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## A Study of Institutional Repositories in Maharashtra

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### Abstract:

Institutional repositories are emerged as a new strategy to allow institutions to accelerate in scholarly communication through digital content. IR disseminates and preserves the institutional research output to every user at one place. The paper is highlighted the IRs of different institution from Maharashtra region. These have been analyzed on the basis of criteria like Software, content, language and subject area.

### Introduction

The emergence of Internet has brought enormous opportunity to bring the research output of academicians, scientists and scholars through ICT at one place. The open access initiatives have been seen in all over the world to promote the research activities among the scholars. The increased demand for scholarly information, especially in science and technology demands scholarly societies and universities for centralized access to institutional rich resources revealing the scientific output. Digital publishing, global networking, more research, and increased communication among communities of scholars are driving the demand for broader access.

An Institutional Repository (IR) is a digital archive where a university community's intellectual work is made accessible and preserved for posterity. The concept of IR suggests the tantalizing possibility of greater library influence over the scholarly communication on campus from research through publication, collection, and preservation. Libraries are performing lead role in shaping institutional digital repositories all over the world.

### Institutional Repository

According to Clifford Lynch "a university-based institutional repository is a set of services that a university offers to the members of its community for the management and dissemination of digital materials created by the institution and its community members. It is most essentially an organizational commitment to the stewardship of these digital materials including long-term preservation where appropriate, as well as organization and access or distribution."

An Institutional repository is an online locus for collecting and preserving (digital form) the intellectual output of an institution, particularly a research institution. For a university this would include materials such as research journal articles before (preprint) and after (postprints) undergoing peer review, and digital version of thesis and dissertation, it also includes other digital assets such as administrative documents, course notes or learning object. The main objectives for having an institutional repository are:

- To create global visibility for an institution's scholarly research;
- To collect content in a single location;



- To provide access to institutional research output by self archiving it;
- To store and preserve others institutional digital assets, including unpublished or grey literature.

### **Importance of Institutional Repository :**

Research Scholars, Students and Faculty members increasingly recognize the need to store their intellectual output in the form of personal collections, and to make available within and outside the institution. Institutions can develop the repositories of intellectual output for long term archival purposes.

### **Advantage of Institutional Repository :**

Digital archive of their research publications accessible anywhere through Internet. Improved citation of research publications.

### **Preservation and control of one's own publications :**

Increases the accessibility and impact of research among the students in the colleges. More timely access to research publications of faculty members and research scholars. Access digitally and simultaneously facilitates printing facility.

### **Software for Institutional Repository :**

There is now adequate easily available software to create and maintain an institutional repository. DSpace, Software for Institutional Repository: GNU E-prints, HAL, OPUS, BePress, ETD and Greenstone are some important softwares used to build an institutional repository.

### **Institutional Repositories in India:**

The Registry of open access repositories (ROAR) listed 954 institutional repositories all over the world having more than Ten million records. At present India rank 12<sup>th</sup> in the list of countries with registered interoperable archives in ROAR.

The Indian Institute of Science was the first in the country to set up a interoperable institutional archive (ePrints@IISc). Shodhganga of INFLIBNET and Vidyanidhi accepts any thesis or dissertation from any researcher or student that is accepted in any of the Indian universities or institutions text. Presently there are 105 institutional archives in India.

### **Institutional Repositories in Maharashtra :**

There are total 105 repositories in India out of that 10 are from Maharashtra region. The list can be obtained From ROAR and Dspace.org. We have selected only 6 repositories for the study, while others are not Fulfilling the criteria of IR. The excluded are;

1. National Chemical Laboratory, Pune (<http://dspace.ncl.res.in/dspace/index.jsp>): Link is not opened
2. University of Mumbai (<http://mun.digitaluniversity.ac/>): This shows only the website of University of Mumbai.
3. Kapila Khandawala college of Education, Mumbai: This website link is not opened.
4. Dhananjayrao Gadgil Library: (<http://library.gipe.ac.in/jspui/>): This is the library website

of Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune. The details shows that this IR under the construction. But the link not opened.

**The selected Institutional Repositories for present study are as below.**

**1. Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay**

(<http://dspace.library.iitb.ac.in/jspui/>) IR of IIT Bombay is a research produced at IITB. It present a selection of best research including full-text of book chapters, conference proceeding papers, technical reports, journal pre-prints & post-prints. Patents and annual reports etc.

**2. Inter-University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics, Pune**

(<http://www.iucaa.ernet.in:8080/jspui/>): It is an academic institutional repository. It used the DSpace version 1.4x. The database used is PostgreSQL.

**3. National Centre for Radio Astrophysics, Pune**

(<http://ncralib1.ncra.tifr.res.in:8080/jspui/handle/2301/1>): It is including Learning Resources, Government Records/Reports, Audio/Video Repository. The contents were Technical reports/work papers, Research or development organization project, History/Art Archives, Learning objects & resources, Conference papers and presentations in text, audio video and image format. It used Dspace 1.5x JSP version. The postgresQL database has been used. (Note: The link is not open properly)

**4. Tata Institute of Social Sciences**

(<http://library.tiss.edu/dspace.html>): It is an academic institutional repository. It included Conference papers and presentations, Learning objects & resources. Subject/Special Collections in text formats. 1.7x JSP version of DSpace is used with SQL data base. SDTM Library has set up a DSpace archiving facility for the TISS research community only.

**5. IGIDR Mumbai: Kautilya Digital Repository at IGIDR**

(Kautilya@igidr) signing Libraries & Information Centers in Digital Era <http://i.igid.ac.in> 800 dipace/index.jsp This Institutional repository provides access to the research output of the institution and its students. The interface is in English with 204 records (2012-10-22)

**6. Vidya Prasarak Mandals (VPM Thane.org) DSpace at VPM**

<http://dspace.vpmthane.org:8080/jspui/index.jsp>: You can browse the collection from B. N. Bandodkar Science College, Dr. VN. Bedekar Institute of Management Studies, K. G. Joshi College of Arts and N.G. Bedekar College of Commerce. TMC Law College, V.P.M's Advanced Study Centre, VPM's London Academy for Education and Research, V.P.M's Maharshi Parshuram College of Engineering, Velneshwar and V.P.M's Polytechnic college Thane

**Analysis and Interpretation of data :**

The data related to the institutional repositories have been collected from their respective websites. The data is analyzed based on selected parameters. The basic aim of this study is to know the IR in Maharashtra These Instructional repositories are analyzed on the basis of



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which software they have used for creation of IR. Total number of content, types of content, language of content and subjects. The study hopes to enlighten awareness of Institutional Repositories being developed in Maharashtra.

### Table no. 1. Name of the IR in Maharashtra.

1. Indian Institute of Technology, Mumbai---DSpace of Bombay
2. Inter--University centre for astronomy, IUCAA, Pune--Dspace
3. National Centre for Radio Astrophysics, pune--Dspace at NCRA
4. Tata institute of social science---Dspace@TISS
5. Indira Gandhi Institute of Development research Mumbai, Kautilya@igidr
6. VPM Thane VPM@VPM

Table no. 1 shows the list of IR in Maharashtra with their names.

### Table No. 2. Software used for IR

1. IIT Bombay ----DSpace
2. IUCAA, Pune---DSpace
3. NCRA, Pune-----DSpace
4. TISS, Mumbai ----DSpace
5. IGIDR, Mumbai----DSpace
6. VPM Thane-----DSpace

Table no. 2. indicate that all the Institutions are using DSpace software for the development of IR. This is the most popular open source software used in all over the world.

### Table no. 3. No. of Contents in IR

Sr.no. Name of the Repositories

1. IIT Bombay ----14096 records
2. IUCAA, Pune-----4150
3. NCRA, Pune-----493
4. TISS, Mumbai IGIDR, Kautilya, Mumbai--Access status.
5. IGIDR, Kautilya, Mumbai 1-----204
6. VPM Thane-----1087

IIT Bombay is one of the oldest IR, included 14096 records, while IUCAA is in the second position include 4150 records, while VPRM thane has 1087 and IGIDR is having 204 records. The TISS has provided the data in their website.

### Table no. 4. Types of Contents

Name of the Repositories

1. IIT Bombay Journal articles (pre-prints/post-prints) 10482.

papers 2262, full-text of book chapters, technical reports, working papers, patents, annual reports, theses and dissertations, and other scholarly publications. It included research publication,

2. IUCAA, Pune It included research publication, conference/workshops oral presentations, academic calendar, preprints, news clipping and other scholarly materials

3. NCRA, Pune. \_\_\_\_ Image collection, research publication, lecture notes, annual reports, net preprints, technical reports, thesis collection, student reports popular articles, course talk radio physics lab documents, presentations and video collections
4. TISS, Mumbai \_\_\_\_ Theses & Dissertations [full text], e-Books, TISS Project Report Question Bank, TISS Annual Reports, Convocation Addresses
5. IGIDR, Kautilya, \_\_\_\_ Conference proceedings, thesis and dissertations, research article and IGIDR publications etc
6. VPM Thane \_\_\_\_ Research papers Seminar proceedings, E Books (Marathi), Journals (Marathi) Kohacon 11, Manuscripts, Video conference, Vidya Prasarak Mandal's Publication, question bank, Syllabus.

The above table indicates the type of content. IIT Bombay is having 10482 research articles published in Journals, conference papers, book chapters, thesis and dissertation IUCAA also included the research articles and news clipping. NCRA is given more emphasis on its own subject collection, while TISS included thesis and dissertation, projects and annual reports. VPM is an academic institution included Marathi e books, journals, question bank and syllabus.

Table no. 5. Language included

1. IIT Bombay \_\_\_\_ English
2. IUCAA, Pune \_\_\_\_ English, Marathi, Hindi
3. NCRA, Pune \_\_\_\_ English
4. TISS, Mumbai IGIDR, Kautilya, Mumbai \_\_\_\_ English
5. VPM Thane \_\_\_\_ English and Marathi

All Repositories are providing the articles in English language, only IUCAA and VPM provides Marathi and Hindi articles.

Table no. 6. Subject coverage

1. IIT Bombay IUCAA, Pune \_\_\_\_ Science and technology, Computer and IT
2. IUCAA Pune \_\_\_\_ Astronomy, astrophysics, science and technology and other subjects
3. NCRA, Pune TISS, Mumbai \_\_\_\_ Radio astrophysics, science and technology and related area.
4. TISS, Mumbai \_\_\_\_ Social science and related subjects
5. IGIDR, Kautilya, Mumbai \_\_\_\_ Economics, commerce, Agriculture, Social issues and related subjects,
6. VPM Thane \_\_\_\_ Science, Mathematics and Statistics, Computer and IT.

Table No. 6 shows the IIT Bombay is having more collection on Science and technology, IUCAA is also having collection on Astronomy and astrophysics, while NCRA only having the collection on Astrophysics. TISS is a social science institution, cover the social related subjects, while IGIDR is included Economics, Commerce and social related subjects VPM is a group of colleges covers the subjects like, Arts, Commerce, Science, Management Law, Engineering, Computer etc.



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trophysics, while NCRA  
institution, cover the social  
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ce, Science, Management

## Findings:

- Almost all institutions are using D-Space open source software for Institutional repositories.
- IIT Bombay is having a large collection in IR i.e. 14096 records, while IGIDR is having the low as 204 records. While TISS is not provides the details.
- Most of IRS posted articles, conference papers, books chapters, thesis and dissertations, annual reports, only NCRA is providing News clipping and VPM provides Marathi books and journals and question bank to user.
- All Repositories are providing the articles in English, only IUCAA and VPM has provided articles in Marathi language.

## Conclusion:

Institutional repositories are providing the scholarly material to the users for better communication among them. The Indian initiatives are definitely remarkable. But in Maharashtra not a single University Library has developed their IR. But initiatives taken from the college like VPM College is a new hope to others to develop their IR. IIT Bombay is leading in Maharashtra among the all Institutions who having their repository. Librarian from academic colleges should take initiated to develop their institutional repository.

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