

Roleplay Of Factors For Successful IR: With Special Reference To Institute Of National Importance

Ruchi Srivastava¹, Dr. Praveen Babel²

¹Research Scholar, Banasthali Vidyapith, P.O. Banasthali Vidyapith-304022(Rajasthan)

²Supervisor and Faculty , Library and Information Science Incharge FMS Library Banasthali Vidyapith-304022

Abstract: Institutional repositories (IRs) are digital collections that record and preserve a single academic or multi-institution community's intellectual output. Their goal is to make scholarly content more accessible without the financial obstacles that now exist in scholarly publishing. If effective, IRs have the potential to benefit researchers all around the world, particularly those in developing countries. The concept of IR is not relatively new, but it has yet to be thoroughly investigated. The paper gives a thorough explanation of the IR concept, identifies and describes the factors being examined, and explores some of the study's problems. The result or the factors which are responsible for the success of any academic repository are based on a survey done through a questionnaire send to the stakeholders of the repositories of 'Indian Institute of Technology' (IITs) and 'Indian Institute of Science, Education and Research' (IISERs). This paper is a part of a research study done by the author focussing on IITs and IISERs academic repositories.

Keywords: Institutional repository, success factors, academic repository, scholarly content, IIT, IISER, mandate, policy

Introduction

The library, which was once thought to be a place for the storage and distribution of printed goods in printed form, has evolved into a hybrid library, with the collection divided into two sections consists of a mixture of printed and digital content. With the development of the Internet, administration has become more complex and library services have expanded significantly, particularly in the online repository technology, often known as an IR, is used to handle digital information formats. Through free access to scholarly literature, advancements in information and communications technologies hold immense promise for the development of knowledge and the benefit of humanity. A variety of new approaches to the standard scholarly publishing system have recently been created. The Institutional Repository (IR) concept is one of them, and it promises to be immensely beneficial to scientists and researchers all over the world, particularly in developing countries.

Review of previous study and literature

The library's initiatives, which included a series of promotions aimed at improving and expanding the collection of IR materials, were not well received by the faculty and research community (Foster & Gibbons, 2005). Librarians should take seriously (Jenkins, Breakstone, & Hixson, 2005) awareness initiatives to faculty members about the value of IR content.

According to Cullen and Chawner (2010), there is no formal structure for evaluating the performance of repositories. To succeed, all libraries are considered their respective repositories. Some libraries claim that their success is determined by the size of their collection. Other libraries believe their greatest accomplishment to be the expansion and utilisation of their repositories, despite their limitations. They noted that one item was being downloaded, indicating that the repository's contents had been discovered and were being used. Obtaining government money for the initiative and establishing staff experience in developing a repository were two other metrics mentioned.

Planning, implementing, and supporting IRs are all tasks that reference librarians can help with (Rockman & Bailey, 2005).

Some of the activities they could partake in include:

- assisting in the development of sensible IR policies and processes, as well as providing input on how they are implemented.
- instructing users on how to deposit and search for IR data.
- helping local and remote users with IR use, answering questions regarding IR policies and procedures, and using the IR to provide answers to reference questions.

There have been a number of challenges identified in creating IR material, particularly in the early stages of creation. Academics and researchers are now uninterested in and lazy about depositing their research products on IR systems. This predicament arises as a result of a lack of self-archiving mandates for university members (Jain, 2011) and insufficient incentives for their pledges to deposit research output in repositories (Bonilla-Calero, 2014).

According to previous research, IRs in Asian countries are still considered unsuccessful when compared to the benefits that library users can obtain based on sharing principles such as knowledge storing, distribution, exposure, knowledge transfer, knowledge exchange, and collectivism (Abrizah et al., 2015).

One of the indications used to measure the success element of an IR is one's attitude toward sharing knowledge. The necessity to deposit material in selfservice in IR, as well as technological infrastructure concerns such as sluggish bandwidth networks, an unfriendly interface, complex deposit procedures, and so on, are among the key impediments to sharing research findings frequently stated by academics (Abrizah, Hilmi, & Kassim, 2015).

Researchers and academics have struggled to deposit their findings on IR due to a lack of understanding of copyright laws (Lagzian et al., 2015). Copyright act is one of the obstacles faced by IR librarians in their efforts to increase the contents of repositories collections, according to Makori, Njiraine, and Talam (2015).

Methodology

The study was conducted through a questionnaire which was sent to the librarians of IITs and IISERs established till the year 2012. The study covered 16 IITs and 6 IISERs. Online survey was also done for the repositories of these institute of national importance.

The factors which were considered for the study are- i. Mandate ii. Integration into institutional planning iii. Funding model iv. Relationship to digitization centres v. Interoperability vi. Measurement vii. Promotion viii. Preservation Strategy and ix. User acceptance

Findings

Respondents were asked to assess and highlight how important each component is in developing a successful IR. The questions were based on a 5-point Likert scale with values ranging from 1 to 5, with 1 representing 'Strongly disagree,' 2 'Disagree,' 3 'Neither agree nor disagree,' 4 'Agree,' and 5 'Strongly agree.'

- I. A deposit mandate, as discussed above; a preservation mandate, which may require an organisation to provide ongoing access to content deposited in an institutional repository over time; or a confidentiality mandate, which may require an organisation to follow a set of guidelines, are all examples of mandates that may affect an institutional repository. One question was asked to the respondent for the factor 'Mandate' and Figure 1 below represents the data received by 18 respondents in percentage.

Figure 4.27: Response for factor 'Mandate'

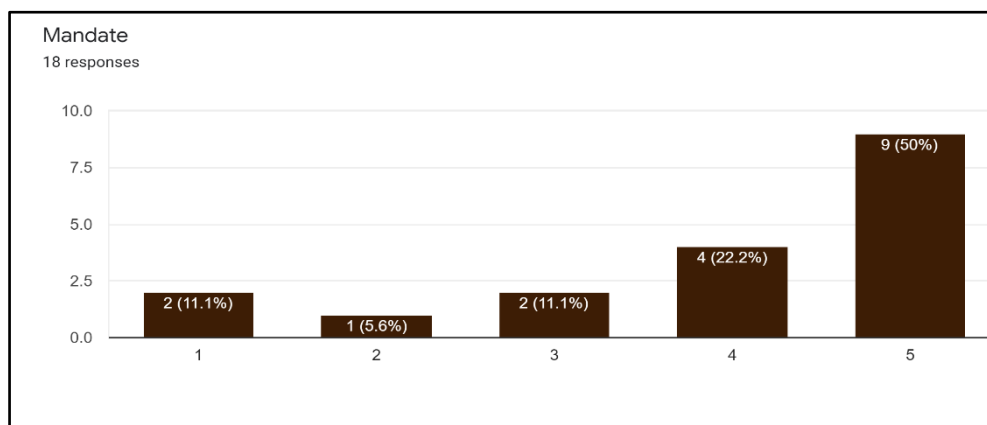


Figure 1 clearly shows that 9 (50%) have strongly agreed that mandates play an important role for the success of an institutional repository. 4 (22.2%) have responded by opting 4 which means they also agree the importance of mandates. Same number which is 2 (11.1%) opted for 3 that is they are neutral while other 2 (11.1%) strongly disagree. 1 (5.6%) chose 2 which means that the respondent disagrees with the role of mandates in success of IR.

- II. The ability to plan effectively and in concert is a basic quality of 21st-century organisations. It manifests itself at the institutional level. It is, nevertheless, a difficult task that necessitates institutional leadership to consciously build and organise the commitment, culture, and

capability for integrated planning. The respondents were asked question to get their thoughts on how factor integration into institutional design affects the effectiveness of an IR. The data from 18 respondents is depicted in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Response for factor ‘Integration into institutional planning’

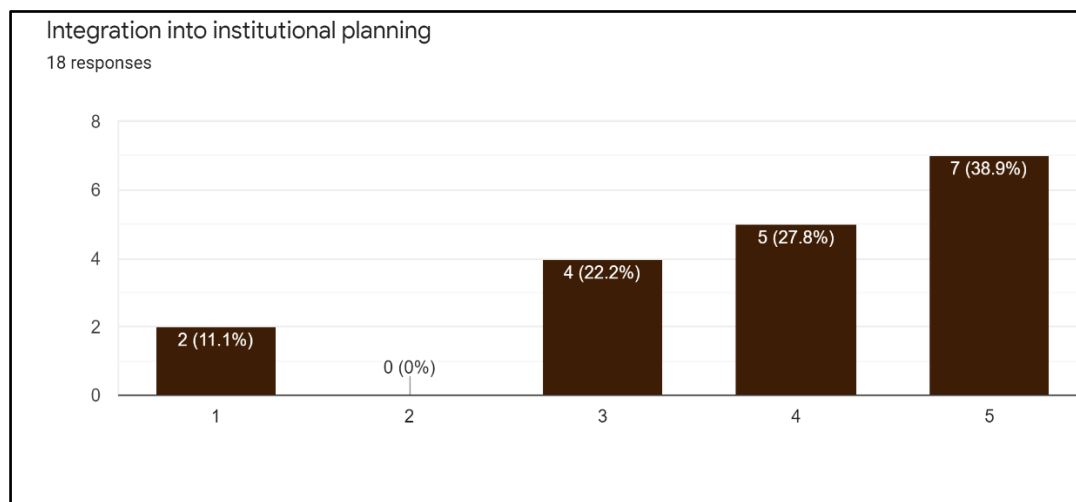


Figure 4.28 shows that 7(38.9%) out of 18 respondents believe and strongly agree that it is important to consider the role of integration into institutional planning in the success of IR, 5(27.8%) agree, 4 (22.2%) behaved neutrally and marked option 3 that is they neither agree nor disagree, while 2(11.1%) strongly disagree.

III. All costs connected with conducting an IR should be taken into account. Calculate the total cost, which includes installation, hardware, and other charges. The cost of implementing value-added and customised services, as well as the cost of quality control methods, preservation procedures, outsourced services, and staffing and promotion. Third question dealt with factor funding, and figure 3 depicts the information gathered from the 18 respondents from the various IITs and IISERs that were part of the study.

Figure 3: Response for factor ‘Funding model’

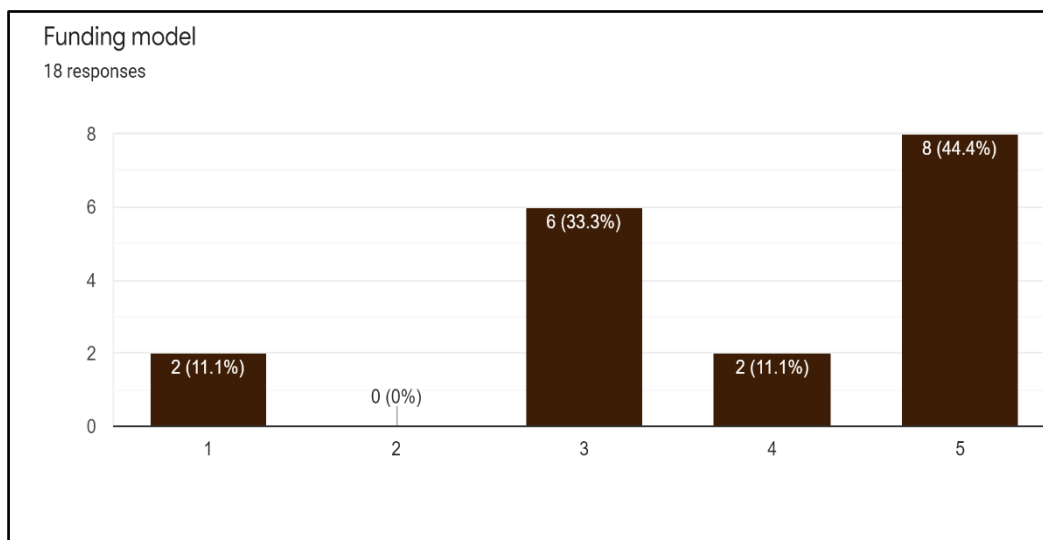


Figure 3 above very clearly shows that 8(44.4%) out of 18 respondents strongly agree about the importance of the factor funding, while 6(33.3%) are neutral. At the same time same number of respondents that is 2(11.1%) are agree as well as strongly disagree.

- IV. It is very important for the library to maintain a successful repository it should have good relations with the digitization centres of the parent organization and Fourth question was focussed on the factor 'Relationship to digitisation centres'. Figure 4 shows the data received from the 18 respondents.

Figure 4: Response for factor 'Relationship to digitization centres'

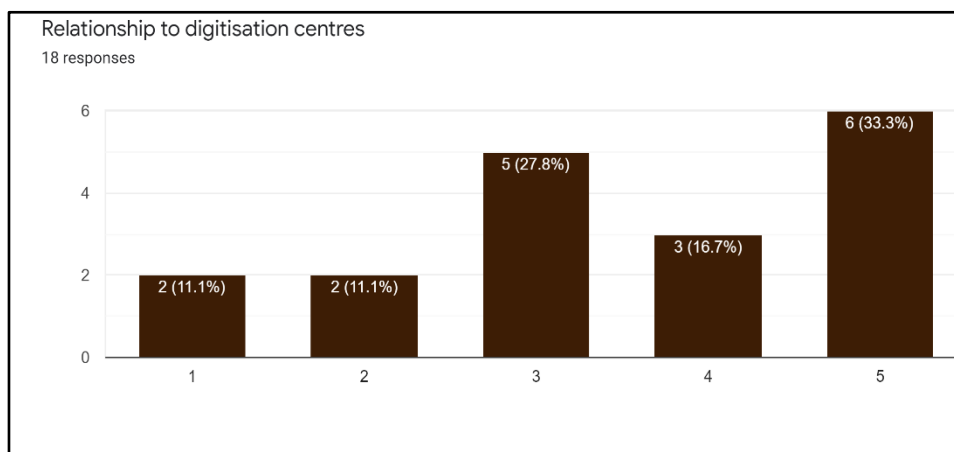


Figure 4 shows that 6(33.3%) strongly agree with the fact that relationship with digitization centres matters in the success of their institutional repository.5(27.8%) are neutral, 3(16.7%) agree while same number of respondents that is 2 (11.1%) disagree and strongly disagree on this factor.

- V. Interoperability denotes an institution's or library's willingness and ability to contribute to national and worldwide scholarship. Question no. 5 was asked to the respondents regarding the factor interoperability importance for a successful IR and 18 replies were received for the same. Figure 4.28 depicts the bar chart of the data received from 18 respondents.

Figure 5: Response for factor 'Interoperability'

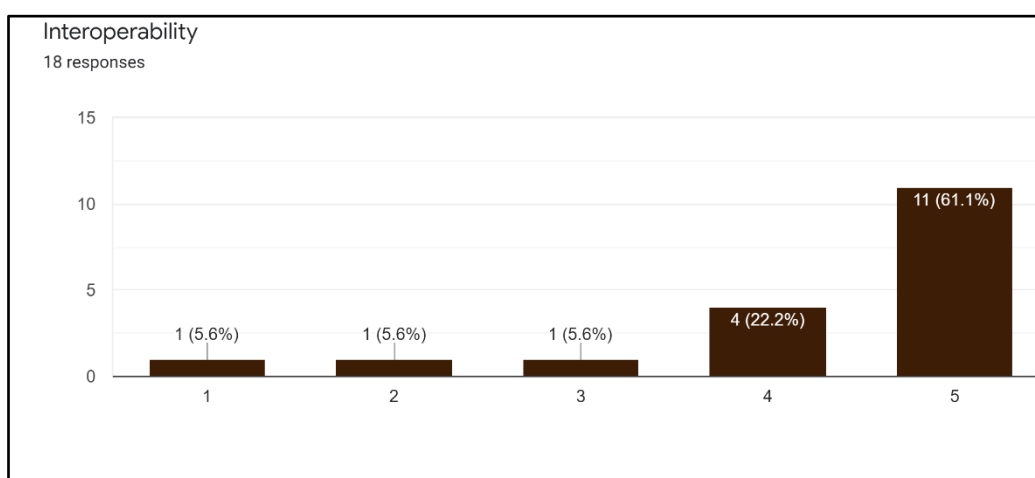


Figure 5 above shows that 11 (61.1%) of the respondents out of 18 strongly agree with the importance of the factor interoperability in success of any institutional repository, 4 (22.2%) agree with it while same number that is 1 (5.6%) strongly disagree, one chose to disagree, and one was neutral. This percentage shows that interoperability is one of the major factors behind the success of any repository.

VI. Measurement

Question no.6 was asked to find out the point of view of the respondents with respect to the factor 'measurement' and figure 6 shows the data received in the form of a bar chart.

The bars are having numbers of responses and their percentage accordingly.

Figure 6: Response for factor ‘Measurement’

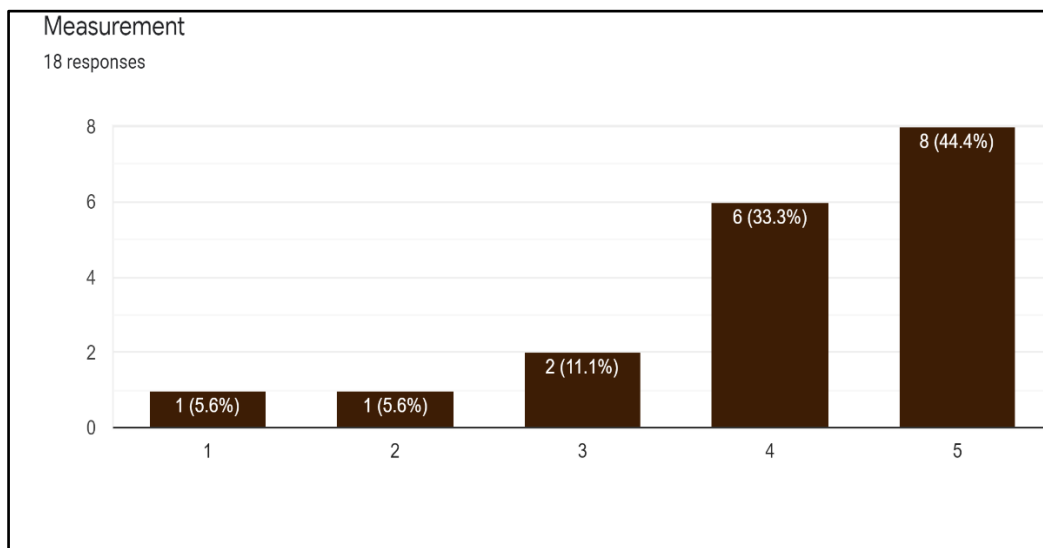
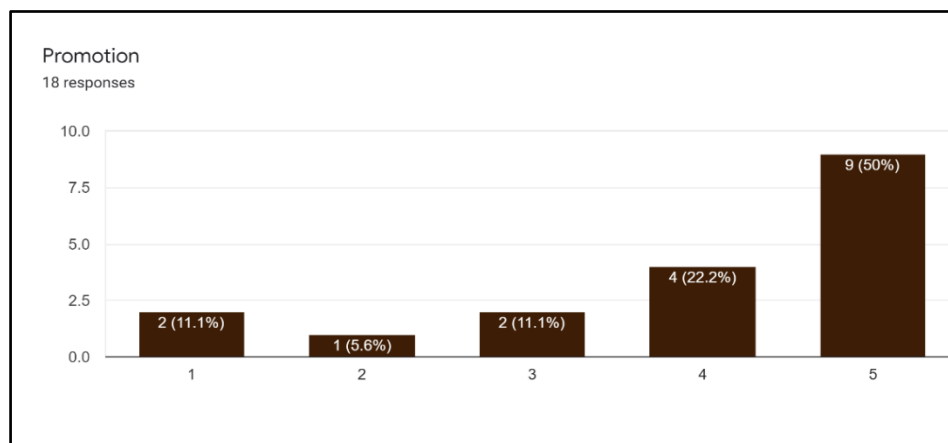


Figure 6 shows that 8(44.4%) strongly agree, 6(33.3%) agree, 2(11.1%) are neutral while same number of respondents that is 1(5.6%) disagree and strongly disagree with the importance of the factor ‘Measurement’.

VII. The use of important information resources should be disseminated and promoted to patrons by library management, in addition to assuring the contents deposited or available in the repositories, for the institutional repository to be successful. Even though changing the scholarly communication culture is difficult, librarians must work relentlessly to promote the repository within the faculty. Question no.7 was about to rate the factor ‘promotion’ in view of the responsible stakeholders of the institutes covered under study.

Figure 7 in the form of a bar chart represents the data received from 18 respondents which shows the numbers as well as the percentage of their opinion for the factor ‘promotion’.

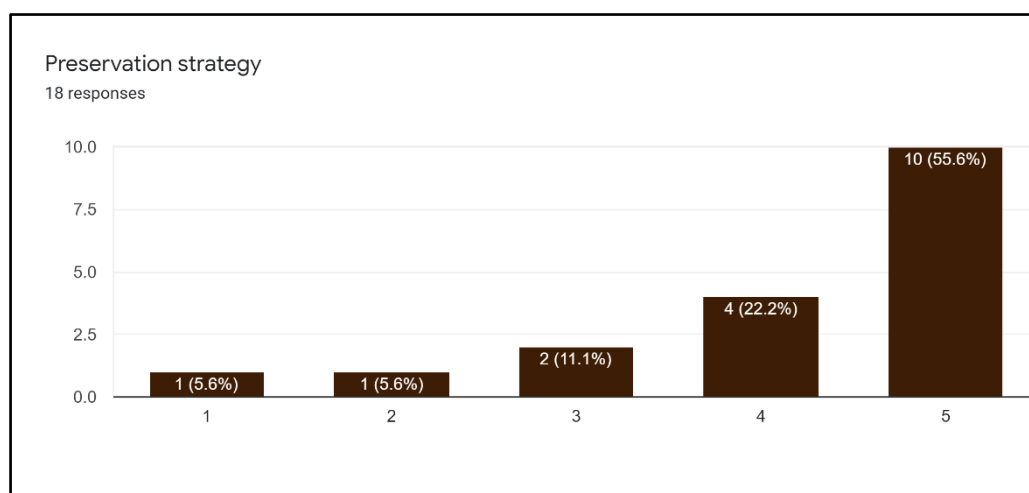
Figure 7: Response for factor ‘Promotion’



The above chart shows that 9 (50%) out of 18 respondents strongly agree with the role of the factor promotion in the success of any repository while 4(22.2%) agree. Same number of different respondents that is 2 (11.1%) are neutral as well as the other set of two strongly disagree and only 1 (5.6%) respondent opted for no. 2 that is disagree.

VIII. The transition to a digital world has brought important and pressing concerns, particularly in academic libraries, about how to organise, access, and preserve digital assets in perpetuity. Being digital does not always imply being available at all times. Academic libraries are at risk of losing valuable digital information if digital preservation is not prioritised and urgent actions to save deteriorating resources are not adopted. A digital preservation strategy is defined as a combination of plans, strategies, actions, policies, procedures, resource allocation, preservation methods, and technologies aimed at preserving the existence of and providing access to digital objects for the long run.

Figure 8: Response for factor ‘Preservation Strategy’

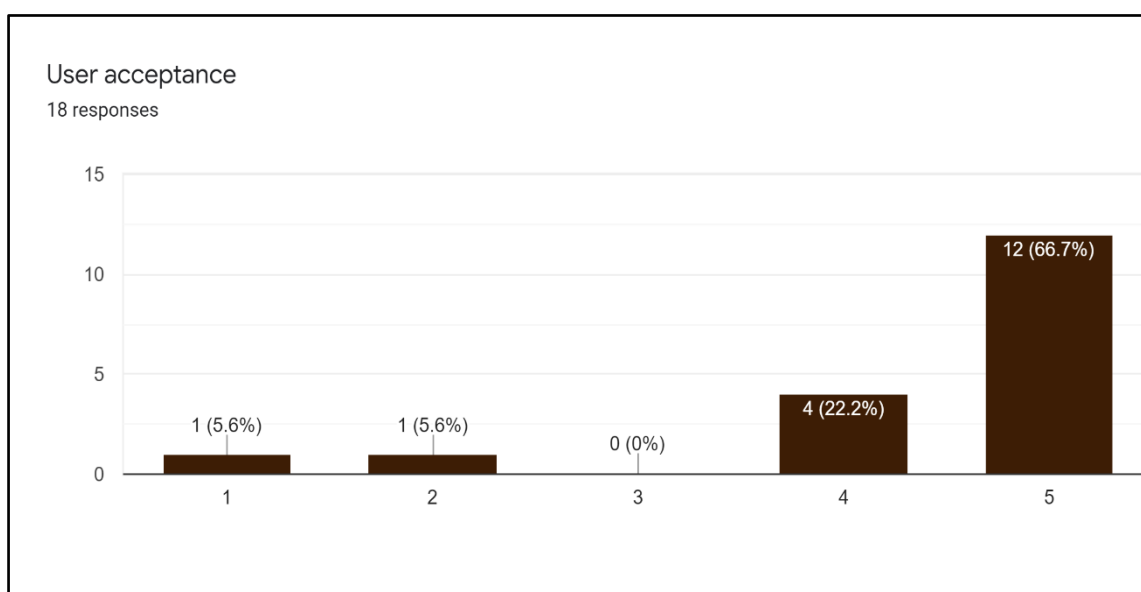


A question was put forward to the respondents to find out the importance of preservation strategy in their own view. Five Likert points were provided to keep the rating easy. Figure 8 above which is a bar chart shows that 10 (55.6%) out of 18 respondents strongly agree while 4(22.2%) agree with the importance of preservation strategies for the repository success.

IX. It is crucial for the success of institutional repositories that faculty members (both as contributors and users), libraries/librarians (as repository developers and managers) and other stakeholders within communities work collaboratively. The achievement of a repository relies upon to what extend a repository manager can persuade the user network i.e. school contributors, studies pupils, administrative units love it vicinity, research departments, and many others. and the exquisite ordinates like rectors, deans, registrars, and so forth. Question no.9 was asked to the respondents to rate the role of the factor

‘user acceptance’ according to them for the success of their repository. Figure 9 below shows the data received from the 18 respondents in the form of a bar chart.

Figure 9: Response for factor ‘User acceptance’



The above chart 9 above shows that 12 (66.7%) which is the majority for the respondents who strongly agreed the importance of the factor ‘user acceptance’ while 4 (22.2%) opted for the option agree. Only two different respondents who opted strongly disagree and disagree. It shows that to measure the necessity and suitability IR managers shall thoroughly analyse and discuss user needs with stakeholders in the organization and conduct survey.

Conclusion

According to the findings, respondents have favourable views of the success elements of IR dimensions and performance in their academic institutions. Measurement of IR performance requires several essential parameters. Institutional repositories are viewed as important and significant in the academic library environment in this era of sophisticated Information and Communication Technology (ICT). With IR, the institution has been able to promote research publications and products for external and internal research groups to examine and refer to. It also broadens the range of services provided by librarians, particularly in the preparation and transmission of vital information. Because of this strategy, libraries are now involved in collecting, managing, controlling, and conserving a university's or institution's intellectual property, as well as functioning as a primary reference point for any organization intellectual property.

In addition, the success characteristics or factors of IR elements can be used as a standard to assess IR performance and the extent to which academic libraries and institutions provide significant repository services. The findings of this study are intended to improve the function of library services among academic institution's communities by making it easier for them to search for and retrieve research outputs in a single search platform. In open science contexts, libraries will also increase their roles in collecting, managing, controlling, and protecting research outputs of academic institution's including universities, colleges etc.

References

1. Abrizah, A. (2010). Piloting an institutional repository at a research intensive university: Strategies for content recruitment and the role of the library. *World Digital Libraries-An international journal*, 3(1), 23-39. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/b978-1-84334-134-5.50005-1>
2. Abrizah, A., Hilmi, M., & Kassim, N. A. (2015). Resource-sharing through an inter-institutional repository. *The American Archivist*, 33(4), 730-748. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1108/el-02-2014-0040>
3. Abrizah, A., Kaur, K., Edzan, N., & Zainab, A. N. (2006). Making malaysian research available through publishing in open access e-journals and e-prints. In *Persidangan Kebangsaan Ilmiah MAPIM, Johor Baharu, Johore*.
4. Allard, S., Mack, T. R., & Feltner-Reichert, M. (2005). The librarian's role in institutional repositories: A content analysis of the literature. *Reference Services Review*, 33(3), 325-336. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1108/00907320510611357>
5. Anenene, E. E., Alegbeleye, G., & Oyewole, O. (2017). Factors contributing to the adoption of institutional repositories in universities in South-West Nigeria: Perspectives of library staff. Retrieved from <https://bit.ly/2BB7SVL>

6. Bonilla-Calero, A. (2014). Institutional repositories as complementary tools to evaluate the quantity and quality of research outputs. *Library Review*, 63(1), 46-59. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1108/lr-05-2013-0058>
7. Crow, R., et al. (2002). The case for institutional repositories: A SPARC position paper. Retrieved from <https://unc.live/2Z1DuMV>
8. Cullen, R., & Chawner, B. (2010). Institutional repositories: Assessing their value to the academic community. *Performance Measurement and Metrics*, 11(2), 131-147. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1108/14678041011064052>
9. Dorner, D. G., & Revell, J. (2012). Subject librarians' perceptions of institutional repositories as an information resource. *Online Information Review*, 36(2), 261-277. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1108/14684521211229066>
10. Foster, N. F., & Gibbons, S. (2005). Understanding faculty to improve content recruitment for institutional repositories. *D-Lib Magazine*, 11(1), 45-60. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1045/january2005-foster>
11. Gardner, J. (2008). Open access and institutional repositories: Issues in today's digital libraries. *Havard Review*, 44(6),45-60.
12. Gibbons, S. (2009). Benefits of an institutional repository. *Library Technology Reports*, 40(4), 11-16.
13. Jain, P. (2011). New trends and future applications/directions of institutional repositories in academic institutions. *Library Review*, 60(2), 125-141. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1108/00242531111113078>
14. Jam, F. A., Singh, S. K. G., Ng, B., & Aziz, N. (2018). The interactive effect of uncertainty avoidance cultural values and leadership styles on open service innovation: A look at malaysian healthcare sector. *International Journal of Business and Administrative Studies*, 4(5), 208-223. doi: <https://dx.doi.org/10.20469/ijbas.4.10003-5>
15. Jenkins, B., Breakstone, E., & Hixson, C. (2005). Content in, content out: The dual roles of the reference librarian in institutional repositories. *Reference Services Review*, 33(3), 312-324. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1108/00907320510611348>
16. Lagzian, F., Abrizah, A., & Wee, M. C. (2015). Critical success factors for institutional repositories implementation. *The Electronic Library*, 33(2), 196-209. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1108/el-04-2013-0058>
17. Lynch, C. A. (2003). Institutional repositories: Essential infrastructure for scholarship in the digital age. *Portal: Libraries and the Academy*, 3(2), 327-336. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1353/pla.2003.0039>
18. Makori, E. O., Njiraine, D., & Talam, P. (2015). Practical aspects of implementation of institutional repositories in Africa with reference to the University of Nairobi. *New Library World*, 116(9), 610-640. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1108/nlw-10-2014-0125>
19. Pickton, M., & Barwick, J. (2006). A librarian's guide to institutional repositories. Retrieved from <https://bit.ly/3f5A2q1>
20. Revell, J., & Dorner, D. (2009). Subject librarians' perceptions of the institutional repository as an information source. In 75th IFLA General Meeting and Council on World Library and Information Congress, London, UK.

21. Riddle, K. (2015). Creating policies for library publishing in an institutional repository. *OCLC Systems & Services: International Digital Library Perspectives*, 31(2), 59-68. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1108/oclc-02-2014-0007>
22. Rockman, I. F., & Bailey, C. W. (2005). The role of reference librarians in institutional repositories. *Reference Services Review*, 33(3), 259-267. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1108/00907320510611294>
23. Simons, N., & Richardson, J. (2012). New roles, new responsibilities: Examining training needs of repository staff. *Journal of Librarianship & Scholarly Communication*, 1(2), 101-105. doi: <https://doi.org/10.7710/2162-3309.1051>
24. Thanyasunthornsakun, K., Sornsakda, J., & Boonmee, S. (2016). The causal effect of technology acceptance factors on the intention to use mobile application. *Journal of Administrative and Business Studies*, 2(5), 216-224. doi:<https://doi.org/10.20474/jabs-2.5.1>
25. Vassilakaki, E., & Moniarou-Papaconstantinou, V. (2015). A systematic literature review informing library and information professionals' emerging roles. *New library world*, 116(1), 37-66. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1108/nlw-05-2014-0060>
26. Venkatesh, V., Morris, M. G., Davis, G. B., & Davis, F. D. (2003). User acceptance of information technology: Toward a unified view. *MIS Quarterly*, 27(3), 425-478. doi:<https://doi.org/10.2307/30036540>
27. Xia, J. (2009). Library publishing as a new model of scholarly communication. *Journal of Scholarly Publishing*, 40(4), 370-383. doi: <https://doi.org/10.3138/jsp.40.4.370>
28. Yang, Z.Y. & Li, Y. (2015) University faculty awareness and attitudes towards open access publishing and the institutional repository: a case study. *Journal of Librarianship and Scholarly Communication*, 3 (1). <http://www.jlscpub.org>
29. Zainab, A. N. (2010). Open access repositories and journals for visibility. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, 15(3), 97-119.