
Institutional Repositories in Education: A Global Perspective

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Abstract

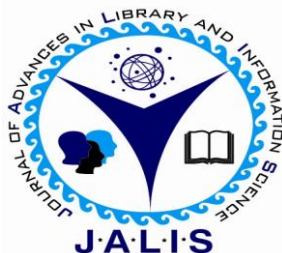
This paper discuss the repositories for the subject 'Education' which are registered in Open DOAR. It also dealt with the repositories by continents, organization, type of content, languages and various software used. Among the 195 repositories, 26(13.33%) from United States, 20(10.26%) from United Kingdom, 12(6.15%) from Germany, 8(4.10%) from Indonesia, 7(3.59%) are equally from Argentina, Poland & Australia. Among them 91(46.67%) repositories are used DSpace, 26(13.33%) repositories are used EPrints, 15(7.69%) repositories are used Digital Commons, 6(3.08%) repositories are used WEKO and 35(17.95%) repositories are used other software. There are 133 repositories in 'English' and 32 repositories in 'Spanish' and equally 12 repositories each are available in 'Japanese, French and Portuguese language during the study period.

Keywords

Repositories; Languages; Software; Content; Growth; Education

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INTRODUCTION

Institutional Repositories are main digital collections for higher educational institutions and research organizations. These repositories are assembled in a directory called The Directory of Open Access Repositories – OpenDOAR. These repositories are open access resources and voluntarily participate in the directory. The contents of the directory are the collections of theses and dissertations and institute publications like journals and magazines and other publications reports, etc. This type of contents are very helpful to the researchers, aspirant researchers and scholars. OpenDOAR has also been identified as a key resource for the Open Access community and identified as the leader in repository directories in a study by Johns Hopkins University. OpenDOAR was one of the services which contributed to SHERPA being awarded the 2007 SPARC Europe Award for Outstanding Achievements in Scholarly Communications.

2. INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORIES

An institutional repository is an online locus for collecting, preserving, and disseminating - in digital form - the intellectual output of an institution, particularly a research institution. Institutional repositories are contents which are created by the institutions. It is otherwise called institutions knowledge, power and information. Some of the reports of the institutions, developments of various sections, laboratories, new inventions, patents, publications of institute members, etc. The main contents of the institutional repositories are journal articles either pre-printed or author acceptance copies, institutionally developed e-learning materials, course materials, course contents, etc. The Repositories are in many shapes and size depends up on the collection nature it may be small special collection, departmental collection, or every day work diary of the faculty members. Higher Education Institutions, at departmental or institutional level, which implies a certain level of commitment and intention to embed repository use and management into everyday work.

Many institutional repositories initially focused on research outputs and some still limit their collections to this type of content. Others have started to widen the original remit to include learning and teaching materials. The mission of an IR is to be “institutionally defined, scholarly, cumulative and perpetual, open and interoperable” ‘A digital

repository is one where digital content, assets, are stored and can be searched and retrieved for later use'. 'An institutional repository is the collective intellectual output of an institution recorded in a form that can be preserved and exploited. The use of repositories for research materials is now quite common 'as much of the Institutional Repository work to date has concentrated on research outputs'. According to Clifford Lynch (2005), "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."

3. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

According to Yeates (2003), "An institutional repository is the collective intellectual output of an institution recorded in a form that can be preserved and exploited." Dhanavandan (2014) found the recent trends and growth of Institutional Repository (IR) in south Asian countries. It found that the South Asian countries like India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka have institutional repositories in their respective libraries but Bhutan and Maldives are not having any repositories. Among the five countries, India 62(82.67%), Bangladesh 7(9.33%), Pakistan 3(4.00%), Sri Lanka 2(2.67%) and Nepal 1(1.33%) have developed respectively. Dhanavandan (2014) analysed the repositories for library and information science in the world. In this study the United States has 17 (14.17%) repositories for LIS, followed by the United Kingdom (12, 10.00%), and Germany (9, 7.50%). India is in the fifth position with 5 (4.17%) repositories on Library and Information Science subject. Nirmal Singh (2014) studied the role of Brazil, Russian Federation, India, China, and South Africa (BRICS) in open access movement with respect to DOAJ and OpenDOAR. Brazil and India are the leading Nations in BRICS in the open access movement in DOAJ. Similarly, these two countries are ahead of the rest with respect to the contribution of open access repositories to OpenDOAR.

4. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The following objectives are framed

1. To find out continent wise repositories available for education

2. To identify country wise repositories available for education
3. To identify the various languages using in repositories
4. To find out types of repositories
5. To identify growth of repositories in education

5. METHODOLOGY AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

This study is to find out the Institutional repositories available in subject of education. There are twenty nine subject categories are available in the DOAR. But this study confined the only the repositories available in the subject of education. The relevant collected from the open access directory from <http://www.opendoar.org/> on 2nd October, 2017.

6. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This study is based on Repositories in the subject of Education which are registered in the DOAR. The relevant sources are collected from OpenDOAR directory. The strength of the continent wise repositories were discussed in the table-1

Table 1: Continent Wise Repositories in Subject of Education

S.No.	Continent	No. of IRs	%
1	Europe	72	36.92
2	Asia	39	20.00
3	North America	32	16.41
4	South America	29	14.87
5	Africa	13	6.67
6	Australia	8	4.10
7	Caribbean	1	0.51
8	Oceania	1	0.51

Table 1 shows the continent wise distribution repositories which are available in the subject of Education at the global level. As per the respective sources totally 195 repositories available which consists of 75 (36.92%) in Europe, 39(20.00%) in Asia, 32(16.41%) in North America, 29(14.87%) from South America,13(6.67%) from Africa, 8(4.10%) from Australia and one repository in Caribbean & Oceania. It reveals from the table, the highest numbers of repositories in Education is available in European continent.

Table 2: Repositories Organisations by Continent in Education

S.No.	Organisations by Continent	No. of IRs	%
1	Europe	70	36.84
2	Asia	38	20.00
3	North America	32	16.84
4	South America	28	14.74
5	Africa	13	6.84
6	Australia	7	3.68
7	Caribbean	1	0.53
8	Oceania	1	0.53

Table 2 shows the continent wise distribution repositories organisation which is available in the subject of Education. As per the respective sources, 190 repositories organisation available which consists of 70 in Europe, 38 in Asia, 32 in North America, 28 from South America, 13 from Africa, 7 from Australia and one repository Caribbean and Oceania continent. It reveals from the table, the maximum number of repositories organisation available in Europe only.

Table 3: County Wise Repositories in Subject of Education

S.No.	Country	No. of IRs	%
1	United States	26	13.33
2	United Kingdom	20	10.26
3	Japan	12	6.15
4	Indonesia	8	4.10
5	Argentina	7	3.59
6	Poland	7	3.59
7	Australia	7	3.59
8	Brazil	6	3.08
9	France	6	3.08
10	Germany	5	2.56
11	Belarus	5	2.56
12	Peru	5	2.56
13	South Africa	5	2.56
14	Others	76	38.97

Table 3 states that the country wise distribution repositories which are available in the Education. Among the 195 repositories, 26(13.33%) from United States, 20(10.26%) from United Kingdom, 12(6.15%) from Germany, 8(4.10%) from Indonesia, 7(3.59%) are equally from Argentina, Poland & Australia. It is pointed out that from the table; 76(38.97%) repositories are available in other countries.

Table 4: Software Wise Repositories Available for Education Subject

S.No.	Software	No. of IRs	%
1	Dspace	91	46.67
2	EPrints	26	13.33
3	Digital Commons	15	7.69
4	Unknown	12	6.15
5	WEKO	6	3.08
6	dLibra	5	2.56
7	Greenstone	5	2.56
8	Other	35	17.95

The table 4 shows that the software wise distribution repositories available in the subject of education which is registered in the DOAR. Among the 195 repositories, 91(46.67%) repositories are used DSpace, 26(13.33%) repositories are used EPrints, 15(7.69%) repositories are used Digital Commons, 6(3.08%) repositories are used WEKO and 35(17.95%) repositories are used other software. It is pointed out that the 12(6.15%) repositories do not mentioned their software in the respective sources.

Table 5: Types Open Access Repositories in Education

S.No.	Types of Repository	No. of IRs	%
1	Institutional	159	81.54
2	Disciplinary	25	12.82
3	Aggregating	6	3.08
4	Governmental	5	2.56

The table 5 indicates that the types of open access repositories in the subject of Education. Among the 195 repositories, 159(81.54%) repositories are 'Institutional', 25(12.82%) repositories are 'Disciplinary', 6(3.08%) repositories are 'Aggregating' and 5(2.56%) repositories are Governmental. It is pointed out that the minimum number of repositories 'Governmental' type repository.

Table 6: Operational Status Wise Repositories available in Education

S.No.	Operational Status	No. of IRs	%
1	Operational	183	93.85
2	Trial	7	3.59
3	Broken	4	2.05
4	Closed	1	0.51

The table 6 shows that the operational status wise open access repositories for the subject of on

Education. Out of the 195, 183(93.85%) repositories are in 'Operational', 7(3.59%) repositories are in 'Trial' and 4(2.05%) repositories are in 'Broken' type of the operational status of the repositories. It is pointed out that the only one repository under closed.

Table 7: Language Wise Repositories in Education

S.No.	Languages	No. of Repositories
1	English	133
2	Spanish	32
3	Japanese	12
4	French	12
5	Portuguese	12
6	German	11
7	Polish	7
8	Indonesian	7
9	Chinese	7
10	Russian	5
11	Ukrainian	4
12	Italian	3
13	Korean	3
14	Dutch	3
15	Arabic	2
16	Croatian	1
17	Thai	1
18	Nepali	1
19	Greek	1
20	Czech	1
21	Serbian	1
22	Finnish	1
23	Turkish	1
24	Danish	1
25	Irish	1
26	Swedish	1
27	Malay	1

Note: repositories with the less-frequent languages are multi-lingual.

The table 7 indicate languages wise open access repositories available for the subject in education. Among the 195, repositories, 133 repositories are in 'English' and 32 repositories in 'Spanish'. And equally 12 repositories are available in 'Japanese, French and Portuguese language. It noted from the table, only one repository is equally available in the languages of like; Croatian, Thai, Nepali, Greek, Czech, Serbian, Finnish, Turkish, Danish, Irish, Swedish and Malay.

Table 8: Content Types Wise Repositories Available in Education

S.No.	Type of Contents	No. of IRs
1	Journal articles	140
2	Theses and dissertations	103
3	Unpublished reports and working papers	71
4	Books, chapters and sections	71
5	Conference and workshop papers	69
6	Learning Objects	52
7	Multimedia and audio-visual materials	42
8	Bibliographic references	25
9	Other special item types	20
10	Datasets	6
11	Patents	4
12	Software	2

Note: repositories with the less-frequent content are multilevel

The table 8 shows that the content type wise open access repositories available for the subject of Education. Among the 195, 140 repositories are provides 'Journal Article', and 103 repositories are provides 'Theses and dissertations'. Followed by 71 repositories are equally provides 'Conference and workshop papers', & Books, chapters and sections and 69 repositories are provides Conference and workshop papers'. It noted from the table, only four repositories provides the 'Patents' content.

Table 9: Growth of the Repositories OpenDOAR Database

S. No	Year	Year Wise Added	No. of Repositories
1	Middle of 2006	15	15
2	Jan-2007	19	34
3	Jan-2008	3	37
4	Jan-2009	14	51
5	Jan-2010	8	59
6	Jan-2011	15	74
7	Jan-2012	20	94
8	Jan-2013	32	126
9	Jan-2014	33	159
10	Jan-2015	9	168
11	Jan-2016	11	179
12	Jan-2017	10	189
13	Sep-2017	6	195

The table 9 states the growth of the Repositories OpenDOAR Database for the subject of Education. A backlog of new records built up while the database was being redeveloped during mid-2006, and clearing this backlog created the step in the graph. At the middle 2006, totally 15 repositories are available. And followed by the repositories are added year wise like 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and september 2017 the number of repositories were 19,3,14,8,15,20,32,33,9,11,10 and 6 in the openDOAR. Finally at the end July 2017 there are 195 repositories are available in the subject of 'Education' as per the sources.

7. CONCLUSION

The OpenDOAR is provides variety of academic contents to the user communities. The education subject has good number of repositories as well as records. The faculty, research scholars and students from education subject must utilize the digital content available in the open access repositories. The library professionals must create the awareness among faculty not only education but all academic communities.

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