Institutional Repository in Open DOAR: Status Quo India

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Institutional Repository in Open DOAR: Status Quo India

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Abstract

Purpose
Up to the 2005 theses, dissertations, research papers and rare collection in most of the Indian libraries, are kept in closed access and it is very difficult to the researchers to access them as a reference source for the further study as well as to avoid duplication, to avoid plagiarism to maintain research ethics in the research, but after that in India UGC and Many higher/research education institutions taking lead to develop Institutional repositories (IR) for Collect, Manage, Disseminate, and Preserve scholarly work created by the Teachers and researchers.

Design/methodology/approach
Total 84 Institutional Repositories (IR) was selected and browsed for the present paper. The data related to the institutional repositories have been collected from Opendoar and ROAR website. The data is analyzed based on selected parameters, like Type of IR, Status of Institutional Repository, software used for repositories, total no of items, subject covered, languages and issues and barriers in self archiving approach of researchers in India.

Findings
This research paper presents Indian scenario in developing the Institutional Repositories. Total 84 Institutional Repositories in India have been analyzed based on selected study criteria like Type of IR, Present Status of Institutional Repository, software used for repositories, total no of items available in IR, subject wise analysis, language wise analysis.

Originality/value
One of the first study to report IRs in Open DOAR and present Status.

Key words: National Policy Framework, , Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETD), India Institutional Repository, Open Access, OpenDOAR.

Introduction:-

Higher education institutions all over the world are experiencing the necessity of managing their education, research and resources in a more effective way. Open access Institutional Repositories(IR) are the best way through which the institutional outputs will open up to the world, IR helps in maximizing the visibility and impact of these outputs as a result enabling and encouraging interdisciplinary approaches to research. Due to various benefits of institutional repositories, various institutions are developing their own repositories. Up to the 2005 theses collection in most of the Indian libraries,
are kept in closed access and it is very difficult to the researchers to access them as a reference source for the further study as well as to avoid duplication in the research. (Sengupta, 2012).

Indian national agencies like University Grants Commission (UGC), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), are initiating several steps to promote the ETD culture by providing, policy guidelines, required infrastructure and imparting training to people involved. Organizations like INFLIBNET and others have already created sizeable online database containing metadata and are accessible to everyone. Major projects like Vidyanidhi have demonstrated the need and feasibility of creating ETD databases at the national level. Some of the leading universities and institutions have already taken a plunge and started creating ETD collection. Quite a few subject discipline based self archives have sprung up during the last few years who also cover ETDs. The ETD momentum is fast catching up and one can now see increasing visibility for the Indian academic research. (Kumbar T.S., 2009).

Review of Literature:-


Research Methodology

Total 84 Institutional Repositories (IR) was selected and browsed for the present paper. The data related to the institutional repositories have been collected from Opendoar and ROAR website. The data is analyzed based on selected parameters, like Type of IR, Status of Institutional Repository, software used for repositories, total no of items, subject covered, languages and issues and barriers in self archiving approach of researchers in India.

Objectives of the study

• To find out type of Institutional Repositories,
• To find the present Status of Institutional Repository,
• To find software used for repositories,
• To find out total no of items available in IR,
• To identify subject covered.
• To identify the languages used in IRs.

Scope of the Present Study:

The data for the present study was collected exclusively from the “Directory of Open Access Repositories”, popularly known as OpenDOAR (http://v2.sherpa.ac.uk/opendoar/) developed by Indian institutions. 85 Indian Open Access Repositories identified in OpenDOAR during the period March 01-24, 2019. Out of 85 total 84 were found fully functioned and 01 IR withdrawn from OpenDOAR Directory. Therefore 84 IRs studied in this paper.
Data Analysis and Interpretation:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table No 1 Year wise growth of IRs in India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sr. No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 illustrates the growth of Indian open access repositories since 2000. Before 2005 there is no any IR available in India. As per the data analysis and results maximum IRs developed in 2011-2015 i.e 38 (45.24%), followed by 2005-2010 i.e 34 (40.48%) and in 2016-2019 only 12 (14.29%) institutional repository developed by Indian institutions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table No 2 Types of Open Access Repositories in India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sr. No</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table no 2 highlighted the types of OARs in India and out of total of 84 open access repositories, 72 (85.71%) are institutional, 08 (9.52%) are disciplinary. 03 open access repositories are aggregating and 01 hosted by governmental institution.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table No 3 Open Access Repositories in India by Software Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sr.No</td>
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<tr>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table no 3 indicates the nine open source / commercial and in-house software’s are used by the host organizations or institutions to create Open Access repositories. 49 (58.33%) open access repositories in India use DSpace, followed by 27 (32.14%) used eprints, 2 institutions used HTML, other institutions used Architexturez, CALIBRE, Drupal, Greenstone, Metastudio and Nitya software respectively.
Table No 4 Language wise Analysis of Open Access Repositories in India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>No of OARs</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Hindi</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Gujarati</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kannada</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Malayalam</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Marathi</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Bengali</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Farsi</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

English, being an international language, is the most preferred one for the open access repositories in India. However, use of other national languages and, in some cases, even regional languages helps in making an open access repository more popular among the research community of a particular region or country, ensuring maximum utilization of the repository holdings. There are many repositories that use more than one language as an interface. Table 4 shows the detailed representation of languages used in the open access repositories in India. 100% IR used English language, followed by Hindi with 11.90%, Gujarati, Marathi, Bengali, Farsi language also used for developing collection in IRs.

Table No 5 State Wise analysis of OARs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>No of OARs</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>19.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>17.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Uttar pradesh</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>84</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table No. 5 highlights the state wise development of OARs and it is reveals that Maharashtra on rank first with 16 (19.05%) in developing IRs, followed by Delhi State with 15 (17.86%) on rank two, Karnataka state on third rank with 13.10% and Chandigarh, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir and Jharkhand sates having only one OARs respectively.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Name of Subject</th>
<th>No of OARs</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Multidisciplinary</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Technology</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Health and Medicine</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Chemistry and Chemical Technology</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Computers and IT</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Physics and Astronomy</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mechanical Engineering</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Science General</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Biology and Biochemistry</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Electrical and Electronic Engineering</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Library and Information Science</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Ecology</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Mathematics and Statistics</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Social Sciences</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Earth Sciences</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Civil Engineering</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Management</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Economics</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Politics</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Psychology</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Architecture</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Arts and Humanities</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Geography</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>History</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Language</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table No. 6 shows the analysis of subjects listed in Institutional Repositories (IRs) in India. 42 (50 %) IRs covers the other interdisciplinary subject’s education, computer, IT, Health and Medicine, Business and Economics, science, social-science and Management. 12 (14.29%) institutions posted their institutional repositories on Technology. 9 (10.71%) IRs posted Health and Medicine and Chemistry and Chemical Technology subjects in repositories.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No</th>
<th>Name of Open Access Repository</th>
<th>Total No of Record</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ShodhGanga: A reservoir of Indian theses</td>
<td>220039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>KrishiKosh</td>
<td>130760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Indian Academy of Sciences: Publications of Fellows</td>
<td>106351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Open Access Repository of IISc Research Publications</td>
<td>47780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Archives of Indian Labour</td>
<td>42845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>NOPR</td>
<td>40470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Digital repository of West Bengal Public Library Network</td>
<td>33905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>eGyankosh</td>
<td>31971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>DSpace@GIPE</td>
<td>25449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Osmania University Digital Library [OUDL]</td>
<td>24507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Dspace at IIT Bombay</td>
<td>20783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Institutional repository@VSL</td>
<td>18554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Social Science Cyber Library</td>
<td>14782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>KRISHI Publications and Data Repository</td>
<td>14301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>National Repository of Open Educational Educational Resources</td>
<td>13780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Eprints@CMFRI</td>
<td>12536</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>University of Mysore - Digital Repository of Research, Innovation and Scholarship (ePrints@UoM)</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>AMU Repository (Knowledge Repository)</td>
<td>10930</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>DigitalLibrary@CUSAT</td>
<td>10058</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>ICRISAT Open Access Repository</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>IACS Institutional Repository</td>
<td>7941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>DRS at National Institute Of Oceanography</td>
<td>7665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Indian Institute of Astrophysics Repository</td>
<td>7071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>ethesis@nitr</td>
<td>6879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>EPrints@IITD</td>
<td>6776</td>
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<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Eprint@NML</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>National Aerospace Laboratories Institutional Repository</td>
<td>6094</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>ePrints@Bangalore University</td>
<td>6043</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>RRI Digital Repository</td>
<td>5941</td>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>DSpace at Vidyanidhi</td>
<td>5482</td>
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<td>31</td>
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<td>Dyuthi</td>
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<td>Research Archive of Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad</td>
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<td>Electronic Theses and Dissertations at Indian Institute of Science</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td>DSpace at IUCAA</td>
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<td>RAIITH</td>
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<td>37</td>
<td>E Knowledge Center</td>
<td>3455</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>Vidya Prasarak Mandal - Thane</td>
<td>3144</td>
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<td>39</td>
<td>ePrints@MoES:Open Access Digital Repository</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Downloads</td>
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<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
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<td>42</td>
<td>IR@CECRI</td>
<td>2582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
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<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>IR@NPL</td>
<td>2425</td>
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<td>45</td>
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<td>1800</td>
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<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>DSpace@INFLIBNET</td>
<td>1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>INFLIBNET's Institutional Repository</td>
<td>1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Dspace @ Vidyasagar University</td>
<td>1427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>DSpace at Indian Institute of Geomagnetism</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Digital Knowledge Repository of Central Drug Research Institute</td>
<td>1140</td>
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<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Knowledge Repository Open Network</td>
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<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Bhagirathi</td>
<td>1102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Etheses - A Saurashtra University Library Service</td>
<td>1064</td>
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<td>54</td>
<td>NIRT Institutional Repository</td>
<td>962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Institutional Repository of the Anjuman-I-Islam's Kalsekar Technical Campus</td>
<td>940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Institutional Repository of Intectual Contributions of Delhi Technological University</td>
<td>841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>DSpace at M S University</td>
<td>834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>DSpace at Indian Institute of Management Kozhikode</td>
<td>810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>ARIES, Digital Repository</td>
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<td>Open Access to Odia Books</td>
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<td>62</td>
<td>Management Development Institute - Open Access Repository</td>
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<td>66</td>
<td>ePrints@ATREE</td>
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<td>67</td>
<td>E-Repository@IIHR</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Indian Institute of Petroleum Institutional Repository</td>
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<td>Digital Repository of Smt. Akkatai Ramgonda Patil Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Ichalkaranji</td>
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<td>Kautilya Digital Repository at IGIDR</td>
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<td>72</td>
<td>WeSchool Digital Repository</td>
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<td>Eprints@IARI</td>
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<td>Eprints @MDRF</td>
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<td>80</td>
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Item included in IR has been shown in Table No. 7. Maximum numbers of items are posted by ShodhGanga: A reservoir of Indian theses (220039), followed by KrishiKosh (130760), Indian Academy of Sciences: Publications of Fellows on third rank with (106351) documents posted in IR. Total 982288 documents available in 84 Indian institutional repositories. Out of 84 IRs, 2 institutional Repositories were not provided the total number of items included in Institutional Repositories.

**Table No 8 ETD initiatives in India**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Name of Open Access Repository</th>
<th>No of ETDs Available</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ShodhGanga: A reservoir of Indian theses</td>
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</tr>
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<td>2</td>
<td>KrishiKosh</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>AMU Repository (Knowledge Repository)</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ethesis@nitr</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>DSpace at Vidyanidhi</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>DSpace@TU</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>EPrints@IITD</td>
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<td>Bhogawati Mahavidyalaya Institutional Repository</td>
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<td>39</td>
<td><strong>46 IRs have 00 ETDs</strong></td>
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</table>

Table No. 8. Shows the ETD initiatives taken by various institutions in India and total e-thesis available in ETDs. Maximum numbers of ETDs are available in ShodhGanga: A reservoir of Indian theses (220039), followed by KrishiKosh (25800), Osmania University Digital Library [OUDL] on third rank with (10575), AMU Repository (Knowledge Repository) on fourth rank with (10252) e-thesis posted in IR. Total **305308** e-theses available in Indian ETDs. Out of 84 IRs, 46 institutional Repositories were not uploaded any e-thesis in Institutional Repositories up to 29th March 2019.

**Conclusion**
Institutional Repository is a new technique for e-collection development, managing documents in digital form. By using this repository the institution can offer service like dissemination of information, access to preserve and use information and as well as content submission and organization of information. Libraries and LIS professional should have to take part in Institutional Repositories in developing successful and valuable repositories for their institution in India.

**References**


