CURRENT TRENDS AND PROGRESS OF INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORIES IN BRICS COUNTRIES

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In the present global technological scenario, the demand for information has seen a rapid growth.

And so is the need for dissemination and preservation of relevant, categorised information resources to the patrons which has also increased.

The library and information centres are dedicated in preserving and speedy dissemination of the scholarly resources of an institution to the patrons.

Institutional Repositories (IRs) are a means to ensure that the published work of scholars is available to the academic community even after increases in subscription fees or budget cuts within libraries [1].
INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORIES

- IRs provides Open Access to research output of an institution by self-archiving, storing and preserving it in order to enable universal visibility to the institutional digital assets.
- In an academic or research setting IRs give seamless access to e-resources to the faculty, students and scientists which can serve their information needs.
- IRs may include other digital assets generated by academics, conference proceedings managerial documents, book chapters, courseware, notes or learning objects.
INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORIES

- IRs can act as a common platform to scholars of the institution to contribute scholarly resources to promote research activity. This supports the objective of IRs to uphold the organization’s goals.
- IRs has a number of benefits, including access to resources, visibility of research, and presentations of the contents [2].
- To make the scholarly resources available and accessible globally and to ensure their long-term preservation the concept of open access and institutional repositories has emerged [3].
- Many countries have given considerable importance in creating Institutional Repositories.
INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORIES: OBJECTIVES

- Single point access to digital content
- Open access resources
- Preservation of institution’s scholarly resources
- Enable building up a scholar’s recognition [4]
- Immediate open access to scientific facts, methods and results will speed up the advancement of science, technology and medicine (STM) and will more directly bring the profit of research to the public [5]
- Quantify the Institutional scholarly output.
SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

- Electronic Thesis and Dissertations (ETD’s) repositories play a pivotal role in preservation and dissemination of theses which generally remain unpublished and form a major part of grey literature.
- The current study highlights the presence of ETD’s as one of the top and most vibrant resources in world’s fast growing economies i.e. BRICS countries.
- The study also attempts to quantify the current status of the ETD’s using various parameters like growth rate, languages, software used to build the ETD’s, disciplines in which ETD’s are available etc.
- The open access ETD’s from the ROAR and OpenDOAR was considered for the study.
The Registry of Open Access Repositories (ROAR) created by EPrints at University of Southampton in 2003 is one of the international, searchable indexing that enables the creation, location and the growth of open access IRs and their contents.

Currently, ROAR approx. lists out 4367 and OpenDOAR lists about 3320 IRs all over the world.

OpenDOAR is an authoritative directory of academic open access repositories. OpenDOAR maintained by the Securing Hybrid Environment for Research Preservation and Access (SHERPA) project of University of Nottingham, lists the open access repositories around the world.
BRICS COUNTRIES

- BRICS is the association of five major emerging national economies: **Brazil, Russia, India, China** and **South Africa** [6].
- The BRICS countries are all leading developing or the newly industrialized, fast-growing economies, distinguished by their large, and having significant influence on regional affairs. Also all five are G-20 members [7].
- As on the year 2015, the BRICS countries represented over 3.6 billion people of the world population.
- The five nations have a combined nominal GDP of US$16.6 trillion, equivalent to approximately 22% of the gross world product, combined GDP (PPP) of around US$37 trillion [8].
GROWTH OF IR IN BRICS COUNTRIES

Brazil

Russia

India

China

South Africa
TYPES OF REPOSITORIES IN BRICS COUNTRIES

Brazil

Russia

India

China

South Africa
TYPES OF DIGITAL LIBRARY SOFTWARE USED IN BRICS COUNTRIES

Brazil

Russia

India

China

South Africa
CONTENT TYPES IN OPENDOAR REPOSITORIES OF BRICS COUNTRIES

Brazil

Russia

India
CONTENT TYPES IN OPENDOAR REPOSITORIES OF BRICS COUNTRIES

China

South Africa
MOST FREQUENT LANGUAGES IN OPENDOAR REPOSITORIES OF BRICS COUNTRIES

Brazil

Russia

India
MOST FREQUENT LANGUAGES IN OPENDOAR REPOSITORIES OF BRICS COUNTRIES

**China**
- Chinese
- English

**South Africa**
- English
- Afrikaans
- French
- Sesotho
- Dutch

Total = 39 repositories

Total = 52 repositories
SUBJECTS IN OPENDOAR REPOSITORIES OF BRICS COUNTRIES

Brazil

Russia
SUBJECTS IN OPENDOAR REPOSITORIES OF BRICS COUNTRIES

India

China
SUBJECTS IN OPENDOAR REPOSITORIES OF BRICS COUNTRIES

South Africa
OPEN ACCESS REPOSITORY OPERATIONAL STATUSES IN BRICS COUNTRIES

Brazil: Total = 92 repositories, 97% operational, 7.6% broken.

Russia: Total = 28 repositories, 90.4% operational, 6.6% broken.

India: Total = 76 repositories, 88.2% operational, 6% broken.

China: Total = 39 repositories, 94.0% operational, 6% broken.

South Africa: Total = 32 repositories, 99.9% operational, 0.1% broken.
MAJOR FINDINGS

- All the BRICS countries showed exponential growth of records and repositories with maximum records during 2006-2013.
- Maximum Repository types are Institutional only.
- Also, DSpace is the most commonly used Digital Library Software to create IRs.
- The journal articles form the basic content type in all IRs of BRICS countries followed by ETDs, books, and conference proceedings.
- The various prominent languages of IR content include Portuguese, Russian, English, Chinese, English in BRICS countries respectively.
- The majority of IRs in BRICS countries are based on multidisciplinary subjects followed by prominent subject like health and medicine, Technology, general science, Earth and Planetary Sciences, Physics and Astronomy, Law and Politics.
- The data indicates a positive impact showing that the majority of the IRs are operational.
Institutional repositories improve learning, teaching and research and have great potential for improving visibility of institutional research.

Moreover, to enhance the visibility to the established institutional repositories, they must be registered with open access registries such as ROAR, OpenDOAR and federated search services such as OAIster.

BRICS countries as the world’s fastest growing economies have significantly implemented IRs for enhancing their research communication and preservation.
Thank You
REFERENCES

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