" Institutional Repositories of Academic & Research Institutes in Maharashtra: An Evaluative Study "

Synopsis

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In the subject of

Library and Information Science

Under the faculty of
Interdisciplinary studies

By
Mr. Krupal Dilip Shinde,
Assistant Librarian, Annasaheb Vartak College of Arts, Kedarnath Malhotra College of Commerce, E. S. Andrades College of Science, Vasai
Krups4988@gmail.com
Mob: 9405595101

Under the guidance of
Dr. Jagdish N Kulkarni
Librarian (CAS) and I/C Director,
Knowledge Resource Center,
Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded

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" Institutional Repositories of Academic & Research Institutes in Maharashtra: An Evaluative Study "

1.0 INTRODUCTION:

Information plays a vital role in all the fields. In today's information technology era, an environment of academic and research library is drastically changed. On the other hand, information seeking behavior of the peoples throughout the world changing simultaneously. A repository is a place where things are stored and can be found [1]. Similar way the institutional repositories generally store or preserve theses, research reports and conference papers, full-text contents of journal articles, book chapters, project reports, dissertations, patents, presentations, computer programs, tutorials, convocation addresses, video materials, course materials, audio materials, data books, handbooks, multimedia materials, monographs and technical manuals. It is a responsibility of academic and research institutions to preserved institutional intellectual output and provides open access of such informative database to the information seekers. For this purpose, academic and research institute should need to establish the institutional repository and to contribute world open access movement. The institutional repositories provide access to its own digital documents. Institutional repository stimulates scholarly communication movement, boost visibility across worldwide and knowledge gain. The researcher will get worldwide attention through academic and research institutes institutional repository.

Registry of Open Access Repositories (ROAR) is an international registry which indexes the creation, location and growth of the open access repositories. This registry was created at University of Southampton by EPrints in 2003 [2]. Till date there are three thousand nine hundred fourteen (3914) academic and research institutions have established their own repository around the world. While only one hundred fourteen (114) Indian academic and research institutions have developed repositories as indicated by Registry of Open Access Repository (ROAR, 2017) [3]. However there are many institutional repository in India and abroad which are not registered under ROAR. Researcher browse ROAR, Open DOAR, Registry of Indian open access repository, LIS forum was consulted and also surfing different search engines like Yahoo, Google etc. and found some academic and research institutions from state Maharashtra have developed their own repositories. List of academic and research

institution having repositories in Maharashtra is listed as below and in future more institutional repository will be considered for research:

1. Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune
2. Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay
3. Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai
4. Inter-University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics IUCAA, Pune
5. National Chemical Laboratory, Pune
6. National Centre for Radio Astrophysics, Pune
7. Welingkar Institute of Management Development and Research, Mumbai
8. Vidya Prasarak Mandal, Thane
9. Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai
10. CSIR Unit for Research and Development of Information Products, Pune
11. Indian Agricultural Research Institute
12. Anjuman-I-Islam's Kalsekar Technical Campus, Panvel, Navi Mumbai
13. Kohinoor Business School, Mumbai
14. Institute of Geomagnetism (IIG), Mumbai
15. St. Francis institute of management and research, LIRC, Mumbai
16. National Fashion technology institute, Navi Mumbai,
17. IES Management College and Research Center, Mumbai
18. Sardar Patel College of Engineering, Mumbai
19. Whistling Woods International, Mumbai
20. Annasaheb Vartak Arts, Commerce and Science College, Vasai Road
21. Knowledge resource centre CSIR NEERI, Nagapur
22. National Centre for Cell Science (NCCS), Pune
23. Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu College, Kolhapur
24. Bhogawati Mahavidyalaya, Kolhapur
25. Yashavantrao Chavan Institute of Science, Satara
26. Changu Kana Thakur College, Panvel
27. St. Francis Institute of Technology, Mumbai
28. Institute for oriental study, Thane

29. VIVA College, Virar

30. K.T.H.M. College, Nashik

31. Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati

32. Bharatiya Mahavidyalaya, Amravati

33. Deogiri College, Aurangabad

34. Amrutvahini college of engineering,Sangamnar

35. Shreeyash College of Engineering & Technology, Aurangabad

36. Degloor College Degloor

37. Vasantrao Naik Marathwada Agricultural University, Parbhani

38. Moolji Jaitha College, Jalgaon

39. Pemraj Sarda College, Ahmednagar

40. National Gallery of Modern Art, Mumbai

41. Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University, Pune

Comparative to other developed countries number of academic and research institutions in India which have developed their own institutional repository is very less. Although very few academic and research institutions in Maharashtra have established their own institutional repositories.

Considering the above points the intention behind this study is to establish proper evaluations of the institutional repositories for the academic and research institutions from Maharashtra. Also, this study may find helpful for the institutions which are on the way in creation of institutional repository.

2.0 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

The statement of the present problems is, "Institutional repositories of academic and research institutes in Maharashtra: An evaluative study".

3.0 EXPLANATION OF THE KEY CONCEPTS:

3.1 Institution: According to Oxford Dictionaries (2017), 'An organization founded on a religious, educational, professional, or social purpose [4].'

3.2 Repository: According to Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary & Thesaurus (2017), 'Repository is a place where things are stored and can be found [1]'.

3.3 Institutional repository:

According to Clifford Lynch (2003), 'An Institutional repository is an Organization based set of services which the organization offers to the members of its community for the management and dissemination of digital materials created by the institution and its community members. It is most essentially an organizational commitment to the stewardship of these digital materials, including long-term preservation, where appropriate, as well as organization and access or distribution' [5].

A definition adopted by SPARC publication an IR is a 'digital collection for capturing and preserving the intellectual output of a single or muti-university community' [6].

According to Ware 2004, 'An Institutional Repository is defined to be a web-based database (repository) of scholarly material which is institutionally defined (as opposed to a subject-based repository); cumulative and perpetual (a collection of record); open and interoperable (eg., using OAI compliant software) and thus collects, stores and disseminates' (is a part of the process of the scholarly communication) [7].

Barton and Walker of MIT Libraries define 'Institutional Repository as repositories designed to manage, host, preserve and enable distribution of the scholarly output of an Institution' [8].

3.4 Academic: Dictionary.com (2017) defines 'Academic is relating to a college, academy, school, or other educational institution, especially one for higher education [9].

3.5 Research: According to Merriam Webster (2017) 'Studious inquiry or examination; especially: investigation or experimentation aimed at the discovery and interpretation of facts, revision of accepted theories or laws in the light of new facts, or practical application of such new or revised theories or laws'[10].

3.6 Academic institutions: Your dictionary (2017) defines 'An educational institution dedicated to higher education and research, which grants academic degrees'[11].

3.7 Research Institute: Wikipedia defines (2017) 'A research institute is an establishment endowed for doing research. Research institutes may specialize in basic research or may be oriented to applied research. Although the term often implies natural

science research, there are also many research institutes in the social science as well, especially for sociological and historical research purposes' [12].

3.8 Maharashtra: Maharashtra is a state in the western region of India and is India's second-most populous state and third-largest state by area. Spread over 307,713 km2 (118,809 sq mi), it is bordered by the Arabian Sea to the west and the Indian states of Karnataka, Telangana, Goa, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli [13]. Maharashtra has many universities offering different courses and subjects. One central university, 19 state universities and 21 deemed universities are located in different parts of the state. There are a large number of colleges too in the state-affiliated to these universities [14].

3.9 Evaluation: According to English oxford living dictionaries (2017) 'The making of a judgment about the amount, number, or value of something; assessment' [15].

3.10 Study: According to English oxford living dictionaries (2017) 'The time devoted by a particular person to gaining knowledge of an academic subject, typically at school, college, or university' [16].

3.11 Evaluation study: 'Evaluation study is done for assessing the effectiveness of social or economic programmes implemented or for assessing the impact of developmental projects, evaluative research is necessary to assess or appraise the quality and quantity of an activity and its performance, and to specify the attributes and conditions required for its success ' [17].

4.0 REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE:

1. Roy B. K., Mukhopadhyay, P., Biswas, S. C. (2011), studied in details on 'An analytical study of institutional digital repositories in India' on analysis they found that more than 60 academic and research institutions set up their institutional repositories as indicated by ROAR (Registry of Open Access Repository). Few institutional repositories have not registered in ROAR and did not provide information about registration. In this research, the investigator had recorded 60 repositories for their studying, whereas 42 repositories which are hosted on the internet and provided information regarding a number of records, software used, no of the subject covered, type of content etc, in these repositories, are considered for this study. They found that very few repositories had

accumulated special items other than books, theses, articles, journals, reports such as Newspaper clippings, Newspaper articles, reports, previous exam papers, case reports, biographies, and links. Researchers found that per year growth rate of institutional repositories in India is quite low in comparison to other developed countries, theses and dissertations were common objects of all repositories, few institutional repositories contain special items, learning objects and multimedia documents and few institutional repositories provides email alerting service. The researcher suggested that there was scope for developing a best practices guideline for designing institute oriented institutional repository.

2. Gohain R. R.(2011), et al published a research paper, entitled 'Current trend and development of institutional repositories in India', the researcher identified 79 institutional repositories had open access facility in India. This paper covered the open access journals, e-print archives and e-theses repositories for study. The main objectives stated in this paper for having institutional repository were to: Create global visibility for an institution's scholarly research; collect content at a single location. Researcher highlighted that University Grants Commission (UGC), All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE), Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and National Knowledge Commission (NKC) of Govt. of India are also providing help and support for the development of infrastructure and other related matters for sustainable development of Institutional Repository in Indian universities. The researcher found that most of the institutions in India prefer to use Open Sources Software (OSS) for developing institutional repositories. DSpace and EPrints were considered to be the leading software for repository development in India. Most of the operational instructional repositories in India are Open Archive Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting (OAI-PMH) compliant and are indexed by search engines. Research paper author suggests that today with the availability of several free, open source repository software packages it has become relatively easy to establish institutional repositories. So, all the universities, R & D institutions in India establish their own repositories to make their research widely accessible to the scholarly community throughout the world and to ensure its long-term preservation for future use and they must be registered with open access registries such as ROAR, OpenDOAR, and federated search services such as OAIster.

3. Jeelani Sofi Gh Mohinuddin Jeelani & Mir Haamid Amin (2016), in their research paper titled 'Institutional repositories in India an evaluative study' explored various kind of documents available in these repositories. The scope of the study was limited to 43 institutional repositories in India. The main objective of this paper were enlist the Indian institutional repositories & the software being used by the institutions for building these repositories, explore various types of documents available to users in these repositories, identify the type of institutions and subject coverage of institutional repositories developed in India. Researcher found that Indian Academy of Science largest repository in India, it contains 91995 document/items and DSpace@GGSIPU is smallest institutional repository with only 137 documents/items; Out of the 43 institutional repositories, 27 had opted for DSpace software (63%) because of its ability to provide a permanent access to digital content. Eprints is the second most used software as 14 repositories use this software (33%). Nitya & HTML are the other but least used software (2%) each; English was used as a basic language by all Indian institutional repositories; maximum no. of repositories contain multidisciplinary literature in them. The researcher suggests if an institutional repository is properly developed and maintained, it advocates in realizing the goals of an institution, and addresses an impressive range of needs.

4. Ivwighreghweta, O. (2012), in his study examined the challenges of institutional repositories development in some academic institutions in Nigeria.The study employed a descriptive survey design utilizing the questionnaire to collect data. Copies of the questionnaire were administered to (300) hundred respondents and all the copies were Retrieved. The researcher found that majority of the respondents has not deposited their work with their institutional repositories; major obstacles to the development of open access institutional repositories are that of funding. Researcher recommend that Organizing series of conferences and capacity building workshops to educate and train stakeholders in academic and research institutions in Nigeria; As regards copyright issues, it is highly recommended that authors within the region should be educated on their rights in relation to their intellectual output; There is need for increased funding from international donor agencies to help academic and research institutions in Nigeria.

5. Kushboo Rani (2011) studied "Institutional repository initiatives in Indian universities: An evaluative study" in her Master's thesis pointed out the institutional repository is the

marquee of an institution in the world, where institution displays its worthwhile research programmers, projects, and initiatives to the broad spectrum of the audience in the world. The main objectives of this research evaluate the institutional repositories available in central and state universities in India; identify and enumerate the institutional repositories in central and state universities in India. The study is limited to central & state institutional repositories in India. Investigator found 280 state university and 42 central universities in India out of 7 state university & 5 central universities had its own institutional repositories. Evaluate these institutional repositories following criteria such as the name of the institutional repository, authority, website address, direct link, types of documents available, number of the document, software used, subject coverage, open repository or in-house repository etc. Researcher found that thesis and dissertation was the most commonly deposited material; author, title and advanced search were most preferred method for searching; Dspace was the most commonly used software for the developing institutional repositories; most of the institutional repositories are multidisciplinary in nature; English is most prominent language used by all institutional repositories; most of the repositories were having direct link to institutional repository from the university library homepage, registration not required. The researcher suggested that there was the need for raising awareness within the community about institutional repositories and encourage wider contribution of the content to the institutional repositories.

6. Baishya, Kankana (2016), carried studies on 'Management of Indian institutional repositories: an evaluative study' for her doctoral research at Gauhati University, Guwahati state that institutional repository can be considered as the most innovative and creative representation of library and information centre through which an academic and research institute showcases and shares its digital outputs. The main objective of the study found out the existing online institutional repositories which are being functional and study its present scenario in India; explore the issues related to institutional repositories and find out the problems and future prospect of institutional repositories in India. This study depicts a clear-cut picture of the existing status of institutional repositories in India. The study ensures to provide a clear picture on the issues like selection of institutional repository platforms, server and hosting strategies, content and

copyright management. It highlights the challenges and issues faced by the other IR managers in India. Moreover, the Registry of Indian Institutional Repository which is an outcome of the present research can be a reliable source for aspirants to gather all kinds of IR related information from a single interface. A researcher suggests that advisory body of an IR should be constituted with highly qualified subject experts for all time assistance and also researcher suggests that institutional repository should have explicit and clear policy including deposit, copyright, metadata, preservation, distribution and license policies. Each institutional repository can choose their own policies.

7. Thorat, Shivaji (2015), studied 'Design and Development of Institutional Repository: A Conceptual Model for University Libraries' for his doctoral research at Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University, Pune state that institutional repository is suitable platform for the users and contributors under an institutional umbrella for the sharing of information and dissemination of information to right user at the right time and in e-format. The main objectives of the study existing IR in India, Japan and U.S.A.; study software's available for developing IR.; to discuss the different elements of IR policies; assess the views of users and contributors on problems in retrieving information and contribution of their publications to IR.; suggest a suitable model for IR especially for university libraries. Researcher found that IR might reduce the duplication of the task; There are no fixed policies prepared in respect of IR and hence it is necessary to develop a policy statement in written form by every institute; Operational status of IRs indicated that nearly 97.83% IRs of Japan are operational followed by U.S.A. (96.96%) and India (78.57%). 16.07% IRs in India are having closed status. The major outcome was 'Gyan Bharati' a suitable model of IR for university libraries developed by the researcher.

8. Narayana, P. R.(2008), studied 'Problems and Perspectives in Design and Development of Institutional Repositories' for her doctoral thesis at Kuvempu University, Shimoga aims of the study was to find out the problems and perspectives in design and development of the institutional repository, develop guidelines and evolve suitable models for institutional repositories. Main objectives of the study were infrastructure, manpower, software requirement and policy level problems. Researcher found that 47 Indian system staff respondent had indicated the availability of institutional repository in their organizations but well known institutional repository directories like

ROAR and Open DOAR, there were 27 setups in India means remaining institutional repositories were not registered on ROAR and Open DOAR; Dspace and e-print were the most preferred institutional repository software, few institutions had developed their own software; There is no uniformity in guidelines, standards and various institutional repository models adopted by Indian initiatives already in operation. This research suggests that copyright and IPR issues to be resolved in view of developing institutional repositories; the Institutional repository of an institution should be mandatory and the policy should be taken at the UGC level to develop an institutional repository in every institution, there should be a similar policy instruction for all the educational and research institutions.

The above discussion clearly underscores that development of institutional repository in India is still an embryonic stage. Many more studies and surveys were carried out national and international level on the Institutional Repository. But in this study researcher covered different aspects of institutional repository such as user-oriented analysis, document-oriented analysis and technical oriented analysis for evolving suitable Institutional repository models for academic and research institute will be based on the library and users' perspective and give necessary guidelines to set up the institutional repository.

5.0 OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH:

The following are the main objectives of the present study:

1. To find out the existing online institutional repositories in Maharashtra and study its present status;
2. To study the policy level problems and guidelines while planning and implementing institutional repositories;
3. To study the infrastructure (both ICT and physical) available and require for setting up of institutional repositories;
4. To find the role of librarians & library professionals for the development of institutional repository

5. To study the available and require expertise and manpower requirement for institutional repositories;

6. To identify and compare the subject coverage and content of Institutional repositories.

7. To evolve suitable models/ working models of IR system for academic & research institutes in Maharashtra.

6.0 HYPOTHESES:

The hypotheses of the present research work are as follows:

1. Maximum institutional repositories are in developing stage.

2. Academic and research institutes in cities mostly developed institutional repository in state of Maharashtra.

3. Academic and research institutes have not developed written policy for the institutional repository.

4. Most of the institutional repository are managed from the libraries and do not have special infrastructure.

5. The librarians and library professionals are the key persons in the development of the institutional repository.

6. The library staffs need special training for the development of institutional repository.

7. The institutional repository covers the maximum documents in the subjects which are taught in that institute.

8. DSpace is most popular software used for developing of institutional repository.

7.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The first step of any research was planning the framework. Research methodology consists of different steps such as identification of research method for proposed research problem, tools for data gathering and choosing appropriate techniques for data processing and analysing.

7.1 Research method:

The proposed research work will be carried by adopting descriptive research method. 'Descriptive research is a fact-finding investigation describing, recording, analysing and interpreting conditions that exist. It helps to discover the relationship between existing non manipulated variables. It gives the proper basis for understanding and solving current problems, and guides in planning and formulation of policies. Information may be collected through interviews, questionnaires or systematic direct observation' [17].

7.2 Techniques & Tools for data collection:

Techniques: Survey & Observation techniques will be adopted for the study.

Tools: Questionnaire, interviews

The data will be collected through questionnaire and interviews.

7.3 Population & Sample

According to Busha and Harter (1980), 'A Population is any set of persons or objects that possess at least one characteristic' [33]. One of the first steps in the collecting data was the identification of population i.e. functional institutional repositories in Maharashtra on internet. To compose the list of institutional repositories in Maharashtra used various sources of information such as Literature, different search engines especially Google, Directories, LIS forums and Blogs, websites of academic and research institutions in Maharashtra.

7.4 Statistical tests applied

The data gathered through questionnaires survey and interviews will be analyzed and evaluated using frequency count and simple percentage, which were reported in the form of graphical charts and tables and also SPSS statistical packages, chi-square test, cross tables, student t-test will be used to test the hypothesis.

7.5 Style manual employed: The research report will be documented using APA style.

8.0 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

Nowadays world most of the academic scholars, professionals, and readers are using ICT very efficiently for the purpose of seeking information on various aspects. The institutional repository movement in India started after 2002 [34-37]. In Maharashtra out

of numerous academic and research institutions, very few institutions have developed its own institutional repository.

The Institutional repository collects digital content at one location. It preserves published and unpublished literature. The establishment of the institutional repository in academic and research institutes aids in sharing and maintaining digital resources among research scholars as well as faculty and student of the institutes. These digital resources are more accessible and visible which encourages research scholars for their research. The significance of institutional repository is to make digital collections to be available without restraint on the internet or intranet. It accelerated researcher enthusiasm in advance research.

In 2005, National Knowledge Commission had recommended for building a national knowledge network to connect all libraries, laboratories, universities, agricultural institutions and hospitals to share data and resources across the country.

University Grants Commission regulation, 2009 (Minimum Standards & Procedure for the award of M.Phil. / PhD Degree) after complete evaluation process submit a soft copy of the M.Phil. / PhD thesis by the researcher in university for hosting the same in INFLIBNET accessible to all institutions/universities. It helps to improve the quality of research and avoids duplication and maintains national and university level databases of thesis and dissertations. Online access to electronic theses, research materials through different institutional repositories helps in improving the standard and quality of research.

An institutional repository of any institutes increases its visibility and prestige. The Institutional repositories provide access to its own digital documents of institutions. Institutional repository stimulates scholarly communication movement, boost visibility across worldwide and knowledge gain. The researcher will get worldwide attention through academic and research institutions institute repository system. But till many academic and research institute has not developed its own institutional repository.

In view of these considerations, an attempt has made to proper evaluations of the institutional repositories of academic & research institutes in Maharashtra and evolve suitable institutional repository models and guidelines for academic and research institutes which will be very helpful to establish an institutional repository.

9.0 SCOPE & LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

The scope of study is confined to:

a) Geographical coverage: The study mainly covers the Institutional Repositories in Maharashtra.

b) Visibility of IR: Institutional repositories which are available on the internet are considered for the study. The study avoids offline and nascent institutional repositories. To confirm the validity of institutional repositories all the institutional repository URLs are verified at least for five times at different intervals.

c) Time period: The research target includes identification of institutional repositories in Maharashtra which are established on or before December, 2017.

d) Type of IR: The study covers the institutional repositories of academic and research institutes in Maharashtra. The commercial institutional repositories will not be incorporated in the research.

10.0 PROPOSED WORK PLAN WITH TENTATIVE CHAPTER SCHEME

The complete study is divided into seven chapters as detailed below.

Chapter – I   Introduction

This   chapter deals   with Preamble, need, objectives,   Hypothesis, Scope and Limitations, Methodology and Overview etc.

Chapter – II   Review of Literature

This chapter covers various literature related to an institutional repository in different facets and this literature review collected by the investigator on the research topic helped in formulating the structure of the research study.

Chapter –   III Institutional Repositories in Maharashtra: Basics Concept and Definitions and benefits of Institutional Repository, Growth and development of Institutional Repository in National and International level. The established institutional repositories in Maharashtra and various constraints and challenges faced by them to establish and maintaining institutional repository will be closely studied. Content, Users,

ICT & Physical Infrastructure, metadata harvesting services and publicity campaigns will also be studied.

Chapter – IV   Analysis and Interpretation of Data: Institutional Repositories in Maharashtra.

The data collected through direct observation, questionnaires and personal/ telephonic interviews will be conceptually analyzed, tabulated and described. Further**,** the tabulated data will be statistically analyzed using appropriate statistical methods and use of software such as SPSS. The data analysis and interpretation will be compared with the hypotheses of the research to validate or invalidate the hypotheses.

Chapter – V   Summary of Findings, Recommendations and Conclusion

The finding and recommendations will be presented in this chapter.

Chapter – VI Policy framework and Model plan

This chapter formulates and suggests a policy framework and model plan for the establishment of an institutional repository in academic and research institute.

11.0 YEAR-WISE PLAN OF WORK AND TARGETS TO BE ACHIEVED:

The researcher proposes to carry out his research as per the following time schedule:

Sr.No.	Period	Official process	Proposed Research Work
1.	RAC date to 20/01/2018	Synopsis Submission and topic finalization through RRC, joining report, application for eligibility	Synopsis preparation & Submission, Study of Style Manual
2.	21/01/2018 to 20/07/2018	First Progress Report Submission	Review of related literature to study academic & research institutional repositories of the national and international level.
3.	21/07/2018 to 20/01/2019	Second Progress Report Submission Coursework completion	Preparation of Questionnaire Research publication in UGC approved

			professional journal
4.	21/01/2019 to 20/07/2019	Third Progress Report Submission	Visit to various Institutional repositories in Maharashtra.
5.	21/07/2019 to 20/01/2020	Fourth Progress Report Submission	Data Collection
6.	21/01/2020 to 20/07/2020	Fifth Progress Report Submission	Data Analysis, Research publications Research publication in UGC approved professional journal
7.	21/07/2020 to 20/01/2021	Pre Ph. D. Synopsis submission, Pre Ph. D Viva Voce, Plagiarism Checking, CD Submission Sixth Progress Report Submission	Report writing and final submission of thesis
8.	21/01/2021 to 20/07/2021	Viva-Voce and award of Ph. D.	

12.0 EXPECTED OUTCOME:

The researcher will identify functional institutional repositories in Maharashtra by means of various parameters such as subject coverage, collection software etc. browse on ROAR, Open DOAR, directories, LIS forums etc. Further, it will also help in identifying various problems and perspectives in the development of an institutional repository. This research will also help what kind of awareness workshop; seminar should be taken on the university level for change user's perspective about the institutional repository. The researcher will evolve institutional repository model & state guidelines for academic and research institutions. This model & guidelines will found helpful for those institutions who are thinking about developing institutional repository. This research will throw light on copyright and IPR issues related to institutional repositories

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Mr. Krupal Dilip Shinde   **Dr. Jagdish N Kulkarni**

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