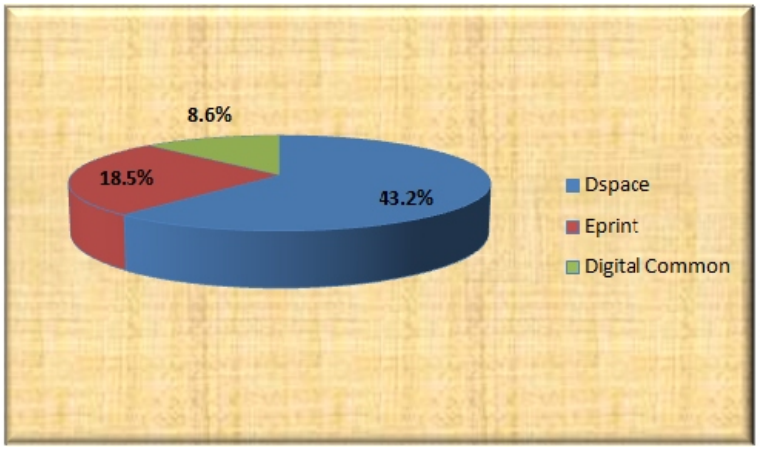
Table 3
SOFTWARE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORIES

Sr.no	Country	No. of Irs	Dspace	Eprints	Fedora	Digital Common	Greenstone
1	United Kingdom	11	4	5	-	-	-
2	Nigeria	2	2	-	-	-	-
3	Bangladesh	1	1	1	-	-	-
4	United States	12	1	1	1	6	-
5	Indonesia	1	-	-	-	-	-
6	Botswana	1	1	-	-	-	-
7	Taiwan	3	3	1	-	-	-
8	Germany	5	1	-	-	-	-
9	Ireland	2	2	1	-	-	-
10	Tanzania	2	1	-	-	-	-
11	Czech Republic	2	1	-	-	-	-
12	India	3	3	1	-	-	-
13	Switzerland	1	-	-	-	-	-
14	Ukraine	2	2	-	-	-	-
15	Croatia	1	-	-	-	-	-
16	Australia	3	1	1	-	-	-
17	France	2	-	1	-	-	-
18	Singapore	2	1	-	-	1	-
19	China	2	2	1	-	-	-
20	Austria	1	-	-	-	-	-
21	Kenya	1	1	-	-	-	1
22	Malaysia	3	-	2	-	-	-
23	Zimbabwe	1	1	-	-	-	-
24	Malta	1	1	-	-	-	-
25	Norway	1	-	-	-	-	-
26	Canada	2	1	-	-	-	-
27	Mexico	1	-	-	-	-	-
28	Portugal	2	2	-	-	-	-
29	Poland	1	1	-	-	-	-
30	Japan	3	-	-	-	-	-
31	Finland	1	-	-	-	-	-
32	Saudi Arabia	1	-	-	-	-	-
33	Namibia	1	1	-	-	-	-
34	New Zealand	1	1	-	-	-	-
35	Netherlands	1	-	-	1	-	-
36	Sudan	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Grand Total		**35**	**15**	**2**	**7**	**2**

In examining the software used to support IRs, we found considerable variation in the level of software diversity from one nation to the next. The table no 4.2.1 shows the usage of software by IRs, it clearly mention that the usage of Dspace software is higher

that is 43.2%, then the Eprints software 18.5% and afterwards is zommon 8.6%. The above table explain that finding in brief as it shows the software uses by IRs as country wise, the above finding states that Dspace software is maximum used by UK country that is by 4 IRs, and Eprint is also used maximum by UK country by 5 IRs. The Fedora software it only used by US and Netherland country by each 1 IR, Digital Common software is most used by US country by 6 IRs and the Greenstone software is used by 2 countries that is Kenya and Sudan by its 1 IR.

Software used by Institutional Repositories



The above chart indicates that the ranking of the software used to create Institutional repositories. It is found that Dspace is most widely used software that is 43.2% (35 repositories) followed by Eprints 18.5% (15 repositories) and Digital common that is 8.6% (7 repositories).

Table 4

TOP MOST SUBJECT HEADINGS USED BY REPOSITORIES AND THERE PERCETAGES

Sr.no	Subject Headings	No. of Repositories	No. of percent
1.	Computer and IT	33	40.7%
2.	Mathematics and Statistics	19	23.4%
3.	Management and Planning Business and Economics	28	34.5%
4.	Business and Economics	36	44.4%
5.	Geography and Religion Studies	17	20.9%
6.	History and Archaeology	20	24.6%
7.	Agriculture	9	11.1%
8.	Education	25	30.8%
9.	Fine and Performing Arts	13	16%
10.	Law and Politics	30	37%
11.	Health and Medicine	30	37%
12.	Multidisciplinary	12	14.8%

IThe above table showcases that the Business and Economics subject headings facilities provided by maximum IRs 36 i.e (44.4%), followed by Computer and IT 33 (40.7%), then Law and Politics 30 (37%), as same as Health and Medicine 30(37%), following by Education subject i.e 20 (30.8%), than the History and Archaeology 20 (24.6%), Mathematics and Statistics i.e 19 (23.4%), following the Geography and Religion Studies 17 i.e (20.9%), than the Fine and Performing Arts 13 (16%), than the Multidisciplinary subject 12 (14.8%) and the lowest facility provided by IRs of Agriculture Subject i.e 9 (11.1%).

Table 5

LIST OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE SUBJECT INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORIES

Sr. No	Name of the Institutional Repositories		Country
1.	INFLIBNET's Institutional Repository		India
2.	Informatics@Edinburgh - Reports Series		Czech Republic
3.	Ozone provided by Ontario Scholars Portal		Canada
4.	The Digital repository of Information Science Department		Saudi Arabia
5.	Sali Library English Literature collection)		Sudan

The above table locate list of Institutional Repositories who are only based on library and information science.

Table 6

COVERAGE OF IRs RELATED TO TYPE OF DOCUMENT

Sr.no	Country	Pubs	Conf. Proc.	Theses	Unpub	Other	Total
1	United Kingdom	2	5	3	3	6	**19**
2	Nigeria	-	2	2	-	1	**5**
3	Bangladesh	-	-	1	1	-	**2**
4	United States	5	5	9	6	9	**34**
5	Indonesia	-	-	-	-	1	**1**
6	Botswana	-	-	-	-	1	**1**
7	Taiwan	2	-	1	2	3	**8**
8	Germany	3	4	3	4	3	**17**
9	Ireland	1	-	2	-	1	**4**
10	Tanzania	-	1	2	1	1	**5**
11	Czech Republic	-	1	1	-	1	**3**
12	India	1	1	1	1	1	**5**
13	Switzerland	1	-	1	-	1	**3**
14	Ukraine	-	1	1	-	-	**2**
15	Croatia	-	-	1	-	-	**1**
16	Australia	-	2	2	2	1	**7**
17	France	1	1	2	1	-	**5**
18	Singapore	1	2	2	1	2	**8**
19	China	2	2	2	-	-	**6**
20	Austria	-	-	1	1	-	**2**
21	Kenya	-	-	1	-	-	**1**
22	Malaysia	2	2	2	1	2	**9**
23	Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
24	Malta	1	1	1	-	1	**4**
25	Norway	-	-	1	-	1	**2**
26	Canada	1	1	1	2	2	**7**
27	Mexico	-	-	-	1	1	**2**
28	Portugal	2	2	1	1	1	**7**
29	Poland	1	1	-	-	1	**3**
30	Japan	-	-	1	1	1	**3**
31	Finland	-	-	1	-	-	**1**
32	Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	1	**1**
33	Namibia	-	-	1	-	-	**1**
34	New Zealand	-	1	1	-	1	**3**
35	Netherlands	-	1	1	1	-	**3**
36	Sudan	-	1	-	-	-	**1**
	Grand Total	26	37	49	30	44	186

The above table are broad findings of what table no 4.42 defines, it clearly states that Theses records are on top that institutional repositories holds i.e 60.4%, followed by the Other material 54.3%, than the Conference proceedings 45.6%, afterwards the Unpublished materials i.e 37% and the less no of records has by Publications i.e 32%

Findings

- The OpenDOAR is a best open access source to study the Institutional Repositories.
- The most used software for the Institutional repositories Dspace. Followed by Dspace the Eprint and Digital common.
- 81 repositories which are studied to complete this project work out of which it come to an observation that 5 are providing services exclusively for Library and Information Science field.
- The table no 3 showcases the most subject heading used by the repositories It shows that 33 repositories providing subject facility of Computer and IT, 19 repositories are of Mathematics and statistics, for Management and Planning 28, for Business and Economics 36 repositories, for Geography and Religion Studies 17, for History and Archaeology 20, for Agriculture 9, for Education 25, for Fine and Performing Arts 13, for Law and Politics and Health and Medicine 30 and for Multidisciplinary subject 12 repositories.
- United States has maximum Library and Information Science institutional repositories that are 12, followed by United Kingdom that is 11.
- India has only 3 institutional repositories of Library and Information Science.
- Carolina Digital Repository, the repository of US country has maximum no of records that is 368681.
- The Sudan countries Repository Sali Library English Literature collection consist the lowest records, that the repository have only 5 conference proceedings.
- It is observed that out of 81 repositories 28 repositories are using their native language other than English language.
- It is observed that after visiting their websites some of the repositories need to be upgraded.
- There are some repositories which have very less no of records like Saudi Arabian countries repository. The Digital repository of Information Science Department only has 152 items or

Poland's repository Repozytorium PJWSTK / PJIIT Repository which only has 181 items or the Croatia repository, Faculty of Textile Technology University of Zagreb - Digital Repository which only has 100 records. This country only has 1 Institutional Repositories.

8. Conclusion

The study ensures high impact in the field of IRs in different countries with reference to Library and Information Science. The outcome of the present study depicts a clear cut picture of the existing status of IRs in Library and Information Science. It is expected that the research will help the administrators to implement the best practices of web publicizing and Search Engine Optimization for the benefit of IR in Library and Information Science. The study will have a great impact on the information based society as it intends to ensure the strength of libraries in terms of exhibiting, creating and managing scholarly communication via high performing institutional repositories.

The study will foster the standard of Performance Indicators for IRs, develop quality of the IR and extract repositories' success in the field of Library and Information Science. Going through the entire research it will become easier for a repository manager to understand pros and cons of an Institutional Repository. The research tries to find out pitfalls and best practices of IRs to pave the way and to improve the status of Library and Information Science field and Profession. The study ensures to provide a clear picture of 36 countries IR providing Library and Information Science subject documents, the software used by IRs and their current status, the language used by IRs, and the other various parameters that has selected. Over a period of time IR have emerged rapidly accompanying various researches on it. But by exploring the existing diverse interpretations of the concept, the present study tries to refine the status of Library and Information Sciences IRs in global participation to provide information services.

The two main Open Access channels, the Open Access Journals and Institutional Repository have been most talked about topics among the academic and research community all over the world.

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