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## Institutional Repository of Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth: A case Study

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### **Abstract:**

The academic institutions are contributing towards intellectual publications in different areas and they have rare documents and collection in different forms. The knowledge of all the existing information material is not even known to the in-house researchers, students and faculties even within the same institute. The developments and use of ICT, e-publications, digitization as well as use of open source software's made possible to compile the data of institution at one place to use for the future and avoid duplication. It is also a good resource sharing tool for the libraries and users. This paper highlights the efforts in developing IR at TMV to support professionals. The paper discusses in detail need, objectives, contents, use of software's, benefits, policies framework and prerequisites for the development of IR. The development of an institutional repository is a complex process and there is a need to review in depth analysis of the factors related to IR.

**Keywords:** Institutional repository, DSpace, Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Library, Open Access Initiatives (OAI), Open Source Softwares.

### **1.1 Introduction:**

Due to growing use of ICT the librarians are witnessing immense changes in their fields. ICT is now used in all the activities carried out in libraries and due to automation the libraries are marching towards further developments suitable for providing user services. The libraries are not only acquiring and organising printed materials but also have an increased access to electronic resources. The users are also using and demanding for electronic resources as they support to universal access and time saving. Information explosion is also a major hindrance in managing information generated even in electronic information from. Kamila (Lawrence 2001) stated that e-publishing provided direct access to users and access to the wide information is available without going to the

library. Even though the information generation is in digital form but its bibliographical control is necessary at primary level. The researchers, scholars and faculty is now preferring to publish in open access journals along with print, but still many intellectual assets still remains in the institute as grey literature. This treasure is not even used at institute level due to unawareness of its availability. The technology has provided a solution to professionals to develop IR for the institutional collection and load it to net to provide access to the outsiders also. IR development needs to digest many issues and framing policies.

To create and maintain institutional repositories there is a need of selecting proper software, details of collections to be added in it, equipments required to add in infrastructure, develop policies for the submission etc. The libraries and librarians are playing a pivotal role in shaping the development of institutional digital repositories. This paper is an attempt to explain the basic activities of IR initiation at TMV a traditional university established in 1921.

### **1.2 Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth and Library:**

Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth was established in 1921, as an educational memorial of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, 'the Father of Indian Unrest' and an advocate of National Education. The establishment of the Vidyapeeth was aimed towards imparting National Education conceived by Lokmanya Tilak. The Library being considered as an integral part in the academic activities of the Vidyapeeth holds a collection of textbooks and reference books, periodicals, manuscripts, books donated by renowned scholars and historians, question banks, project reports, thesis and dissertations, articles submitted by research scholars of the Vidyapeeth, annual reports etc. The scholarly community of TMV regularly contributes its knowledge in different conferences, submits articles, research output in form of thesis etc. Recently it was decided to bring all the scholarly publications, rare collection in print and manuscript form, letters, lectures and many documents either out of print or having rights with TMV.

Librarian along with the professionals have developed a sample repository at initial stage and experiencing the advanced needs in its development.

The objectives fixed at the time of the initiation for IR were:

1. To publish and store the scholarly work of the institution after proper evaluation and considering the future use.
2. Long term preservation of scholarly works of institute both rare, manuscript and current followed by the copy right issues.
3. To develop an easy mechanism to publish and archive contents.
4. To provide as a single entry point to the works of the Vidyapeeth.
5. To provide a wide access to the scholarly work of the Vidyapeeth.

### **1.3 Institutional Repository - Basics:**

An institutional repository is a digital or web-based archive of the intellectual output of an academic institution. The intellectual output of an institution can be accessed worldwide over the internet also. The worldwide growth of open source software's has greatly influenced the development of institutional repositories has been explained by Mamotra et. al.(2014). As explained by Lynch in the article Pennon and Lewis (2007) Lynch (2003) the institutional repository at university level is a set of services which are offered by the university to its academic and non-academic community for the management and dissemination of digital materials created by the institution. Many academic institutions offer benefits such as tenure and promotions to those faculties which support the use of articles placed in an open access repository. There are various IR policies which allow the in-house scholars to deposit their scholarly output which may be in any forms but it has been observed that the faculty members do not understand these copyright issues (Johnson 2002). The IR serves as a common platform to identify the researchers of similar interest within the academic institution. An effective institutional repository is collaboration among the librarians, information creators and managers, technologists, academic scholars and also the administrative and policy

makers. In the present age of information explosion, rising publication costs, declining budgets, restricted access to information, rapid changes in technology, increasing user expectations the libraries are expected to maintain their collection and also offer high level of service.

#### **1.4 Present Scenario of IR:**

At present there are almost 1300 repositories around the world and this number has been growing at an average rate of one per day using Dspace and Eprints software's and few others. The detailed information and statistics can be tracked at the Registry of Open Access Repositories (ROAR: <http://roar.eprints.org/>) and Directory of Open Access Repositories (<http://www.opendoar.org/>). There is also a mapped representation at Repository (<http://maps.repository.org/>). The institutional repository movement was started in India and is gaining momentum fast. The repositories are well established by IITs, IIMs, CSIR, INFLIBNET, Universities, special research and academic institutes and other institutes of national importance.

Many initiatives have been taken by the Government through UGC by framing policies for developing institutional digital repositories (<http://www.ugc.ac.in/newinitiatives/etdhub.pdf>) in which it is mandatory for all the universities awarding a research degree to submit an electronic copy of the thesis in the repository of INFLIBNET "Shodhganga". National Knowledge Commission has also taken an initiative for building nationwide institutional repository to promote open access to public funded research literature. Keeping all these developments the library of TMV has initiated the practice of developing IR for the Vidyapeeth.

#### **1.5 Benefits of IR:**

The IR's are beneficial not only to the users but also to the contributors and the organizations. The benefits of an IR for an institution are:

1. The scholarly outputs of the University are opened to all.

2. It increases the visibility and impact of the research outputs by providing easy access to the best quality materials in digital format for the users.
3. Provides a workspace for research in progress and also collaborative as well as large scale projects.
4. It enables and encourages interdisciplinary approaches to research.
5. It facilitates the development and sharing of digital materials required for the teaching and learning process.
6. It supports the research students by providing access to thesis and dissertation, provision of gray literature in the form of working papers, conference presentations, pre-prints and also locating the development of e-portfolios.
7. It provides a platform to the contributors by increasing citations and also providing a digital platform for their publications.
8. As the scholarly content of an institution is available at one place the intellectual achievements of an institution are reflected which serve as an effective marketing tool.
9. The documents can be preserved for future generation for reference.

### 1.6 Policies for IR:

For an effective IR policies have to fix by the institutions. These policies may be varying from institute to institute. For inclusion of output of institute it is necessary to add only pre-prints and not post-prints and such systems need to operate at every institute to respect copy right issues. The administrator, contributors and institute has to device a central agency to look in to output and record it properly. While initiating an IR for TMV these policies can be framed:

1. Submission policy framed, which states that items may be deposited by authorized member of the institution or their delegates so that the issues of quality and copyright are protected.

2. The authors can submit their own work but it must be in the form of accepted pre-print copy.
3. The articles have to be submitted immediately upon acceptance of paper for publication.
4. The documents must be submitted in PDF form only for easy inclusion.
5. The validity and authenticity of the submitted content may be the sole responsibility of the author/s. The declaration for inclusion in IR must be submitted to management.
6. The documents added in the repository can be withdrawn in case of violation of policies.
7. Preservation policy is framed in which the items retained forever in the IR and the IR try to ensure to provide a continuous readability and accessibility to contents.
8. The rights and responsibilities of the maintenance are with Vidyapeeth authorities' viz. Registrar and VC.
9. A policy is framed out for the out of print documents and manuscripts to be added in to IR
10. The policy for digitization and inclusion of material in the IR is framed.
11. A committee is established for the issues related to IR

#### **1.10 Software and Hardware for IR:**

The selection of required hardware and software for developing an IR can be summarized as under:

**Hardware:** Workstations and servers with high storage capacity (SAN), with RAM

**Software:** DSpace software

The software and hardware requirements:

- Microsoft Windows or Linux
- Standard SDK
- Apache Maven 2.0.8

- Configuring a proxy
- Servlet Engine like Jakarta Tomcat
- Perl
- Server-IBM
- Scanner
- Storage devices

DSpace open source software is selected due to:

- The installation process is easy and facilitates easy storage of data like research thesis, articles, journals, annual reports of the Vidyapeeth, manuscripts and photographs of various functions conducted by the Vidyapeeth.
- It also facilitates to upload from any terminal with a friendly user interface.
- It distributes the works of institution in digital format over the web using a workflow model.
- It facilitates the preservation of digital work over a longer period of time.

### **1.11 Need for institutional repository**

The concept of information explosion has given rise to creation of institutional repository. With limited library budget and increasing publication and subscription costs the libraries are forced to reduce their subscription costs. The libraries are also going in for electronic journals as there are licensed agreements and the publishers offer bundled journals packages. Due to these bundled packages many journals which are not actually required to be subscribed by the libraries. There is also a need of preserving the available scholarly content for future reference. The publishers also restrict the faculty members from reusing their own scholarly contents as the copyright of the articles is kept with the publishers. Again the payments which have to be made by the faculties for publishing their research paper are also a big hindrance. All this can be reduced if the academic institutes create their own institutional repositories.

### 1.12 Awareness of IR to users:

The Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth conducted user awareness and training programme to create and awareness among the users about the Institutional repository and also enhances and increased use of IR. An online help module provided along with the facility of FAQs. A web forum made available which assists the Vidyapeeth authorities to receive valuable suggestions and easy to incorporate for improving quality in IR. These efforts may be fruitful.

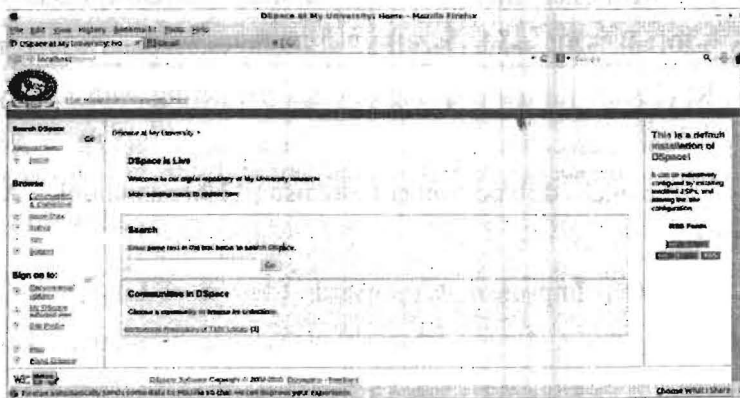
### 1.13 IR of TMV:

The snap shots of the IR of TMV are attached as appendices at the end. The IR is developed and is in testing first phase and the second phase is initiated in which data from the institute and contributors collected and inputted in to it. The data input is a hard task and need additional manpower at the initial stage. The development is from current to retrospective manners.

### 1.14 Conclusion

The development of Institutional Repository is in its primary phase and efforts are been made to add more materials and made it accessible to others so that the users get benefitted by the research output of the Vidyapeeth. The Institutional Repositories can be developed but maintaining it is difficult and need cooperation from all.

### 1.15 Screenshots of IR of TMV:







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