The Role of Libraries in Institutional repositories (IR)

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Abstract:
The ownership and maintenance of an institutional repository are at the departmental or organizational level. It serves as a method for gathering and preserving digital archives. The key components of institutional repositories are outlined in the document. Research students derive benefits from institutional repositories, and various stakeholders can also reap advantages, as briefly mentioned. The use of institutional repositories is widespread in libraries. By employing digital software, partnerships are formed, and information is made available to readers in institutional repositories. These modifications are addressed in the article.

Keywords: Institutional repositories, policies, developing countries, Digital Archives, DSpace, EPrints, Fedora, Greenstone

I. Introductions:

The creation and use of digital documents, such as text, graphics, photos, archival material, websites, blogs, and vlogs, audio and video content, and broadcasts on television and radio, that are stored and/or transmitted electronically, is becoming increasingly important to academic institutions and research organizations worldwide.Since more and more scholarly production is eschewing traditional libraries in favor of the Internet, these institutions have been investigating ways and means to collect and reuse the intellectual output of teaching and research.An approach that has been used is the institutional repository (IR), which is an institution's collective intellectual output that is captured in a format that allows it to be kept and utilized. The Intellectual Repository (IR) is an online platform that facilitates the digital collection and preservation of an institution's (especially research institution's) intellectual output. Materials like peer-reviewed research journal articles (preprints and post prints) and digital theses and dissertations would fall under this category for a university. Other digital assets like course materials and administrative papers may also be included.An IR may contain only academic material or administrative, instructional, and research materials—both published and unpublished. "An electronic system that captures, preserves, and offers access to the digital labor products of a community" is how Foster and Gibbons define an IR

Definition:A repository for gathering, conserving, and sharing digital versions of an institution's intellectual output   especially research institutions is known as an institutional repository (IR).
Scholars utilize intellectual relics (IR) to preserve their published works in order to be more visible and to collaborate with other scholars.
Nevertheless, researchers and other stakeholders are unable to efficiently access and distribute the majority of these university-produced products.
In order for academics to comprehend the advantages and goals of developing IR, they should be involved in the execution and development of IR initiatives. Institutional repositories are the digital collection of an institutional research and intellectual output which generally contains in the form of articles, theses, dissertations, book chapters and audio visual form, etc.According to Lynch "It is a set of services which the organization offers to the members of itscommunity or the management and dissemination of digital materials created by the institution and its community members and thus an organizational commitment to the stewardship of thesedigital materials, including long-term

preservation where appropriate, as well as organization andaccess or distribution."

II.   TYPES OF SOFTWARE

Despite the fact that shareware, open source, and freeware are frequently used interchangeably in the digital era. In actuality, there are differences in these terms and how they are used. The following is a list of their definitions and how they differ from one another:

Proprietary (Commercial) Software:
The user must pay a high price for the purchase, upkeep, and enhancement of proprietary software, which forces him to eventually become entirely dependent on the commercial provider. Because the user cannot alter the software to suit his own demands, he feels powerless and dependent on third-party software.

Shareware Software:
Shareware software is available for free download as a trial version, but the user must pay for the full version in order to utilize it. The person who developed and released it maintains complete ownership of the intellectual property. The user cannot alter the source code since they do not have access to it. Additionally, there is no community or cooperation surrounding shareware.

Freeware Software:
Software that can be downloaded, used, and copied without any restrictions is known as freeware. There can be no development, no community, no improvement, and no source code access.

Free/Open Source Software (FOSS):
Software that combines the elements of open source and free software is known as free/open source software, or FLOSS. Its source code is freely available, so the expense of using it cannot be a barrier to users' freedom to use, copy, examine, alter, and enhance its design. Since more people and businesses have realized the potential advantages of free software, this strategy has gained traction and acceptability. This phrase originated with the anti-proprietary ideology of the Free Software Foundation (FSF) in 1985 and the Open Source Initiative (OSI) in 1998.

FREEDIGITALSOFTWARE   FOR INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORY

Since 2000, there has been a lot of discussion about institutional repositories (IRs), digital archives, and open source libraries. Many free institutional repository programs are available under the terms and conditions of open source licenses, including Aigaion, BRICKS (software), D-Space, E-Prints, Greenstone (software), for managing references on the web is called Aigaion. It uses subject tree-oriented publication management to organize a bibliography. Publications can have annotations that provide a succinct summary of their significance. The BibTeX format is the foundation of Aigaion.

BRICKS
In December 2005, the BRICKS project released version 0.1 of its software framework. The third release of the prototype was made available in February 2007. The following release is scheduled for July 2007. Under the auspices of the BRICKS Cultural Heritage Network conglomerate of scientific, industrial, and cultural heritage groups throughout Europe BRICKS has been implemented in several cultural institutions. The GNU Lesser General Public License governs the use of the program itself (LGPL).

DSpace
Digital content that has been published or is scholarly in nature can be stored in open access repositories using DSpace, an open source repository software package. November 2002 saw the introduction of the first public version of DSpace, which was the result of collaboration between MIT and HP Labs developers. A collection of interested institutions organized the D-Space Federation after the first user group meeting in March 2004. This organization established the D-Space Committer collection and adopted the Apache Foundation's community development model to control futures software development.

E-Prints
The 1999 Santa Fe meeting, which laid the ground work for the eventual creation of the OAI-PMH, directly led to the creation of E-Prints in 2000.A free and open-source program called E-Prints can be used to create open-access repositories that adhere to the Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting. The E-Prints program should not be confused with e-prints, which are research journal article preprints (before to peer review) and postprints (post-peer review): e-

prints preprints post prints.The EPrints software was well accepted and went on to become the first and most popular free open access institutional repository program. It has since sparked the creation of several programs that serve a same function.Description A collection of software tools called Greenstone is used to create and share digital libraries.compilations via CD-ROM or the Internet. It is multilingual, open-source software.

Greenstone

A package of software tools called Greenstone is used to create and share digital library collections over the Internet or CD-ROM. It is multilingual, open-source software distributed under the guidelines of the GNU General Public License. Greenstone was created and disseminated in collaboration with UNESCO and the Human Info NGO in Belgium, and is produced by the University of Waikato's New Zealand Digital Library Project.

Fedora Commons:

An open-source repository platform called Fedora Commons offers a strong framework for organizing and conserving digital material. It lets institutions to build rich, networked collections and provides broad support for intricate data models. Fedora Commons uses the adaptable Resource Description Framework (RDF) to express metadata, which makes system integration and interoperability easier. Because of its modular architecture, which enables modification and scalability, it is appropriate for large-scale institutional repositories.

Invenio:

CERN created the open-source Invenio framework with the goal of facilitating massive digital repositories. It has several functions, such as powerful search capabilities, metadata extraction, and document management. Invenio ensures long-term sustainability and interoperability by utilizing contemporary web technology and abiding by open standards. Because of its flexible architecture, Invenio helps organizations to design customized repository solutions that address their unique requirements.

III.   Conclusion:

The establishment of IRs to protect and make available the digital material of scientific publications should be a major responsibility of the libraries. Active participation in the creation, upkeep, and sustenance of IRs by libraries and librarians is vital to elevating the prominence and significance of the organizations they support. Additionally, the libraries will assist individual authors in submitting their work to the IR by depositing it on their own as well as on behalf of those who are unable to self-archive. The Editor of the Library Review, Nicholas Joint, makes a compelling case for librarian-mediated deposit as the future of building IRs, arguing that librarians and libraries are well-positioned to contribute to the metadata and digital preservation activities inherent in building IRs.

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