Chapter IV

Open access Institutional Repositories of the World: an Overview

"If we cannot sustain the repositories we create, we will retard our progress towards providing access to digital materials. If collections on which individuals have worked hard are forgotten or neglected, as some already seem to be, we will end up recreating, rediscovering and re-describing materials many times over."

- Colin Holden, 2003

4.1 Institutional Repositories: the Global Scenario

Institutions whether academic, technical, R&D centres, etc. are gradually joining the open access movement which is getting support from all sectors of the society. A number of initiatives have been undertaken to implement OA and many more can be seen in the near future. But the status of IRs is not satisfactory if we see the global scenario. The strength of IRs is not proportionate to the number of higher education institutes (HEIs). This means, we are not able to capture, manage and use huge quantum of knowledge being created continuously by these HEIs. A large amount of useful knowledge remain unused for lack of suitable measures being taken by the respective institutions. Institutional repositories can solve this problem by providing a robust and reliable platform for managing such knowledge. There are a few web based services or databases which provide information about such repositories.

The OpenDOAR (figure 4.1 below) is one such service that provides a quality-assured listing of open access repositories around the world. It maintains a comprehensive and authoritative list of institutional and subject-based repositories. It harvests and assigns metadata to allow categorisation and analysis of IRs to assist their wider use and exploitation. It is maintained by SHERPA (Securing a Hybrid Environment for Research Preservation and Access) and was developed by the University of Nottingham (UK) and Lund University (Sweden). The project is funded by the Open Society Institute (OSI) along with the Joint Information Systems Committee (JISC), the Consortium of Research Libraries (CURL) and SPARC Europe.

OpenDOAR Database: List of Countries and Organizations

It not only provides a listing of open access repositories around the world but also facilitates the searching for repositories and their contents. The total number of repositories registered with OpenDOAR as

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142
on November 20, 2009 is 1532 which is increasing day by day. Figure 4.2 below presents the growth in numbers of repositories world-wide.

Another database, ROAR (Registry of Open Access Repositories) provides the statistical details of repositories worldwide. It provide information like number of repositories in a country, number of new entries in them and aims to monitor the overall growth of repositories worldwide. The information is presumably automatically extracted from the repository and is presented through tables, charts and graphs. ROAR also enlists 1532 (as on November 20, 2009) repositories spanning the globe. Repository administrators can register their institutional repositories to be included in the listing provided by this database.

Figure 4.3 below provides the screenshot of the searchable interface of the ROAR. Records of individual repositories can be searched by country, software, content type and name.

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4.2 Repository Distribution

The current status of the repositories in the world can be analysed under the categories on the basis of their geographical distribution, type of repository, nature of contents they contain, collection size, etc. This analysis enables us to understand the global trends and the best practices adopted by them. This also helps in streamlining the planning of a new institutional repository as one can learn from the successfully established repositories. The geographical distribution informs us about the progress made by individual countries in the direction of preserving and reusing their knowledge for future use and enhanced productivity in all dimensions. The nature of content helps in deciding the collection development policy of the future repositories. Moreover, analysis of the existing repositories serve as a guideline in planning the new repositories.
repositories.

4.2.1 Repositories according to their Type

The OpenDOAR database has categorized the world repositories into institutional, disciplinary, aggregating and governmental. Institutional repository are those in which the scholarly output of the authors, scientists, researchers, etc. belonging to an institution are deposited. The collection thus developed is by and large multidisciplinary as the scholars may be affiliated to different disciplines within the institution. However, the disciplinary repositories focus on a single discipline and may be in some cases the allied subjects as well and the emphasis is basically on research rather than teaching and learning. Aggregating repositories are those which seek collaborations from the scholars world over and contain documents which do not belong to a single institution. These may also be disciplinary. Governmental repositories aim to capture, disseminate and preserve the government publications that are brought out from time to time by different departments or ministries on one topic or the other. Such repositories may include reports of the surveys, policy documents, citizen oriented information, census reports, etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Repository Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>1388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Disciplinary</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Aggregating</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Governmental</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1704</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.1 Categorization of repositories*

Table 4.1 indicates the categories of the repositories throughout the world on the basis of the OpenDOAR database. It is clear from the above table that the percentage of institution based repositories is maximum (i.e, 81%) which is followed by disciplinary (i.e, 12%),

* OpenDOAR. opcit., p. 141
aggregating (i.e., 4%) and governmental repositories (i.e., 2%) (figure 4.4)

![Figure 4.4 Comparison of Repositories Types](image)

4.2.2 Repositories according to their Contents

ROAR also gives the content distribution in all the 1831 repository. Figure 4.5 below indicates that a majority of the content (i.e., 68%) belong to the category of research—either institutional or collaboratative institutions or departments. Electronic theses and dissertation contributes around 9% of the total content. E-journals have the share of 6%, whereas learning and teaching materials contribute only 1% of the total collection.
The content of repositories also vary depending upon the type of repository. While some repositories have research publications in the form of pre-prints and post-prints, others may have conference proceedings, book chapters, etc. Some repositories provide dedicated platform for management of theses and dissertations. Digital learning objects also form a very crucial part of the repositories like MIT OpenCourseWare. Some repositories also cater to the need of preservation and dissemination of administrative documents like reports, etc. of the parent organisation.

Table no. 4.2 below depicts the collection type of the repositories world over as mentioned by the OpenDOAR database. It indicates that articles/research publications form the major collection in the repositories.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SN</th>
<th>Content Type</th>
<th>No. of Repositories</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Articles</td>
<td>852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Books</td>
<td>434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Conferences</td>
<td>494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Datasets</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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4.2.3 Repositories according to Collection Size:

4.2.3.1 Institutional Aggregating Repositories

The repository with highest number of records/items is The Internet Archive (US) followed by OpenSIGLE (System for Information on Grey Literature in Europe, France)\(^\text{11}\) and The Economic and Social

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The Internet Archive is a non-profit organization engaged in building a digital library of Internet sites and other cultural artifacts in digital form and providing its free access. OpenSIGLE was created in 1980 in order to collect and to make available grey literature produced in the countries of the European Community. It covers pure and applied science and technology, economics, other sciences and humanities. The Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) funds research and training in social and economic issues. It offers free access to Social Sciences Repository comprising of journal articles, conference papers, technical reports, ePrints and books which can browsed by year, author, journal, subject, discipline or output type.

4.2.3.2 Institutional Non-Aggregating

Submission to repositories under this category is open for the scholars belonging to their own institution only. The IRs at the first three positions in terms of collection size are - Archive of Popular American
Music\textsuperscript{13}, Metadata on Internet Documents (MeIND)\textsuperscript{14} and FAOBIB (Food and Agriculture Organization Catalogue Online)\textsuperscript{15} The collection strength of first three repositories has been displayed in Figure 4.8 below:

![Figure 4.8 Institutional Non-Aggregating Repositories of the world\textsuperscript{16}]

4.2.4 Repositories according to their Disciplines:

The repositories having maximum number of documents are Multidisciplinary, Health and Medicine, History and Archaeology and Science General (Figure 4.9). The discipline of Library and Information Science has 51 repositories, while there are 81 repositories in Computers and IT. Most large institutions effectively hold all subjects in their repositories. They are, therefore, categorised as 'multidisciplinary' in OpenDOAR. On the other hand, specialist institutions (e.g., engineering and agricultural colleges) and disciplinary repositories only cover a few subjects and these have been indexed individually\textsuperscript{17}.

4.2.5 Repositories according to their Language

When a comparison is made for repositories in English and non-English language, it is observed that English forms the dominant language\textsuperscript{18}. Though many repositories with multilingual items are coming up in European countries, English being the universal language, documents written in English language far exceeds the non-English documents. But as more emphasis is laid on multilingual content, we can expect more digital content being created in local and regional languages. Such repositories will act as a boon for people who speak only native language of the place they live in. Figure 4.10 indicates the percentage of repositories with content pre-dominantly in English (i.e., 85%), whereas the repository content in other languages together from only 15% of the total collection.

\textsuperscript{18} OpenDOAR - Open Access Repositories. Opcit., p. 150.
4.2.6 Repositories according to their Geographical Distribution

The data extracted from the OpenDOAR and ROAR indicates that although a majority of countries now have IRs, the major shareholder in terms of repository population are European countries including the United Kingdom. North America has also emerged as a leading IR adopter. The repository population of countries like India, Japan, Australia, Germany, UK, USA, etc. are presented in figure 4.11 below. Europe and America have more number of repositories as compared to Asia and Africa owing to the privilege of already existing ICT infrastructure.
The top contributor in terms of number of repositories is Europe followed by North America and Asia. The percentage of repositories in Asia (13%) is nearly one-third of the percentage of repositories (48%) in Europe. The population of IRs is increasing with the passage of time. Figure 4.12 indicates that there is a steep rise in the number of repositories after 2001.

![Figure 4.12 Growth of world repositories](chart.png)

Repository 66\(^{21}\), built upon the web based services like OpenDOAR and ROAR using mashup technology, helps in analysing the geographical distribution of the world repositories. It uses Google maps to present the map, satellite and hybrid view of the IRs in different part of the world. The database has been enhanced with several new features, including the ability to limit by country, date of repository creation and repository software. The map offers a quick view to the population distribution and density of the repositories spread all over the world which has been illustrated in figure 4.13 below:


The above view of the world repositories indicate the higher IR population density in Europe and North America. The variation in colours indicates different software being used for building the repository.

**4.2.6.1 Repositories in Countries**

Several OA initiatives have been taken in European countries including France, Italy, UK, etc. In France during September 2005, various French research institutions came together to form a joint portal called the Hyper Articles en Ligne (HAL)\(^23\) (hyper articles online) archive. In Italy during November 2004, a conference was held to promote the dissemination of academic publications in which the rectors of 32 Italian universities signed the ‘Messina Declaration’ in support of the Berlin Declaration\(^24\). Two valuable OA enabling services, E-LIS, an Open Access archive for Library and Information Sciences having 9349 documents\(^25\)

\(^{22}\) [http://maps.repository66.org/](http://maps.repository66.org/)


and the archive of the International Centre for Theoretical Physics\textsuperscript{26} are helping the scientists and scholars from all over the world, particularly those from developing countries, to publish their academic documents for free. The impact of the 'Budapest Open Access Initiative' and the 'Berlin Declaration' is quite visible in Europe as there is a large number of repositories and collaborative initiatives. The 'EU Petition' seeking support for free and open access to European research has 27662 signatories including individuals and organisations. Another major advancement in this direction is the constitution of DRIVER (Digital Repository Infrastructure Vision for European Research)\textsuperscript{27} for networking European scientific repositories. It aims to create a cohesive, robust and flexible infrastructure for digital repositories. The second phase of this ambitious project, called DRIVER-II, is a fully functional, state-of-the-art service offering a larger network of repositories. It offers a common user friendly interface for searching the registered European repositories. Under this project, an open source IR software, D-NET has been developed.

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{Figure4.14.png}
\caption{DIVER Search Portal\textsuperscript{28}}
\end{figure}

\textsuperscript{26} ICTP (n.d.). Retrieved September 5, 2009, from www.ictp.trieste.it/
\textsuperscript{28} Welcome to the DRIVER search portal!. (n.d.). Retrieved September 5, 2009, from
The DRIVER project includes 198 European repositories, whereas the OpenDOAR database enlists 828 repositories in Europe out of which 546 are institutional. Figure 4.14 presents the distribution of repositories amongst the European nations.

4.2.6.1.1 DAREnet and NARCIS

DAREnet (Digital Academic Repositories) is an initiative by the Dutch organisation called Surf. It was a joint initiative of the Dutch universities and the National Library of the Netherlands, the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW) and the The Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO). It aims to store the results of all Dutch research work in a network of so-called repositories, thus facilitating access to them. On 2nd June 2008, DAREnet has been incorporated into the NARCIS science portal (Figure 4.15).

http://search1.driver.research-infrastructures.eu/webInterface/simpleSearch.do?sessionid=7E66BEF713CD1E8AB63EEC84F9B18FFB?action=load

4.16. NARCIS (National Academic Research and Collaborations Information System) was developed by KNAW to increase visibility and retrievability of Dutch scientific research. It contains full-text publications from all Dutch universities, scientific institutes, KNAW and NWO. Research news items is one of the useful feature of this portal wherein the news content is refreshed every hour.

![NARCIS Portal](image)

**Figure 4.16 The NARCIS Portal**

### 4.2.6.2 United Kingdom

In the United Kingdom, the Wellcome Trust and the Joint Information Systems Committee (JISC) are the leading organizations supporting the OA movement. Wellcome Trust has funded many open access projects and has a well defined open access policy. JISC has established JISC RepositoryNet to help universities and colleges build and manage repositories which are interoperable and research and learning outputs can be accessed and re-used. All repositories within the

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157
universities and colleges of UK can participate in and contribute to RepositoryNet. It brings together a number of activities that have been funded by JISC including Repositories Support project (RSP)\textsuperscript{33}, The Depot, a repository for UK researchers and Intute: Repository search. JISC is also funding a number of universities and colleges to set up or further develop repositories for their research and learning assets through JISC RepositoryNet.

The Repository Support Project (RSP) is a JISC funded project to co-ordinate and deliver good practice and practical advice to higher education institutes (HEIs) of UK for the installation, implementation and deployment of institutional repositories. It offers guidelines regarding building repository capacity, knowledge and skills. The support materials concentrate on four broad themes namely, technical (covering software selection and installation, technologies, metadata, interoperability), organisational (covering staffing, business requirements and incentives), copyright clearance and digital rights management; repository management covering policies, workflows, archiving and preservation and advocacy\textsuperscript{34}.

The Intute Repository Search allows advanced search and innovative access to information such as personalised alerts or re-purposed content streams into other websites\textsuperscript{35}. It spans the heterogeneous content and makes it easier to search. It is working jointly with the National Centre for Text Mining to enhance the search and discovery features. It harvests and aggregates a wide range of research and learning material from institutional and other related repositories. It uses a machine-to-machine interface provided by OpenDOAR to obtain a list of OAI-PMH compliant repositories for harvesting.

Another programme under the RepositoryNet is 'The Depot' which was launched in June 2007. It offers a national level facility for researchers based at universities, colleges and research institutions in the UK to deposit their peer-reviewed papers, articles, book chapters (e-prints) and other outputs under terms of open access, including those whose institution does not yet have a repository. It redirects users to the correct institutional repository where they can find the required documents and support the transfer of relevant content to help populate new institutional repositories. It conforms to institutional repository standards so that Intute Repository Search and other search engines and services can locate and use its contents. It offers a very powerful browsing facility through which users can browse the records through year, subject, author, institution and many other criteria.

36. ibid.
4.2.6.3 AUSTRALASIA

The main contributors in the open access movement in the form of IR in this continent are Australia and New Zealand. While Australia has 62 repositories, New Zealand has only 15. Australia has a ETD collection named “Australasian Digital Theses Program38” (ADT) which aims to establish a distributed database of digital versions of theses produced by the postgraduate research students at the Australian universities. 41 Australian universities are participating in the ADT programme. The total number of digital theses as on April 2009 was 24,987.

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Figure 4.19 IRs in Australia and New Zealand

Figure 4.20 The Australasian Digital Theses Database Search Interface

The major OA initiative in Australia took place when the ARROW (Australian Research Repositories Online to the World) project was approved which was funded by the Australian Commonwealth

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39: ibid.
Department of Education, Science and Training under the Research Information Infrastructure Framework for Australian Higher Education. It is a single window access point for searching 277,816 Australian research outputs including theses, preprints, postprints, journal articles, book chapters, music recordings and pictures. This service searches simultaneously across the contents of Australian university research repositories. It also maintains a Statistics page where the most frequently accessed research items and most popular creators of documents can be viewed. Users can also create alerts regarding new items on their area of interest. The ADT programme is also a contributor in the ARROW project40.

![Popular creators and institutions](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Popular creators and institutions</th>
<th>Hits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The University of Queensland</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Digital Theses Program</td>
<td>227593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Griffith University</td>
<td>120308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The University of Adelaide</td>
<td>119905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swinburne University of Technology</td>
<td>104916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of South Australia</td>
<td>63975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Southern Queensland</td>
<td>54409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Policy Online</td>
<td>53307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Tasmania</td>
<td>51477</td>
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<tr>
<td>University of Western Sydney</td>
<td>43879</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Popular creators](image)

<table>
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<th>Popular creators</th>
<th>Hits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>University of Western Sydney</td>
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<td>Cheng, Elizabeth</td>
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<td>Graham Turner</td>
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<td>4696</td>
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<td>Keniger, Michael, 1947</td>
<td>4392</td>
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<td>Walker, James Blackhouse</td>
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<td>Anderson, Ditt</td>
<td>4040</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burnweit, Murray</td>
<td>3661</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Figure 4.21 Growth of the ARROW Discovery Service](image)

Figure 4.21 Growth of the ARROW Discovery Service41

4.2.6.4 The United States

The United States has a rich history of Open Access initiatives. In 1966, it launched the Education Resources Information Center (ERIC) and MEDLINE, probably the first Open Access projects anywhere. Important IR initiatives in the United States include arXiv, PLoS (Public Library of Science) and MedlinePlus.\(^2\) PLoS currently publishes six open access journals and plans to add more. In 2005, PLoS Biology earned an impact factor of 13.9, the highest ranking in the category of general biology. MedlinePlus provides reliable answers to health questions by bringing together authoritative information from NLM, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and other US government agencies and health-related organizations. Pre-formulated MEDLINE searches are included in MedlinePlus. It also has extensive information about drugs, an illustrated medical encyclopedia, easy-to-understand interactive patient tutorials on common conditions, tests, treatments, extensive information on prescription and non-prescription drugs, health information from the media and links to thousands of clinical trials. Apart from these utility information services, it also provides latest health news. The database has become trusted sources on over 750 diseases and conditions and is updated daily.

4.2.6.5 ASIA:

There are around 220 repositories in Asia, a major portion being in Japan. India has about one-third of the repositories of Japan. While Japan has 71% repositories, India has only 24% of the total figure.\(^3\) China is surprisingly far behind India and Japan and accounts for only 7% of the total strength as is clear from figure 4.22 below:

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\(^3\) OpenDOAR - Open Access Repositories. opcit., p. 150.
4.2.6.5.1 Japan:

JAIRO (Japanese Institutional Repositories Online) is a succeeding service of JuNii+ (Japanese: test version) in which academic information accumulated in Japanese institutional repositories can be searched simultaneously.

Figure 4.22 IRs in Asian Continent

Figure 4.23 JAIRO: Japanese Institutional Repositories Online

The National Institute of Informatics (NII) collects metadata of institutional repositories of each institution. The NII Institutional Repositories DataBase (IRDB) Contents Analysis System provides statistical analysis information like content growth, ratio of full text, version distribution, language distribution and number of IRs. As of May 2009, JAIRO contained about 696,902 items in 120 institutional repositories. The content growth statistics has been given in figure 4.24.

Figure 4.24 Content growth graph of JAIRO by NII IRDB

Figure 4.25 Content type of JAIRO by NII IRDB

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46. ibid.
4.3 Ranking of the World Repositories:

The "Webometrics Ranking of World Universities"\(^47\) (July 2010 Edition) is an initiative of the Cybermetrics Lab, the largest public research body in Spain. The web indicators are used here to measure the global visibility and impact of the scientific repositories. The ranking is based upon the data derived from the Registry of Open Access Repositories (ROAR) and the Directory of Open Access Repositories (OpendOAR). Table 4.3 below lists top 5 aggregating repositories of the world.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Repository Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>CiteSeer(^x)</td>
<td>US</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Hal CNRS</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Research Papers in Economics RePEc</td>
<td>US</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Social Science Research Network SSRN</td>
<td>US</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Arxiv.org e-Print Archive</td>
<td>US</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.3 The Top 5 aggregating repositories of the World

According to the above table, CiteSeer\(^x\) (US) occupies the 1\(^{st}\) position followed by Hal CNRS of France. The 3\(^{rd}\), 4\(^{th}\) and 5\(^{th}\) positions are occupied by US repositories. CiteSeer\(^x\) is a scientific literature digital library and search engine that focuses primarily on the literature in computer and information science. It provides resources such as algorithms, data, metadata, services, techniques and software that can be used to promote other digital libraries. The 3\(^{rd}\) rank Research Papers in Economics (RePEc)\(^48\) is a collaborative effort of hundreds of volunteers in 71 countries including India to enhance the dissemination of research in economics. It maintains a decentralized database of working papers, journal articles and software components which are freely available. Department of Economics, University of Connecticut provides a very user


friendly search interface IDEAS\textsuperscript{49} to search RePEc.

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{figure4_26.png}
\caption{CiteSeer interface\textsuperscript{50}}
\end{figure}

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{figure4_27.png}
\caption{IDEAS: a search interface to RePEc\textsuperscript{51}}
\end{figure}

The status of the top 5 institutional repositories is mentioned in Table 4.4 below:

\begin{table}[h]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|}
\hline
Institutional Repository & Status \\
\hline
CiteSeerX & \textsuperscript{50} \textit{Scientific Literature Digital Library and Search Engine}. Retrieved August 2, 2010, from http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/ \\
Search on IDEAS & \textsuperscript{51} Retrieved August 02, 2010 from http://ideas.repec.org/search.html \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}


\textsuperscript{51} Search on IDEAS. (n.d.). Retrieved August 02, 2010 from http://ideas.repec.org/search.html

167
Table 4.4 The Top 5 Institutional Repositories of the World

According to above table, three IRs of France are in the top five occupying 1st, 3rd and 5th positions. HAL (rank 1) is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of published as well as unpublished scientific research papers. CERN Document Server of Switzerland (rank 2) provides access to 900,000 bibliographic records, including 360,000 fulltext documents in particle physics and related areas. Digital Library and Archives (DLA) of US (rank 4) provides access to electronic journals, ETDs, rare books and manuscripts.

Figure 4.28 CERN Document Server

4.2.8 Conclusion:

The hunt for a central and cost-effective approach for the systematic archiving of research output that is accessible worldwide has come to a point where we find an institutional repository as the most viable solution. Institutional Repositories can benefit both the universities and their scholars by raising the institutional profile while also bringing about broader dissemination, increased use, and enhanced professional visibility of scholarly research. Indian universities should be proactive in harnessing such a powerful tool with a promise to change the traditional setup surrounding the universities and libraries within the country. This will not only bring them at par with the universities of countries in the west but also give them freedom from the financial barriers. Moreover, the cause of digital preservation and longevity will be served.