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Winter 1-15-2019

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S, Dhanavandan S, "GLOBAL ANALYSIS OF REPOSITORIES IN 'LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE' IN OPENDOAR" (2019). *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. 2254.

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# GLOBAL ANALYSIS OF REPOSITORIES IN 'LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE' IN OPENDOAR

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## ABSTRACT

*This paper discusses the availability of the Repositories for subject 'Library and Information Science' in the World which are registered in OpenDOAR. And it further deals about the repositories by continents, organisation by continent, type, content and languages and various software. totally 126 repositories available which consists of 60 in Europe, 26 in Asia, 19 in North America, 6 from South America, 10 from Africa, 4 from Australia and one repository in Caribbean. And also the minimum numbers of repositories are in 'Governmental' type repository. 55 repositories are used DSpace and 23 repositories are used EPrints software. Among the repositories, 30 repositories are having nearly 50000 numbers of records.*

**Keywords:** Repositories; Languages; Software; Content; Growth; Library and Information Science.

## 1. 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**

Crow (2002) identified an institutional repository with four major qualities: institutionally defined, scholarly, cumulative and perpetual, and open and interoperable. Khan and Kumar Das (2008) stated that “A digital repository is one where digital content, assets, are stored and can be searched and retrieved for later use.” 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 repositories in library and information science
2. To identify country wise repositories in library and information science
3. To identify the various languages using in repositories
4. To find out types of repositories
5. To identify software were used in repositories.

### **5. METHODOLOGY AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY**

This study is to find out the Institutional repositories available in subject of in library and information science edicine. The relevant data were collected form DOAR. There are twenty nine subject categories are available in the DOAR. But this study confined the only the repositories available in the subject of in library and information science. For this the required data has been collected from the open access directory from <http://www.openoar.org/> on 25<sup>th</sup> July, 2017. It was analyzed by using diagrammatical and tabular presentation..

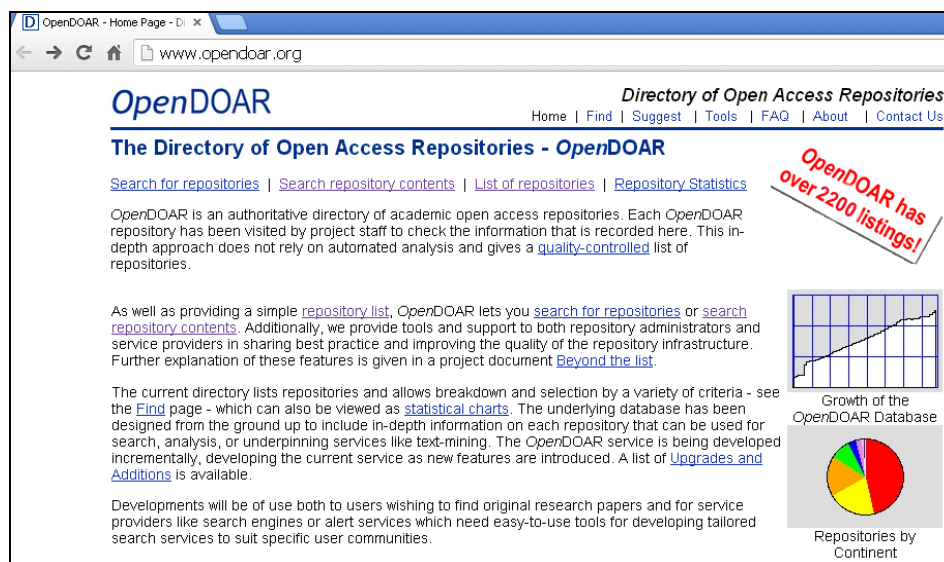


Fig. 1.Home of Directory of Open Access Repositories

## 6. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This study is based on Repositories in the subject of Library and Information Science 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 Library and Information Science**

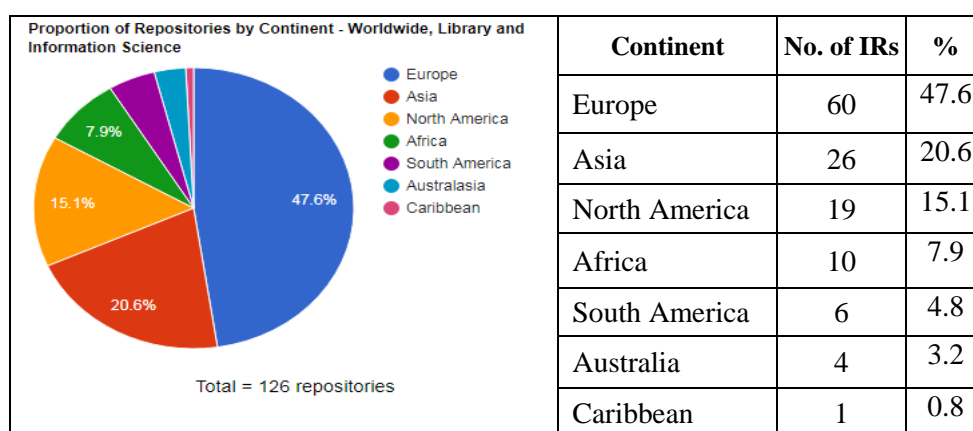
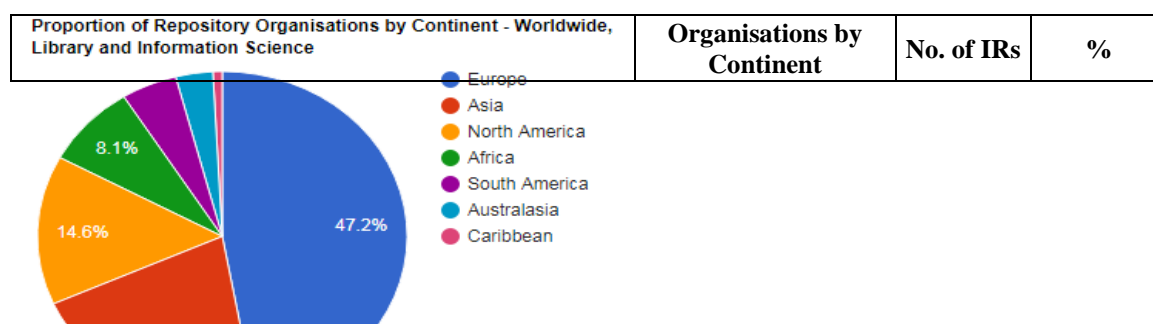


Table 1 shows the continent wise distribution repositories which are available in the subject of Library and Information Science at the global level. As per the respective sources totally 126 repositories available e which consists of 60 in Europe, 26 in Asia, 19 in North America, 6 from South America,10 from Africa, 4 from Australia and one repository in Caribbean. It reveals from the table, the highest numbers of repositories in Library and Information Science is available in Europe continent.

**Table 2: Repositories Organisations by Continent in Library and Information Science**



	Europe	58	47.2
	Asia	26	21.1
	North America	18	14.6
	Africa	10	8.1
	South America	6	4.9
	Australia	4	3.3
	Caribbean	1	0.8

Table 2 shows the continent wise distribution of repositories organisations which are available in the subject of Library and Information Science at the global level. As per the sources, a total of 123 repositories organisations are available, which consists of 58 in Europe, 26 in Asia, 18 in North America, 6 from South America, 10 from Africa, 4 from Australia and one repository from the Caribbean continent. It reveals from the table that the maximum number of repositories organisations is available in Europe only.

**Table 3: Country Wise Repositories in Library and Information Science**

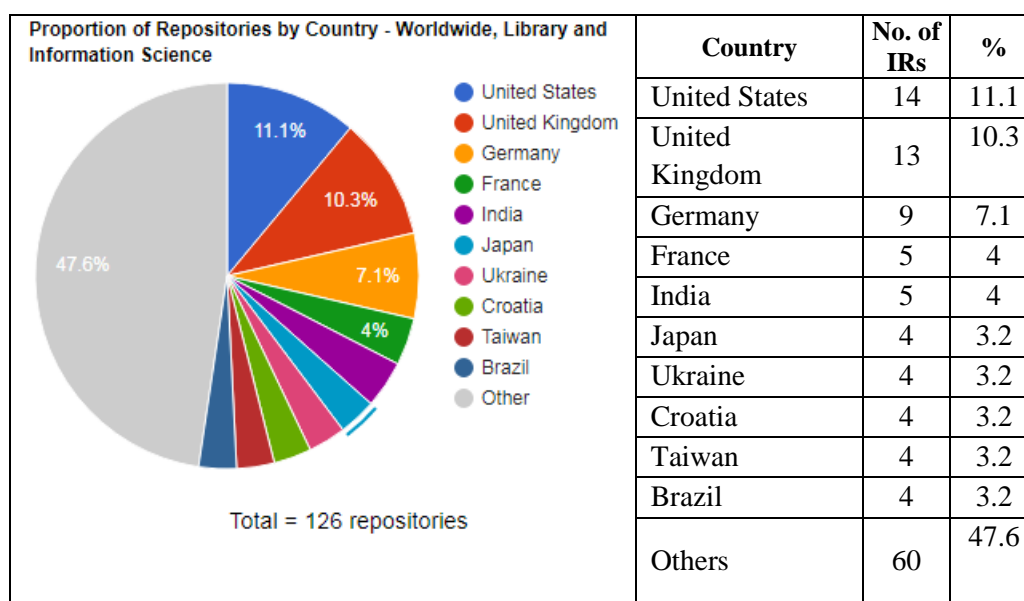
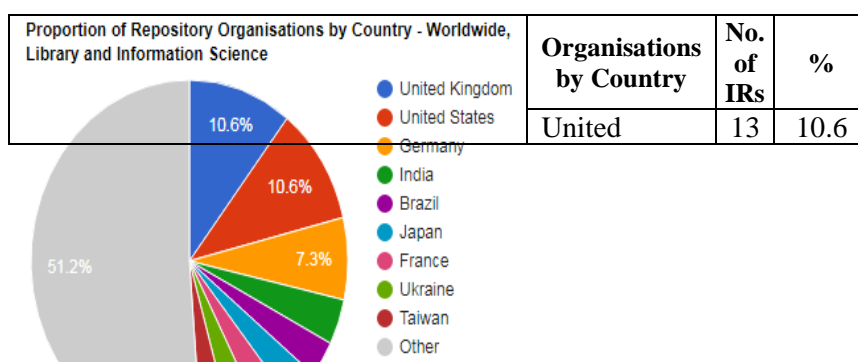


Table 3 states that the country wise distribution of repositories which are available in the subject of Library and Information Science. Among the 126 repositories, 14 from the United States, 13 from the United Kingdom, 9 from Germany, 5 equally from France & India, 4 repositories equally from Japan, Ukraine, Croatia, Taiwan & Brazil, and 60 from other countries. It is highlighted from the table that only 5 repositories are available in India.

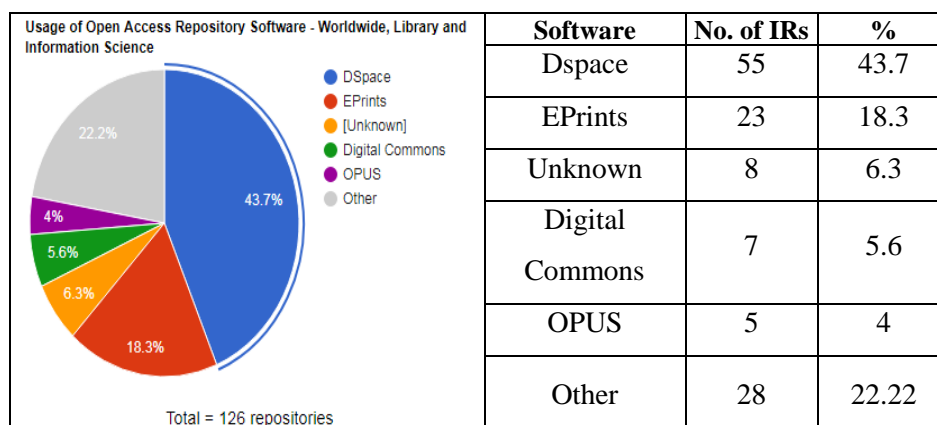
**Table 4: Country Wise Repositories by Organisations in Library and Information Science**



	Kingdom		
	United States	13	10.6
	Germany	9	7.3
	India	5	4.1
	Brazil	4	3.3
	Japan	4	3.3
	France	4	3.3
	Ukraine	4	3.3
	Taiwan	4	3.3
	Others	66	53.65

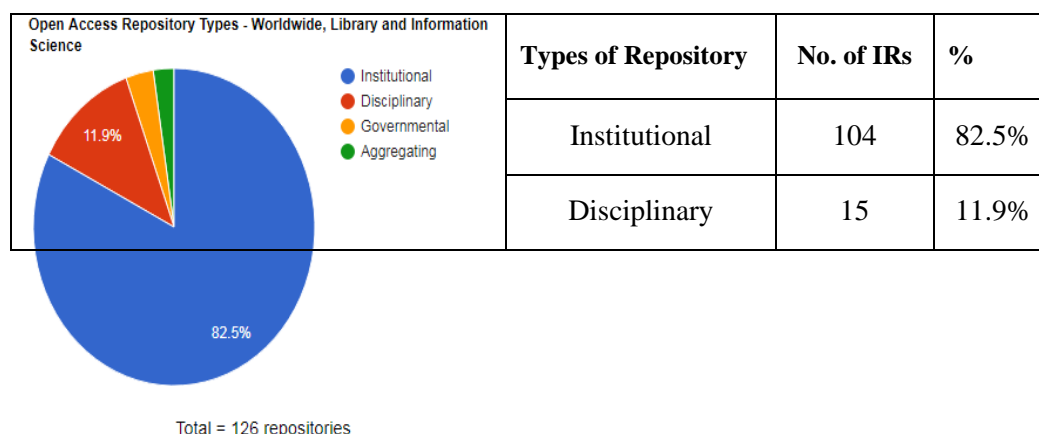
Table 4 shows the country wise distribution of repositories organisation which is available in the subject of Library and Information Science in DOAR at the global level. Among 123 organisation 13 from United States & United Kingdom, 9 from Germany, 5 from India , 4 repositories equally from Brazil, Japan, France, Ukraine & Taiwan and 66 from other countries. It is highlighted from the table, the highest number of repositories organisation are available in United States and United Kingdom.

**Table 5: Software Wise Repositories in Library and Information Science**



The table 5 shows that the software wise distribution repositories available in the subject of Library and Information Science which is registered in the DOAR. Among the 126 repositories, 55 repositories are used DSpace, 23 repositories are used EPrints, 4 repositories are used Digital Commons, 5 repositories are used OPUS and 28 repositories are used other software. It is pointed out that the 8 repositories do not mentioned their software in the respective sources.

**Table 6: Types Open Access Repositories in Library and Information Science**



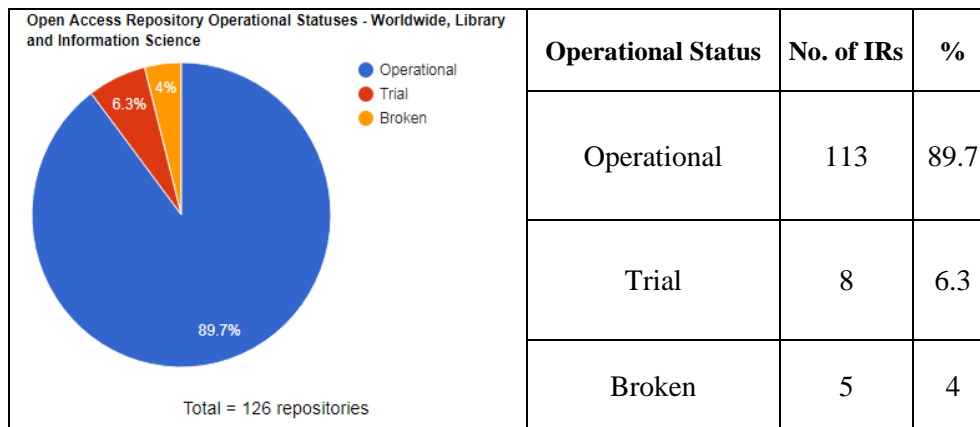
	Aggregating	3	2.4%
	Governmental	4	3.2%

The table 6 indicates that the types of open access repositories in the subject of Library and Information Science which are available in the DOAR. Among the 126 repositories, 104 repositories are 'Institutional', 15 repositories are 'Disciplinary', 3 repositories are 'Aggregating' and 9 repositories are Governmental. It is pointed out that the minimum number of repositories 'Governmental' type repository.

Further the types of repositories are categorised as follows

- I. **Undetermined:** A Repository whose type has not yet been assessed
- II. **Institutional:** An institutional or departmental
- III. **Disciplinary :** A Cross institutional subject repository
- IV. **Aggregating:** An archive aggregating data from several subsidiary repositories
- V. **Governmental:** A repository for governmental data

**Table 7: Operational Status Wise Repositories in Library and Information Science**



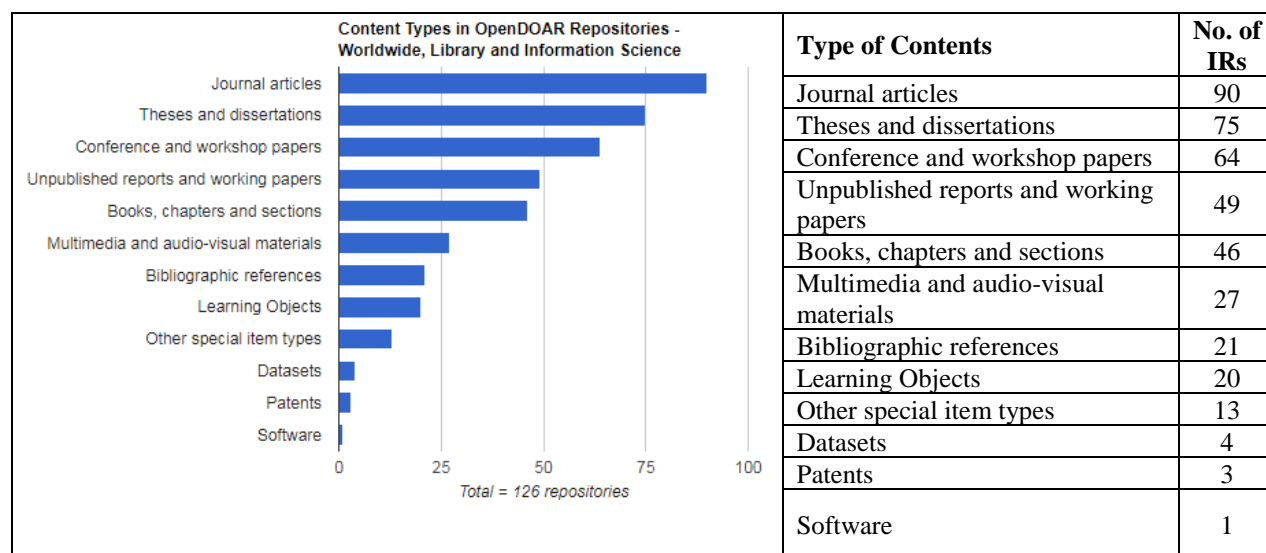
The table 7 shows that the operational status wise open access repositories for the subject of on Library and Information Science. Out of the 126 repositories, 113 repositories are 'Operational', 8 repositories are in 'Trial' and 5 repositories are in 'Broken' type of the operational status of the repositories. It is pointed out that the maximum number of repositories 'Operational' status of the repository.

Further the explanation of Operational Status of the repositories are categorised as follows

- i. **Undetermined:** Undetermined
- ii. **Operational:** Fully functional

- iii. **Trial :** Trial repository
- iv. **Broken:** Technically malfunctioning
- v. **Closed:** Not accepting depositions

**Table 8: Content Types Wise Repositories Available in Library and Information Science**



*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 Library and Information Science. Among the 126 repositories, 90 repositories are provides 'Journal Article', and 75 repositories are provides 'Theses and dissertations'. Followed by 64 repositories are provides 'Conference and workshop papers', and 45 repositories are provides Books, chapters and sections'. It noted from the table, only three repositories provides the 'Patents' content.

**Table 9: Language Wise Repositories in Library and Information Science**

S.No.	Languages	No. of Repositories	S.No.	Languages	No. of Repositories
1	English	95	19	Korean	1
2	German	9	20	Greek	1
3	Spanish	8	21	Finnish	1
4	Chinese	6	22	Turkish	1
5	French	6	23	Latin	1
6	Portuguese	5	24	Hindi	1
7	Ukrainian	4	25	Czech	1
8	Croatian	3	26	Swahili	1
9	Italian	3	27	Icelandic	1
10	Japanese	3	28	Basque	1
11	Arabic	3	29	Bulgarian	1
12	Persian	2	30	Serbian	1
13	Malay	2	31	Lithuanian	1
14	Dutch	2	32	Hindi	1
15	Russian	2	33	Czech	1

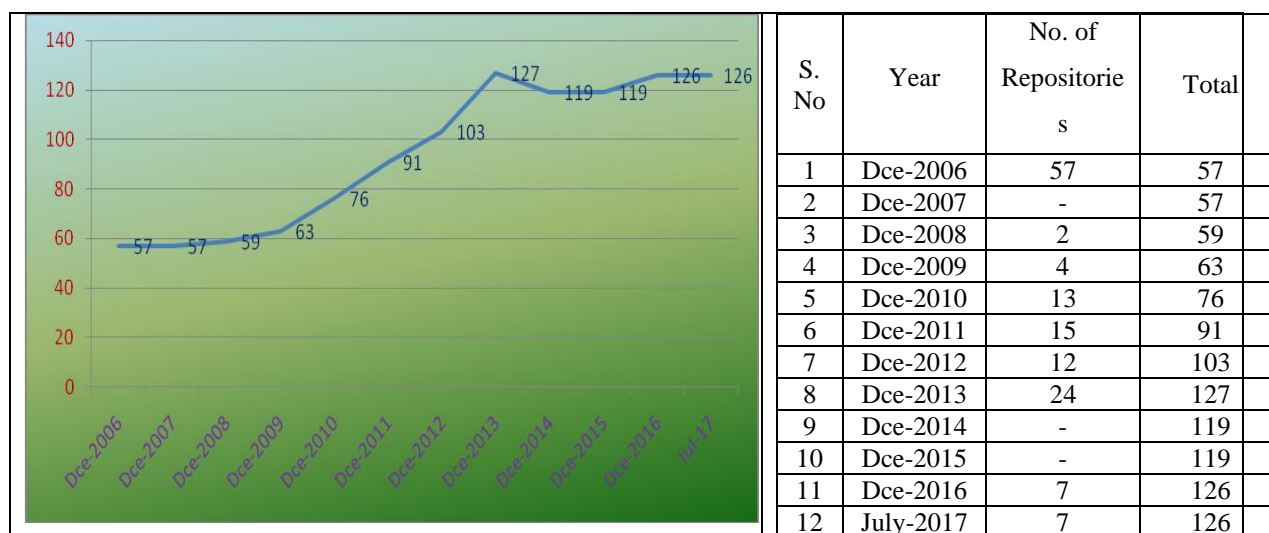


16	Welsh	1	34	Romanian	1
17	Polish	1	35	Hungarian	1
18	Irish	1	36	Kannada	1

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

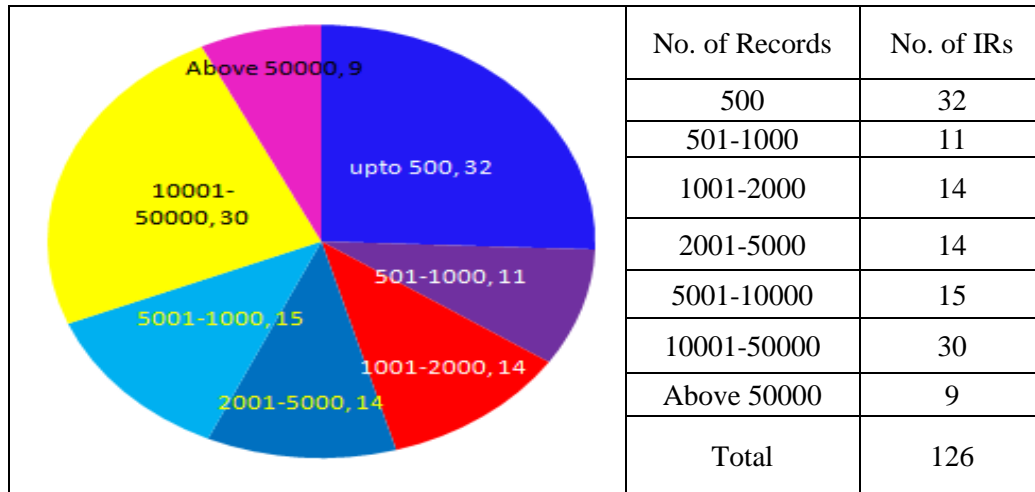
The table 9 indicate languages wise open access repositories available for the subject in Library and Information Science. Among the 126 repositories, 95 repositories are in ‘English’, 9 repositories in ‘German’ and 8 repositories in ‘Spanish’ language. Followed by equally two repositories are available in the languages of like; Persian, Malay, Dutch & Russian. It noted from the table, only one repository is equally available in the languages of like; Welsh, Polish, Irish, Korean, Greek, Finnish, Turkish, Latin, Hindi, Czech, Swahili, Icelandic, Basque, Bulgarian, Serbian, Lithuanian, Hindi, Czech, Romanian, Hungarian and Kannada.

**Table 9: Growth of the Repositories *OpenDOAR* Database**



The table 9 states the growth of the Repositories *OpenDOAR* Database for the subject of Library and Information Science. This graph shows the changing size of the *OpenDOAR* Database over time to time. The shape of the chart in 2006 reflects the work of *OpenDOAR* rather than the growth of the number of actual repositories. 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 end of December 2006, totally 56 repositories are available. And followed by the repositories growth in each and every end the years like 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and July 2017 the number of repositories were 57,59,63,76,91,103,127,119,119,126 and 126 in the openDOAR. Finally at the end July 2017 there are 126 repositories are available in the subject of ‘Library and Information Science’ as per the data available the sources.

**Table 10: Number of Records in Library and Information Science Repositories**



The table 10 shows the numbers of records are available in the subject of ‘Library and Information Science’ repositories’ which are registered in OpenDOAR. The availability of numbers of records may be categorised under several levels such as 500, 501-1000, 1001-2000, 2001-5000, 5001-10000, 10001-50000 and Above 50000. Among the 126, 32 repositories are having below 500, 11 repositories are in 501-1000, 14 repositories are equally having 1001-2000 & 2001-5000, 15 repositories are having 5001-10000, 30 repositories are having 10001-50000 and 9 repositories are having more than 50000 records. It is noted from the table, 30 repositories are having nearly 50000 records.

## 7. CONCLUSION

The OpenDOAR provides a variety of academic contents to the user communities. The users are permitted to search by locale, content and other measures. In the library and Information Science subject, there is a good number of repositories as well as records. Now the entire academic world is in the transition period from paper to digital. In this scenario, the library professionals play the major role among the academic communities to create the knowledge and awareness of digital information sources as well as repositories and their sources. And also the academic communities and researchers must utilise the resources available in the OpenDOAR at the global level then they will only be able to survive in their professions.

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