PUBLIC LIBRARIES AS AN INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORY A BOON TO RESEARCHER : A STUDY

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Abstract
Public Libraries play an important role in the development and maintenance of democratic society by giving the researcher access to a wide and varied range of knowledge, idea and opinions. The public library, are the primary source of knowledge, provides a basic location for lifelong learning helps to take independent decision and cultural development of the society. The public library drive is to provide resources and services to cliental for education, information and personal development.This paper describes about the Institutional Repositories of Public Libraries and its present status in Goa state for researcher. Study tries to reach a conclusion of IR for the growth and role of public library at World Wide Web to reach to its researcher. Public libraries are playing an active role in the social, cultural and educational development.

Keywords : ***Institutional Repositories, Library Collection, Preservation, Digitization.***

1. Introduction
Institutional Repositories (IR) plays very important role in today's world in digitalizing libraries to archive their various material for future use. There is different IR software. IR is new approach to store data. A repository are

web-based, free to access and potentially opens published research and other materials to a broad national and international audience, providing a route of access not previously available.

Institutional Repositories (IR) holds an important means in the scholarly communication process compared to open archived journals databases and specific subject repositories. The main function of Institutional Repositories (IR) includes preservation and dissemination of institutional produced scholarly material in digital formats, permanent, cumulative, open access and interoperable.

2. Objectives of Study

1. To know the different features of Institutional Repositories (IR).
2. To ascertain the different model of Institutional Repositories (IR).
3. To find out the benefits of Institutional Repositories (IR) in modern Library.

Definition / meaning of Repositories and IR

"Equipmentis or Maybeing placed, set down or stored is called Repository". It refers to central place where data is stored and maintained. It can be a place where multiple databases or files allotted for distribution over a network or a repository can location that is directly accessible to the user with the help of repository. (Inamadar)

Institution Repositories: as per NEW World Encyclopedia: "An Institutional Repository is a locus for collecting, preserving and disseminating, in digital form, the intellectual output of an institution, particularly a, digital versions of thesis and dissertations and research journal articles, peer reviewsbut it might also include other digital assets generated by Public library life, such as manuscript, newspaper clipping, or learning objects etc.".

As per Charles Bailey's(2003) "An online focus for assembling, protecting and circulating, in digital form, the intellectual output of an institution, particularly of research institution are called An Institutional Repository".

As per Clifford Lynch (2003) "A university based Institutional Repository is a set of services thatdigital materials created by the institution and its community members a university offers to the followers of its public for the management and dissemination".

Bailey, (2005), "An institutional repository includes a wide variety of materials produced by scholars from many units such as e-prints, technical reports, theses and dissertations, data sets and teaching materials.it also being used as electronic medias, publishing e-books and e-journals".

Polydoratou, (2007), "A Repository is a 'Store where electronic data, databases or digital files have been deposited, usually with the intention of enabling their access or distribution over a network'.

3. Characteristics of IR

Intellectual output is the collection of an IR in a digital institution's. Institution repositories are a key infrastructure component in the digital environment because they provide better access to our digital assets and they ensure and they ensure that digital objects are managed appropriately.

IR is a set of services that a library offers to the members of its community for the managing and dissemination of digital materials created by the institution and its community members.

4. Advantages of IR

By initiating the IR the following are the advantages for Library Stakeholder:

1. **Universal access**: Repositories make our work available to everyone who may be interested. While an article published in journal may be

available to only a few hundred subscribes, the same article when also posted in a repository is available to all, greatly enhancing value of research.

2. **Easier information discovery**: by opening their content to service providers such as Google, Google Scholar, and OCLC, repositories allow Web users to search every item they hold.

3. **New computational research techniques**: digital repositories open the door to new computational research techniques and pathways, such as text mining, creation of text-data linkages, and identifying and visualizing relationships that are not otherwise observed.

4. **Persistent access**: By depositing works in a repository, they will have persistent URL's (a reference URL) ever that will never change- no more dead links. Ever-changing of unlike items like personal Web sites, works in repositories are available to whoever needs them, whenever needed.

5. **Long-term preservation:** Digital repositories are managed by your library, which is committed to long- term access to and preservation of the collection. The library will ensure on-goingmaintenance and back-ups.

6. **Wide range of content**: Digital repositories collect more than just journal publications; they also collect other types of materials, such as conference proceedings, images, and sometimes research data-enabling you to integrated and provide access to a wide range of materials.

5. Dis-advantages

1. Lack of infrastructure which covers installation, hosting, and customer options.

2. Difficulties in generating content, access controls and repository structure not finding relevant information.

3. Lack of front- end Design reflects lack of institutional branding as well as difficult to reader interacts with the repository.

6. Features of open-access repositories are :

1. Opening up outputs of the institution to a worldwide audience.

2. Maximizing the visibility and impact of these outputs as a result.

3. Showcasing the institution to interested constituencies – prospective staff, prospective students and other stakeholders.

4. Collecting and curating digital output.

5. Managing and measuring research and teaching activities.

6. Providing a workspace for work-in-progress, and for collaborative or large-scale projects.

7. Enabling and encouraging interdisciplinary approaches to research.

8. Facilitating the development and sharing of digital teaching materials and aids.

9. Supporting student endeavours, providing access to theses and dissertations and a location for the development of e-portfolios.

10. Increase accessibility of research outputs to broad audience.

11. Archive Institutional Repositories (IR) materials to ensure their Longevity.

12. Promote open access to information.

13. Supports new form of scholarly communication.

14. Control costs & reduce monopoly power of Journals.

7. Features of Closed-access repositories are :

1. Confusion about open access arrangements.

2. Lack of rewards associated with depositing materials in Institutional Repositories (IR).

3. Concerns about copyright violation and plagiarism.

4. Preference for posting material or disciplinary repositories or on personal websites.

5. Learning curve to post on IR and fitting the process in existing work practices.

8. Types of Repositories

I. Institutional Repositories : These aim to store and maintain access to research outputs from a particular institution. Many universities are developing their own repositories and while collection policies can vary, materials usually include journals articles, print as well as these and dissertations. Other types of material can be stored, such as teaching and learning objects.Institutional Repository Examples are: Dspace Repository Project at MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), University of California's Scholarship Repository, Ohio State University (OSU) Knowledge Bank.

II. Subject Repositories: these repositories collect materials within specific disciplines and allow open access to research material beyond

institution boundaries. They hold a variety of information including publications and objects.

III. **Learning Object Repositories:** these repositories can hold any item related to learning and teaching, from PowerPoint presentation to digital learning objects. A key feature is that metadata is stored as well the actual content and the underlying principle of this type of repository is that content depositors agree that objects can be re-used.

9. <u>Tools required for development of IR's:</u>

1. Hardware: it includes computer workstation with sufficient capacity, cameras, scanners, digital UPS, printers, CD drivers etc.

2. Software's for Institutional Repository: Software for manage digital collection. It covers with key issues of storage, maintenance, retrieval and display digital content. Now there are number of free and commercial software's available for creating/developing institutional repositories.

10. <u>Open source digital repository software's:</u>

There are a number of open-source software packages for running repository including:

Dspace: dspace is free and easy software for academic, non-profit, and commercial organizationsfor open digital repositories. Dspace preserves fit the needs of any organization and enables easy open access to all type of digital content.

Greenstone: Greenstone is software for building and distributing digital library collections. It provides a new way of organizing information and publishing on the internet.

Fedora: A set of long-term access resources, thoughts for expressing digital objects, asserting relationships among digital objects, and linking "behaviors" to digital objects. Its flexibility so it can be used to support all types of digital content.

Invenio: Invenio is a free software suite run on digital library or document repository on the web. The technology offered by the software covers all aspects of digital library management from documentation, classification, indexing, and citation.

SobekCM: SobekCM allows users to discover online resources via semantic and full-text search, as well as a variety of different browse mechanisms

11. The range of material that might be coveredby an institutional repository (IR) includes :

1. **Pre-prints of papers**:a preprint is a non-typeset version of anintellectual or scientific paper that precedes formal peer review and publication in a peer-reviewed scholarly or scientific journal. The preprint available as a free, before and/or after a paper is published in a journal.

2. **Doctoral theses**: The thesis or dissertation committee is a committee that supervises a student's dissertation.

3. **Masters dissertations:**A project is submitted by research scholar professional qualification or for an academic degreepresenting the research and findings. Dissertation is normally applied to a master's theses and doctoral dissertations.

4. **Research reports:**Research reports are produced by private and public sectors including industry, education, and private and non-private organizations and may be circulated internally, or made public.

5. **Book chapters:** A book, poetry, or law all are divided into a piece of writing of relative length of different parts its called Book chapter. Chapter book always have multiple chapters and these can be referred to by the things that may be the main topic of that specific chapter. In each case, chapters can be numbered or titled or bot.

6. **Conference papers: it is** an event for researchers (not necessarily academics) to present and discuss their work, an academic/non-academic conference or scientific conference (e.g. symposium, workshop, meeting, etc.).

7. **Databanks of 'raw' data**: Rawdata, also known as primary data, is data collected from a primary source and its converted for secondary data. (e.g., numbers, instrument readings, figures, etc.).

8. **Multimedia objects**: by combining multiple forms of media content. Online program is increasingly becoming object-oriented and data-driven, enabling applications with collaborative.

9. **Computer software:** Computersoftware, or any software which is supported by computer for smooth functioning, is a collection of data or computer instructions that tell the computer how to work.

10. **Work of art:** A workofart, artwork, art piece, piece ofart or art object is an artistic physical item or inventive creation.

11. **Photographs and video recording**: it's all videoand other digital photography techniques which help to store date in modern way.

12. **Manuscript:** any document that is written by hand or, once practical typewriters in a traditionally way it's called a manuscript.

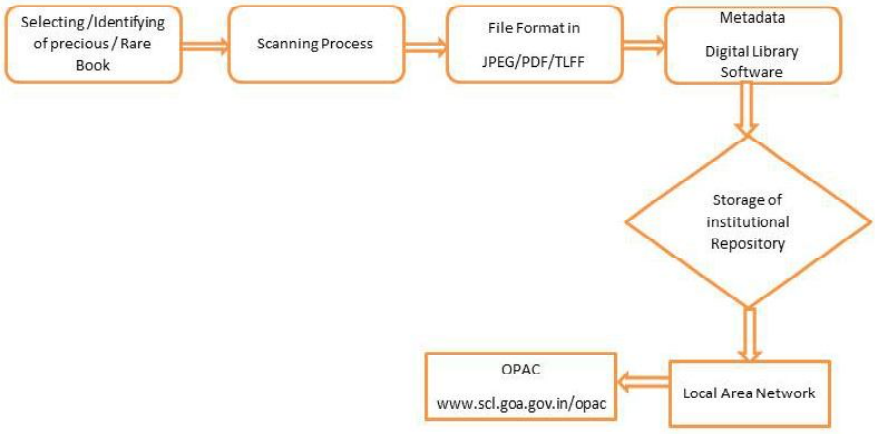
13. **Newspaper clipping/Indexing**: Clipping is the cutting-out of articles from a daily local newspaper. Newspaperclippings are mostly used when people have to write a report or make a presentation.

14. **Article Database:** A database is an organized collection of data, generally stored and accessed dijitally from a computersoftware. (Google)

12 Process/ Method in Goa State Library for IR

As central library uses 'LIBSYS' library management software is customized to create IR on all Articles appeared on all magazines , Newspaper, Journals, souvenir is indexed at specially designed folder under Articlesdata is available of resources(http://scl.goa.gov.in/opac/html/SearchForm?data baseidx=8)of article database. The data when browsed gives full details of article such as title, contributor, data of publication and page number for the IR on different topic.It also created and hard copy of each publication is available for browsing. The central library has lot of many rare and valuable books which are in process to upload on Dspace Software. Efforts are on, to have a special Repository on GoanComunidad, Bibliography data of photographs, bylaws of temples since 1881 till date etc.

All the above information once it is organized and stored at one place it will form an IR on Goa Studies. A huge step is on the direction of Intellectual organization of information on Goa.



13. Conclusion :

Public library plays a pivotal role for researcher and to collect all information to one place on one click is the work of Librarian. Librarian knows what's working and what's not. Public library helps to select subject, the researcher finds the public library as a primary liaison. The cultural change is necessary to become embedded and commonplace in the activities of public library, Institutional plays vital role to challenge all technical implementation of e-prints services to the end researches.

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