Institutional Repositories in Library and Information Science:
A Global View

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Abstract - This paper discuss about the repositories for the subject of "library and information science "which are registered in open DOAR .it also dealt with the repositories bycontinents,organization,type of content ,languages and various software used among the 126repositories, 60 (45.45) from Europe, 13(09.84) from United Kingdom, 14(10.60) from United States,19(14.39) From North America , 10(07.57) from Africa, 6(04.54) from South America, 4(03.03) from Japan, 2(01.51) are equally from Mexico, china and Nigeria, 55(56.12) are used Dspace, 23 (22.54) repositories are used E-prints, 7(07.14) repositories are Used Digital commons, 2(02.40) repositories are used Drupal, 3(03.06) repositories are used WEKO are used software, 95 repositories are in English' And 9 repositories in German'and8 repositories in Spanish and equally 6 repositories are available in French' and Chinese'and Portuguese' languages.4 repositories in Ukrainian and Equally 3 repositories areavailable in Arabic, Croation, and Japanese. It noted from the languages of like; only onerepository is available in Turkish, Greek, Russian, during the Study period.

Key Words : Doar Repositories, Institutional Repository,

INTRODUCTION

A Multiplicity of open Access Research archives had grown up around the world, Mush rooming in response to calls by scholars, researchers and open access advocates to Provide open access to research information. There were then a number of different lists of Repositories and open access archives, but no single comprehensive or authoritative list which recorded the range of academic open access repositories. Beyond these basics listings there wacataloguing and describing repositories Users need to know the scope and comprehensiveness of the information .For example, features to search, filter analyse and query the descriptionsof each repository. Repositories need to be categorised with clear information on their policies regarding peer –reviewed non- peer –reviewed Material, their subject coverage, the constituency they draw on for content, their collection and preservation policies, etc. Where this information does not exist, Repositories should be encouraged to provide it as a means to further improve their visibility and the use of the content that they hold. Therefore there was a need for a dependable listing of the academic e- Print research repositories that were available world- wide , to underpin the outreach of the open Access

Movement Open DOARwas been set up to provide this service and has grown consistently since thems a need to move from cumulative lists to a more structured information service,

INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORY

An Institutional Repository is an archive for collecting; Preserving and disseminating
Digital copies of the intellectual output of an institution, particularly a research institution, An institutional repository can be viewed as a set of services that a university offers to Members of its community for the management and dissemination of digital materials such as Monographes, ePrints of academic journals articles – both before (Preprints) and after (Postprints) undergoing peer review – as well as electronic theses and dissertations. An Institutional repository might also include other digital assets generated by academics, such as datasets, administrative documents, course notes, learning objects, or conference Proceedings, deposit of materials in an institutional repository is sometimes mandated by that institutions some of the main objectives for having an institutional repository are to provide Open access to institutional research output by self –archiving in an open access repository, to create global visibility assets, including unpublished or otherwise easily lost (Grey) Literature such as theses, working papers or technical reports.
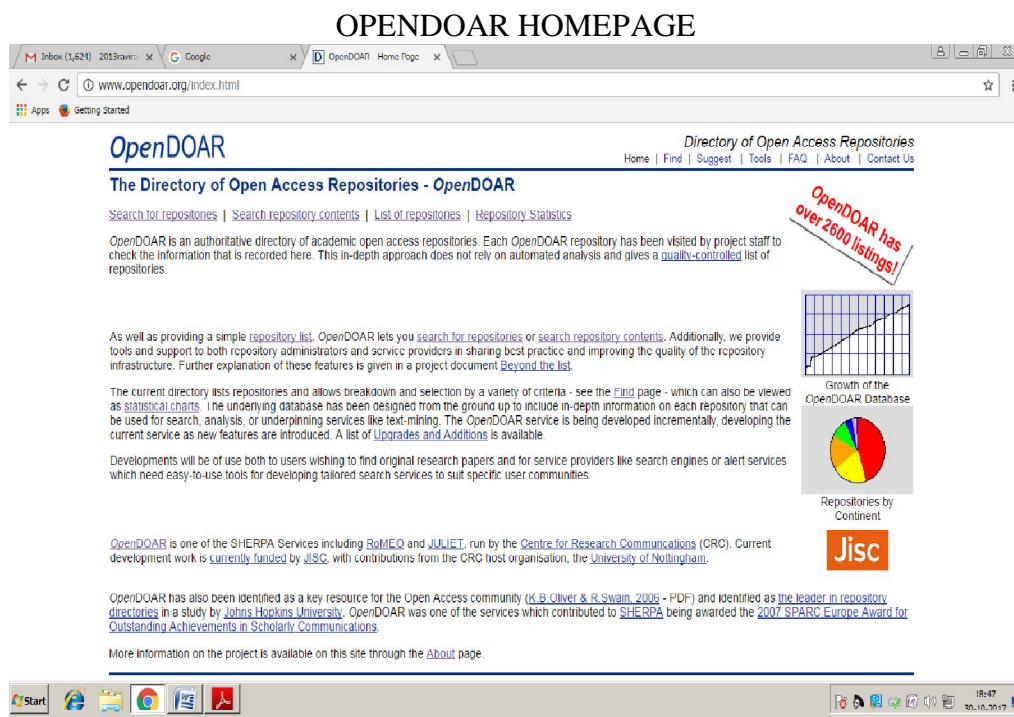
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Yeates (2003) "An institutional repository is the collective intellectual output of an
Institution recorded in a from can be preserved and exploited "

Ncamsile Nombulelo & Dlamini maritha snyman (2007) "Access to appropriate scholarly information can play a positive role in the development of African countries institutional repositories (IRs) have the potential to enhance access and sharing of research –based information generated in Africa. Developing IRs is a Consequence of the internets Fundamental influence on the availability and distribution of scholarly information .IRs were Instituted to optimise open access of scholarly information that can be freely distributed on The internet the perception is that the IRs is not embraced In Africa as a valuable tools as The case is in other regions of the word, Research carried over to explore the reasons for the Perceived little development and exploitation of IRs Africa is limited.

Dhanavandan (2014) found the recent trends and growth of Institutional Repository (IRs) 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 librarians but Bhutan and Maldives are not having any repositories. Among the five Countries, India62 (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.Similary these two countries are ahed of the rest with respect to the contribution of
Open access repositories to open DOAR.

Clifford Lynch (2005) a university –based institutional repository is as 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.

OPENDOAR HOMEPAGE

Source: http: // www.opendoar.org

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The following objectives are framed
- To find out continent wise repositories available for library and information science.
- To identify country wise repositories available for library and information science.
- To identify the various languages using in repositories
- To find out types of repositories
- To identify growth of repositories in library and information science.

METHODOLOGY AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

This study is to find out the institutional repositories available in subject of Library and information. There are 126 subject categories are available in the DOAR .But this study confined the only the repositories available in the subject of library and information. The relevant collected from the open access directory from http://www.opendoar.org/on 26nd October, 2017

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This study is based on repositories in the subject of library and information science which are registed in the DOAR. The relevant sources are collected from Open DOAR directory. The strength of the continent wise repositories were discussed in the table -1

Table 1: Continent wise repositories available for Library and information science

S.No	Continent	No .of IRs	Percentage
1	United Kingdom	13	30.95
2	Africa	10	23.80
3	South America	6	14.288
4	India	5	11.90
5	Brazil	4	09.52
6	Taiwan	4	09.52
	Total	**42**	**100**

Table one show the continent wise distribution repositories which are available in the Library and information science at the global level. As per the respective sources totally 126repositories available which consists of 13(30.95) Percentage in United Kingdom, 10(23.80) percentage in Africa 6(14.28) percentage in South America, 5(11.90) percentage in India and Similarly four repository in Brazil and Taiwan .It reveals from the Table, the Highest numbers of repositories in Library and Information science is available in United Kingdom.

Table: 2 Software wise Repositories Available for library and Information Science Subject

S.NO	Software	No.of.IRs	Percentage
1	Dspace	55	56.12
2	E-prints	23	22.54
3	Digital Commons	7	07.14
4	Not Specified	8	08.16
5	Drupal	2	02.40
6	WEKO	3	03.06
	Total	**98**	**100**

The table two shows that the software wise distribution repositories available in thesubjectof Library and Information Science which is registed in the DOAR. Among the126Repositories, 55 (56.12) are used Dspace, 23 (22.54) repositories are used E-prints, 7(07.14) repositories are used Digital commons, 2(02.40) repositories are used Drupal, 3(03.06) repositories are used WEKO. It is pointed out that the 8(08.16) repositories do not mentioned their software in the respective sources.

Table: 3 County Wise Repositories in Subject of Library and Information Science

S.NO	Country	No.of.IRs	Percentage
1	Africa	10	07.57
2	Japan	4	03.03
3	Europe	60	45.45
4	United Kingdom	13	09.84
5	United states	14	10.60
6	North America	19	14.39
7	South America	6	04.54
8	Mexico	2	01.51
9	China	2	01.51
10	Nigeria	2	01.51
	Total	**132**	**100**

The above table three is given states of the country wise repositories in subject of Library and Information science which is registed in the DOAR. Among the 126 Repositories, 10(07.57) From Africa, 4(03.03) from Japan, 60(45.45) from Europe, 13(09.84) from United Kingdom, 14(10.60) from United States, 19(14.39) From North America, 6(04.54) from South America, 2(01.51) are equally from Mexico, china and Nigeria, it is Pointed out the country in 60(45.45) from Europe

Table: 4 Types Open Access Repositories in LibraryAnd Information science

S.NO	Types Of Repository	No.of.IRs	Percentage
1	Institutional	104	82.53
2	Disciplinary	15	11.90
3	Aggregating	3	02.38
4	Governmental	4	03.17
	Total	126	100

The table four indicates that the types open Access Repositories in Library and information Science among the 126 Repositories 104(82.53) IRs Institutional 15(11.90) IRs "Disciplinary" 3(02.38) IRs "Aggregating" 4(03.17) IRs "Governmental" ,It is pointed out the Minimum number of the repositories in "Aggregating".

Table: 5 Language wise Repositories in Library And Information science

S.NO	Languages	No. Of Repositories	Percentage
1	English	95	64.18
2	Spanish	8	05.40
3	Japanese	3	02.02
4	French	6	04.05
5	Portuguese	6	04.05
6	German	9	06.08
7	Chinese	6	04.05
8	Dutch	2	01.35
9	Arabic	3	02.02
10	Croatian	3	02.02
11	Ukrainian	4	02.70
12	Turkish	1	00.67
13	Greek	1	00.67
14	Russian	1	000.67
	Total	148	100

The table five indicate languages wise open access repositories available for the subject in Library and information science. among the 126 ,repositories ,95 repositories are in English' And 9 repositories in German'and 8 repositories in Spanish and equally 6 repositories areavailable in French' and Chinese' and Portuguese' languages.4 repositories in Ukrainian and Equally 3 repositories are available in Arabic, Croation, and Japanese. It noted from the languages of like; only one repository is available in Turkish, Greek, and Russian.

CONCLUSION

The OpenDOAR is provides variety of academic contents to the user communities. The Library and information science subject has good number of repositories as well as records.

The faculty, research scholars and students from Library and information science subject must utilize the digital content available in the open access repositories. The library professionals must create the awareness among faculty not only Library and information Science but all academic communities.

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