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RESEARCH ARTICLE

DIGITAL REPOSITORY: NEED OF MODERN LIBRARIES /EMERGING TRENDS OF MODERN LIBRARIES

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we will discuss what is Institution repository its types, scope, need, and requirements of its ICT infrastructure used software, future aspect of benefits barriers, etc., and what is the difference between Institutional Repository as well as Digital repository.

Key words:

Digital repository, Institutional repositories, National Repositories.

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INTRODUCTION

A digital repository is a collection of online resources. There are two primary types of digital repositories: institutional and disciplinary. Institutional repositories are collections of institution-specific resources. The meaning of the term 'digital repository' is widely debated. Contemporary understanding has broadened from an initial focus on software systems to a wider and overall commitment to the stewardship of digital materials; this requires not just software and hardware, but also policies, processes, services, and people, as well as content and metadata. Repositories must be sustainable, trusted, well supported, and well managed in order to function properly (Abbott, 2006; see also Lord and MacDonald, 2003; Jones, 2007).

Digital repositories can be classified by content-type:

- Raw research data
- Derived research data
- Full-text preprint scholarly papers
- Full-text peer-reviewed final drafts of journal and conference proceedings papers
- Theses
- Full-text original publications (institutional or departmental technical reports)

Examples

- Electronic Theses & Dissertations (ETDs)
- Institutional Repository (IR)
- Image Libraries etc.

Institutional Repository: An Institutional Repository is by an Institution of Institutional Contents for the Institution. The World (maybe) for Posterity.

The intellectual output of an institution are:

- Journal articles (pre-prints and post-prints).
- Conference papers
- Conference posters
- Conference proceedings (published by the Institute).
- Newspaper/magazine articles
- Books (bibliographic details)
- Book chapters (bibliographic details)
- Departmental technical reports/working papers
- Project reports
- Lecture series

Advantages /Benefits of Digital Repositories

- Organized presentation of the research output of the Institute.
- Visibility of research output in Google (full-text).
- Enhance the professional visibility of authors and raise the prestige of the Institute.
- Research has demonstrated that open access online articles have appreciably higher citation rates than traditionally published articles. (<http://www.nature.com/nature/debates/e-access/Articles/lawrence.html>)
- Students can easily access faculty papers.
- Preservation and long-term access to Institutional research output.

Impact barriers

- Authors want to disseminate research widely.
- But publishers restrict (subscription cost).

Access barriers:

- Researchers want easy access to the literature.
- But most researchers do not have easy access (subscription cost).

Requirements tools for Digital Repository

ICT Infrastructure:

- Server hosting
- Stand-alone
- Cloud hosting (AWS)

Software requirements: There are a few Repository Software which is given below

- Dspace
- E-Prints
- Fedora
- Digital Commons

Operating System: Linux – Ubuntu Server

Institutional Repositories

Meaning: It is derived from two words “Institutional +Repository”, whereas Institutional refers to college, University, or any organization, and Repository means the place where we deposit our store some very important and relevant information which is archived for the future. “An Institutional Repository is a set of service which can offer to its community members”

Definition: As per Wikipedia “A repository is a central place where data is stored and mined. A repository can be a where multiple databases or files are located for distribution over a network or a repository can be a location that is directly accessible to the user without having to travel across a network” en.wikipedia.org/wiki/repository An Institutional Repository collect, store, archive preserve and disseminate into digital format for a very future generation.

Elements

- Research Articles
- Theses and Dissertation
- Technical Report
- Teaching Material
- Multimedia: Audio and Video
- Pre-print, Post-print working papers
- Project Report
- Award and Research
- Performance and Recitals

Contributions

- Researchers
- Student
- Staff
- Community

Benefits

- Open access that's why it's easy to access.
- Providing access to world research
- Stop the duplicate of reading material
- 24x7 access to the material

- Increasing citation for Authors, its blossoms his or her profile.
- Preservation for a long time
- Standardisation of Institutional records
- It increases the Visibility and prestige of the Institute
- Cost-effective and time-saving dissemination

It's Uses:

- Storing learning material and coursework
- Managing collection and research documents
- Preserving digital material
- Electronic publishing
- Knowledge Management
- Easy dissemination of services

Subject Based Institutional Repositories

- Cite Seer (Computer Science)
- HTT Print (History and Psychology)
- Elis (Library and Information Science)
- NOPR (Science and Technology)
- National Institute of Science communications and Information Resources (online Periodicals repository)

Note: E -Gyankosh which is organized by the IGNOU is the largest Institutional Repository of India. It includes 40,000 material and almost 2000 courses.

Software used for I.R.

•**D-space:** It was originally developed by MIT Libraries and Hewlett-Packard (HP) Labs in 2002, It is written in Java open-source software from which we have provided the source code from that we modify and do desire modification.

•**E-Print:** It is developed by the University of Southampton in 2000 and written in Perl language.

•**INVENIO:** It is developed by CERN in September 2015, written in Python, and having General public Apache Licence. It is also an open-source software library management package that provides the tools for the management of digital assets in an Institutional Repository.

•**FEDORA:** Flexible Extensible Digital Repository Architecture developed by Dura space in May 2013 and its work on the Java platform.

•**Green Stone:** The New Zealand Digital Library Project at the University of Waikato, and developed and distributed in cooperation with UNESCO and the Human Info NGO. It is also an open-source software issued under the terms of General Public License.

India's Institution Repositories: ROAR and DOAR

•**ROAR (Registry of Open Access Repository):** is developed by the University of Southampton, U.K., and maintained by Tom Brody. The main aim of ROAR is to promote the development of open access by providing timely information about the growth and status of the repository. It is part of E-print org. Network, and a list of 80 IRS was retained from it.

•**DOAR (Directory of Open Access Repositories):** It is an authoritative directory of academic open access repositories. A list of Indian Repositories prepared by collecting the URL and related information, 64IRS obtained this way.

The Ranking Web of World Repositories: It is an initiative of the cyber metrics lab, belongs to the Consejo superior investigation Cientificas (CSIC). The self-claimed largest public research body in Spin.

•Total 42 IRS were retrieved from Ranking web of world Repositories at the second edition of 2015.

Repository 66: It is a mash-up of data from ROAR and Open DOAR overlaid Google maps. And total.26 IRS were retrieved from it.

D-Space Registry: It is maintained by Dura space org. And registry provides information on who is using D-space all over the world. D-Space users can register into the registry online by :

- LIS links (Library and Information links)
- CSIR Central
- University Grants Commission(UGC)
- Internet surfing.

CONCLUSION

According to UGC there are 935 Universities in India, including central, state, deemed, and private Universities. There are also many Research and development laboratories within government science agencies that are related to many domains. In India, there is a large opportunity for open access publishing however the percentage of open access is 5 or 6% of the total article and R & D work is published every year.

And from this paper we better understand what the need is and demand of repositories, so we promote the development of Institutional and digital repositories an institutional level as well as through open access.

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