

A COMPARATIVELY STUDY OF INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORY SOFTWARE

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Abstract

The objective of my study is providing maximum information about the all institutional repository's software so that at a place maximum information available for information seekers. Through the article users can access IR software name, website, origin date, URL, details of software etc.

Keywords: Institutional Repository Software, Digital Commons, ROAD, CERN.

Introduction

First developed Institutional Repository Software for online solution for collecting, preserving and disseminating the scholarship of Universities, Colleges and Research Institutes. Such type's repositories evolved into a platform for libraries to publish their work, which is available on 24*7*365 for reference and use of research work. This type of platform generally two types one is access through IP address (in the campus area) and other one is open access user can access anywhere inside the campus or outsider the campus area. The second one is used anyone who is related to University, Institute and Research Institute because that is open access platform there is not restriction of IP address or pass word for open the Institutional Repository. In the repository generally including Articles of faculty only or faculty and others also, These and dissertation of bona fide students only, Video, Audio and other types of media has brought greater type of depth to Institutional Repository collections.

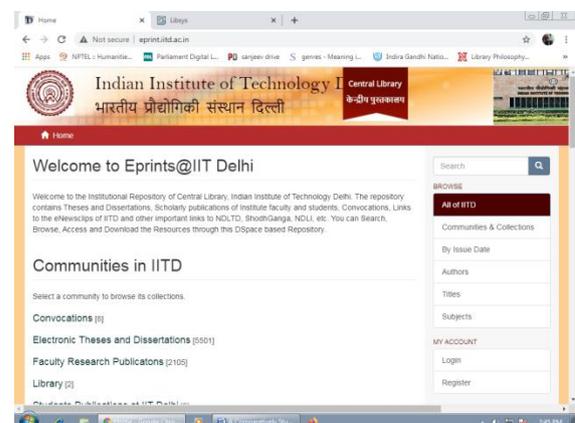
There are various types of Institutional Repository Software.

1. DSpace
2. Green Stone
3. EPrints
4. FEDORA (Flexible Extensible Digital Object Repository Architecture)
5. Islandora
6. Digital Commons
7. ROADS (Resource Organization And Discovery in Subject-based Services)
8. CDSware, (CERN Document Server Software)
9. iVia
10. Phronesis

DSpace

DSpace is an open source Institutional Repository Software package typically used for creating open

access repositories for scholarly. It is developed by DuraSpace. DSpace is written in Java Language. It is release 27 June 2018 and Initial release November 2002. DSpace is License BSD licence. DSpace is original authors Massachusetts Institute of Technology, HP Labs. DSpace can store any type of data, file and folder. DSpace is most famous website of institutional repository software more than 45% institutional repository made in DSpace in all over the world. It is UTF-8 support and interface available in 22 languages. Dspace is integration with BASE, WORLDCAT, OPENAIRE, CORE and UNPAYWALL and optimized for good scholar indexing. It has Apache SOLR based search for metadata and full text contents. It is auto recognizes files of most common formats (example DOC, PDF, XLS, PPT, JPEG, MPEG, TIFF etc). It is easiest tool for make institutional repository software. In India has many organization provided DSpace training, Workshop, Conference and Seminar also. It is used Dublin Core based metadata schema. It is repository URL is <https://github.com/DSpace/DSpace> and website URL is duraspacespace.org/DSpace/.



Home page of IIT Delhi's Institutional Repository

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Greenstone

Greenstone is a Institutional Repository software tools for building and distributing digital library collection on the Internet or CD ROM. It is open Source software which is issued under the term of General Public License. It is developed by University of Waikato in Java Language.

EPrints

EPrints is a open source software package for structure repositories. It is Open Archives Initiative protocol (OAI) for Metadata Harvesting. It is developed by University of Southampton in Perl language. It has GPL license. EPrints is made in 2000.

Fedora

Fedora is developed by Fedora Project. It is created in 2003. Fedora is the upstream source of the commercial Red Hat Enterprise Linux allotment and consequently CentOS. Platforms.

Islandora

Islandora is open source software digital repository system based on Fedora commons. Drupal and host of additional applications. It is open software the GNU (General Public License) and was originally developed at the University of Prince Edward Island by the Robertson Library. Islandora may be used to create large, searchable collections, of digital assets of any type and is domain- agnostic in terms of the type of contents it can steward. It has a highly modular architecture with a number of key features. It is developer of Islandora foundation. It has License GPL.

Digital Commons

Digital Commons is commercial Institutional Repository software. It is created by RELX Group. Digital Commons licensed by bepress, is used by over 700 Institutions, Healthcare Centers, Public Libraries, Universities and Research Centers to keep their scholarly for disseminate their collections.

ROADS (Resource Organization and Discovery in Subject-based Services)

The ROADS software was a open source internet resource cataloguing system. It is written in Perl

and operating system such as Linux and relating circulated joint databases together using the IETF's WHOIS++ search and retrieval protocol and their Common Indexing Protocol (CIP). ROADS was created by the UK Electronic Libraries. That is project websites at UKOLN and the ILRT.

CDSware, (CERN Document Server Software)

CShare (CERN Document Server Software) developed at CERN. It is supported the creation servers, OPAC and documents system on the web. It has OAI-PMH (Open Archive Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting) and uses MARC 21 as its bibliographic standard. It is open source software there is licensed under the terms of the GNU General Public License. CDSware has been used for created large repositories with different types of file that file may be pdf, txt, ppt, xls, xlsx, doc etc.

iVia

IVIA is created in 1996 and its headquartered in the Brazil. It provided IT solutions including system development, maintenance, Healthcare, Retail, Library and Retail. iVia is an Open source Internet subject portal or virtual library system. As a hybrid expert and machine built collection creation and management system. It is the platform for INFOMINE, a scholarly virtual library collection over 28,000 librarian created and 90,000 plus machine created records describing and linking to academic internet resources. The software able to institutions to work. Cooperatively or individually to provide well-organized, virtual library collections of metadata descriptions of internet and other resources, as well as rich full text harvested from these resources. iVia is powerful flexible and customizable to the needs of single or multiple institutions. It is designed to help virtual libraries scale.

Phronesis

Phronesis is created on 2007. The Phronesis Library has many of these aspects. It is plenty of Digital libraries projects around the world. Through Phronesis software searching is done full text bases on metadata, searches in remote repositories, support plain text, PostScript, PDF, RTF and HTML., Support any type of document and stored also, concurrent searching in different repositories.

Name of the Software	Developer	Web address	License	Operating System	Origin Year
DSpace	MIT Libraries & Hewlett Packard Labs	http://DSpace.org	BSD License	Unix or Linux	2004
Green Stone	University of Waikato UNESCO and	www.greenstone.org	GNU General public License	Linux	2005

	the human info (NGO)				
EPrints	University of Southampton	http://software.eprints.org	GNU General public License	Unix	1999
FEDORA (Flexible Extensible Digital Object Repository Architecture)	Virginia and Cornell Universities	http://fedora.info	GNU General Public License	Window, Linux and Unix	1998
Digital Commons	RELX Group	https://bepress.com/	bepress	Unix and Linux	2002
ROADS (Resource Organization and Discovery in Subject-based Services)	UKLON	http://roads.opensource.ac.uk	-		1998
CDSware, (CERN Document Server Software)	CRN Documents Server	http://cdsware.cern.ch	GNU General Public License	Unix	1993
iVia	Infomine Look MEL and Virtual Reference Library	http://infomine.ucr.edu/ivia/ivia.php	AGPL (13) Free Software License		1996
Phronesis	CONACYT ITESM	http://copernico.mty.itesm.itbc/phronesis/proyecto	GNU General Public License	Linux or Linux	1998

S.NO	Name of the Software	Used of the Software
1	DSpace	49.28
2	Green Stone	12.18
3	EPrints	19.28
4	FEDORA (Flexible Extensible Digital Object Repository Architecture)	10.25
5	Digital Commons	2.20
	ROADS (Resource Organization and Discovery in Subject-based Services)	2.05
7	CDSware, (CERN Document Server Software)	2.01
8	iVia	2.2
9	Phronesis	0.58

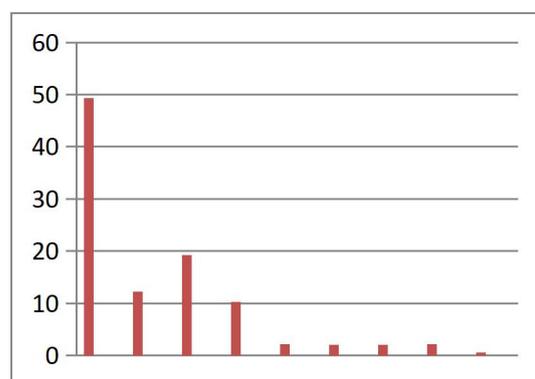


Diagram of used software of IR

Name of IR Institution	Website address	Software used
DRTC, ISI Bangalore	http://drtc.isibang.ac.in	DSpace
IISc, Bangalore	http://etd.ncsi.iisc.ernet.in	EPrints
IIT, Bombay	http://www.library.iitb.ac	Greenstone
IIT, Delhi	http://eprint.iitd.ac.in	Eprints
INFLIBNET, Ahmedabad	http://DSpace.inflibnet.ac.in	DSpace
National	http://DSpace.ncl.res.in	DSpace

Chemical Laboratory		
National Informatics Centre	http://openmed.nic.in	Eprints

Few Selected Institutional Repository Initiatives in India



Home page of Institutional Repository of National Informatics Centre

Conclusion

Institutional repository is the most powerful tool to publish & provide the efficient service among the community of institutions. In fact, Institutional repositories are sometimes referred to as open digital libraries, and open models, such as open archives, have emerged at every level of intellectual property sharing. University Grants Commission (UGC) also realizing the importance of hosting research activity of the institute, they have forced the institutions to create and develop their own institutional repository. Similarly, government agencies like ICMR, CSIR, DBT & ICAR etc. must make it compulsory for the institute to create Institutional repository. Already INFLIBNET centre has created Institutional repository by using D-Space. Institutional repositories are one of the most promising developments that utilize new web technologies to offer a viable and sustainable alternative to the current model of scholarly publishing. The repositories also serve as a comprehensive publications database of the parent organization, which in turn facilitate better management of research knowledge, better visibility and wider access, better impact and citations, rapid

communication of research, long-term preservation. We are mentioned only the most important aspects of IR as it is not possible to find out all difference between IR software. Maximum Institutes and Universities is used DSpace Institution Software because it is open access and user friendly software for all. In the India maximum institutes and Universities provide training of DSpace so that library staff can provide the facilitate such type service in our libraries. NISCAIR also provide the training time to time of Dspace where very good facility of teaching theory and practice both.

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5. <https://islandora.ca/about>
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11. <http://ir.inflibnet.ac.in:8080/ir/bitstream/1944/1200/1/121-127.pdf>
12. <https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/07378830610692172/full/html?skipTracking=true>
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