" KNOWLEDGE LIBRARIAN"
AN INTERNATIONAL PEER REVIEWED BILINGUAL E-JOURNAL OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE
Volume: 02, Issue: 03, May –June 2015 *eISSN NO. 2394-2479*
Impact Factor (IIFS) - 0.331

INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORIES

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Abstract : *The is an age of Information explosion, institutional Repository is a new concept for collecting managing, disseminating and preserving scholarly works created in digital form by faculty and students. In Individual universities and colleges in India. These Institutions have made a significant contribution to the Transmission of knowledge and to research in all fields and disciplines The libraries of those Institutions also play a vital role in acquiring and disseminating Information for academic and research activities. Digital libraries are a way of making educational and research data and information available to faculty, researchers, students and others at the institutions and worldwide.*

Introduction:

Repositories are "collection of digital objects" which are valuable tools to enable sharing and reuse of resources.

Need of Repositories:

There is a need for repository development within learning & teaching communities to ensure 1) the availability of content 2) Improve quality of the learning experience and 3) Cater to different learning styles 4) To share and reuse digital objects.

A Few Terminologies of Repositories:

1) Content: Information captured digitally and imparted to learners, formats for e learning content include test, audio, video, animation, simulation and more.

2) Learning Object:

Basically it's a self - contained small chunk of learning that accomplishes a specific learning objective a learning object is also self- describing.

3) Metadata: The content about content

Information about content that enables it to be stored in and retrieved from a database

Institutional Repository:

A Institutional Repository could be any collection of digital material hosted, owned or controlled of disseminated by a college or university Irrespective of purpose or provenance.

An Institutional repository or a digital archive of the research output created by the faculty, research staff, and students of an and students of an institution and accessible over the internet to end- users both within and outside of the institution, with few if any barriers to access is also called as an e- prints archive.

As a facility it consists of hardware, software and procedures to capture organize, archive, disseminate and manage digital research resources of the institutions.

Purpose of IR:

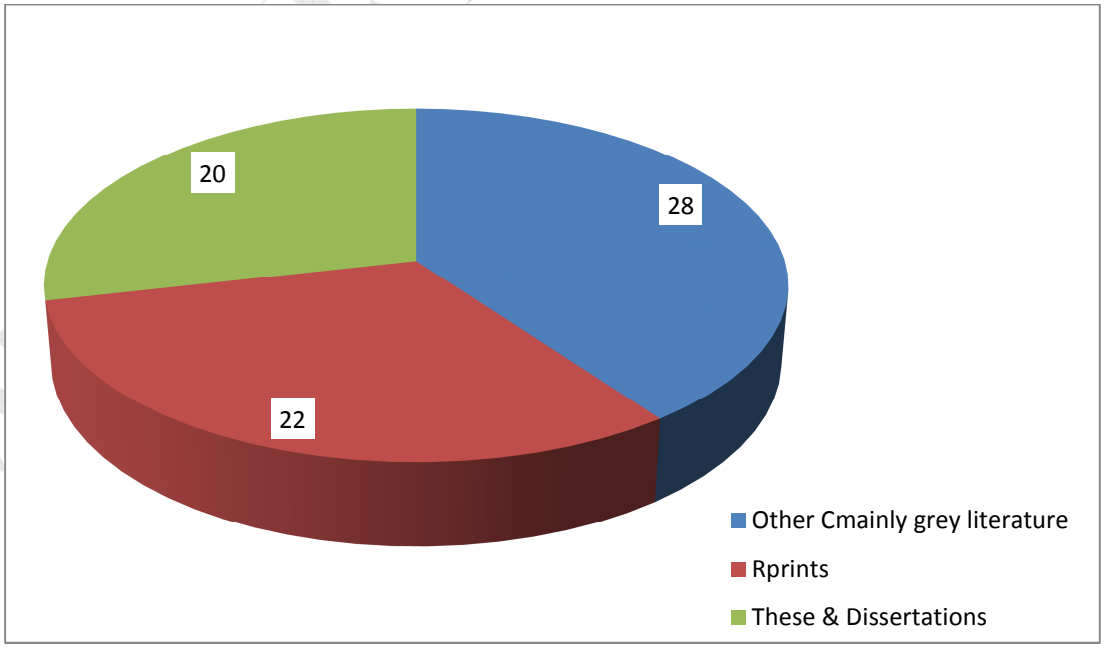
The Main purpose of institutional repositories is to bring together and present the Intellectual output of a laboratory, Department University or other entity.

Institutional Repositories - The Contents:

- Pre-Prints
- Post-Prints
    - Author Post - Prints
    - Publisher PDFS.

- Technical reports, working papers
- These & dissertation
- Books or chapters of books
- Research databases
- Conference proceedings
- Test
- Vide o recording
- Teaching materials
- Digital research materials, eg. Simulations, code.

Fig No. 01 Types of Documents in Institutional Repositories



Functions, of Institutional Repositories

They are institutionally defined, although some countries may have national repositories.

They contain a wide range of materials, including preprints, working papers, published articles, enduring teaching materials student theses, data, sets, etc.

All together this material represents the Intellectual wealth of an institution.

They are cumulative and perpetual and thus act as an archive material is not deleted after a certain amount of time but is built upon and always available.

Most importantly they are inter operable and have open access. That is different search engines are able to view the content of the institutional repository so that it is available to people outside the institution.

Benefits of Institutional Repositories:

1) The IR Provides a means for institutions to create archives and make available their wealth of knowledge.
2) IT allows Individuals scientists and researchers to self-archive their own material
3) For the Individuals, the Institutional repository acts as a central archive for their work, representing acv that provides a complete list of their research over the years because it is open process, it increases the dissemination & Impact of their work.

4) For Institutions it acts to preserve their intellectual wealth. It increases their visibility and prestige and can act as an advertisement for funding sources and industrial sponsors.
5) Since the archive is freely accessible on the internet more researchers can consult and cite your research Publications.
6) For society, it provides access to the world's research and ensures the long term preservation of research.
7) R- Prints archive provide a simple web- bases to researchers to mechanism deposit (self-archive) and access their research publication. They have the potential to bring significant to educational and research Institutions.
8) Institutional Repositories help in establishing priority to your research findings, long-term preservation of research papers, improved research knowledge management. Integrated view of your institutional research which is otherwise distributed over a large Number of external sources.

Development of IR:

A number of significant development such as the launch of MIT's D space in the autumn of 2002 as well as the university of California's scholarship and the growth of repositories based on the university of Southampton's eprint software have brought the Issue of Institutional repositories Increasingly to the free.

The two open-source software packages that enable people to setup Institutional repositories and to encourage authors to self-archive the prints org. software from Southampton and the D-space software from. MIT are finding a growing number of users throughout the world as implementing this technology is relatively simple.

Some Institutional Repository Initiatives:

While many universities are pondering whether or how to implement on Institutional repository, a growing number of institutions and consortia are actively engaged in setting up and running repositories

1) Digital Library of India
2) IISc@print (Indian Institute of science)
3) Vidyanidhi Institutional repository (Digital library and E-scholarship portal@ university of Mysore)
4) Raman Research Institute digital repository
5) Institutional repository at national aerospace laboratories
6) Indian Institute of Astrophysics repository
7) Librarian's Digital library.

Institutional repository projects:

Digital Library of India

The Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Carnegie Mellon University (CMU), the International Institute of Information Technology, Hyderabad (IIITH) and many other academic, religious, and government organizations in Indian, a total of more than twenty "Content Creation Centres", have become partners in the Digital Library of India (DLI) (4). The DLI seeks to preserve Indian heritage that is contained in books, manuscripts, art, and music. Each centre brings its own unique collection. This digital Library is also a test-bed for Indian language research. The DLI is a leader in worldwide efforts to make knowledge free. A pilot project to scan some 10,000 books was initiated at CMU and then followed up at IISc, IIIT-H, and other organization. All the processes involved have been perfected. The vision is to preserve all the knowledge of the human race in digital form and make that content searchable, independent of language and location, and the ensure that the cultural heritage of countries like India is not lost during the transition from paper to bits and bytes, as they were lost during a former transition of cultural content from palm leaves to paper. So far, more than 289,000 Books have been scanned, of which nearly 170,000 are in Indian languages. More than 84,000 books (25 million pages) are available on the DLI web site at the Indian Institute of Science, and more than 149,000 books (43 million pages) are available on the DLI web site at the International Institute of Information Technology. The link to other partner sites is also provided through a commonly accessible website.

Funding for the DLI comes from multiple sources. The Office of the principal Scientific Advisor to the Government of India is funding the project at the Indian Institute of Science. The Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (MCIT) is funding the project at various DLI partner centers. The National Science Foundation (USA) is providing funding for scanners and software research and development through Carnegie Mellon University. The first Citizen of India, His Excellency Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam, President, who himself is one of the contributors to this vision, has personally taken a keen interest in making the Rashtrapathi Bhavan one of the major centers of the DLI.

IISc@reprint (Indian Institute of Science):

Eprint@IISc repository (5) collects preserves and disseminates in digital format the research output created by the IISc research community. It enables the Institute community to deposit their preprints, post prints and other scholarly publications using a web interface, and organizes these publications for easy retrieval. While eprints@IISc can be accessed by anybody, submission of documents to this repository is limited to the IISc research community only. eprint@IISc repository is running on EPrints open archive software a freely distributable archive system available from eprints. org. ePrints@IISc complies with the Open Archives Initiatives to be easily indexed by web search engines and other indexing services.

Vidyanidhi Institutional Repository (Digital library and E-Scholarship Portal@ University of Mysore)

Vidyanidhi is India's premier digital library initiative (6) to facilitate the creation archiving and accessing of doctoral theses. Vidyanidhi is an initiative that began as a pilot project in the year 2000 to demonstrate the feasibility of ETDs in the Indian context. Vidyanidhi pilot project was sponsored by NISSAT, DSIR, and government of India. Vidyanidhi is envisioned to evolve as a national repository and a consortium for e-theses through participation and partnership with universities, academic institutions and other stake holders. Vidyanidhi is now expanding and enlarging its horizon form a pilot to a programme with support form the ford foundation and Microsoft Corporation, It enhances access to Indian theses and enlarges the reach and audience for Indian doctoral research works. It is also using Dspace digital repository software.

Raman Research Institute Digital Repository:

The Raman research Institute (RRI) digital repository (7) collects preserves and disseminates in digital format the research output of the RRI community. It enables the RRI community to deposit their preprints, post prints and other publications using a web interface and organizes these publications for easy retrieval. In addition to this, it also contains the annual reports of RRI and newspaper clippings form the Raman archives. It is Running on DSpace, open source software which complies with the Open Archives Initiatives (OAI)

framework allowing publications to be easily indexed and searched by web search engines and other indexing services.

This contains the research publications of the faculty and students of the Raman Research Institutive. The collected papers of C V Raman and the historical records of the institute annual reports and newspapers clippings are also housed here.

Institutional repository at National Aerospace Laboratories:

The Institutional Repository at NAL (8) is the digital archive of the research output of the scientists. Since the inception of NAL during 1959, till date the R&D staffs have published more than 20,000 research publications in various forms. The Information Centre of NAL with its state of the art expertise, infrastructure and services initiated setting up of its own repository during 2003 using, the then most popular open source software Greenstone Digital Library, developed at university of waikatoo, NZ. More than 300 papers at abstract level along with few full text contributed by the scientists at NAL we uploaded, but were made accessible only through NAL's Intranet.

Librarian's Digital Library:

This repository is at the Documentation Research Training Centre, Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore (10). It is aimed at librarians world-wide, and uses DSpace. It contains articles, theses and dissertations, presentations, multi-lingual documents, photographs, etc.

Conclusion :

Repositories are valuable tools to enable sharing and reuse of resources. Institutional repositories (IR) are collection of digital material hosted, owned or controlled by a college or university. They are the research output created by the faculty research staff and students of an Institution and accessible over the Internet to end users both within and outside of the Institution.

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