Institutional Repository: A Green Access for Research Information

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Abstract - In recent times, there has been a growing concern among the research community regarding the cost of penetrating exploration publications. Scholarly publishers frequently charge extravagant freights to pierce exploration papers, which can be a significant hedge to exploration and literacy. Fortunately, institutional repositories give an indispensable means of penetrating exploration information that's both cost-effective and sustainable. Green access is one of the arising generalities in the last many times. It has brought a revolutionized change in scholarly communication, which promotes free access to scholarly content over the internet. This paper reports the conception of Green Access and highlights the enterprise taken by special Libraries of Lucknow in a Green access area.
Keywords: Institutional Repository, Green Access, Special Libraries, Lucknow

I. INTRODUCTION

Institutional repositories are digital platforms used to collect, preserve, and disseminate the intellectual output of an institution. These repositories provide a cost-effective and sustainable means of accessing research information, promoting open access, and self-archiving. The green access model encourages authors to self-archive their research articles in institutional repositories, making their work freely available to the public. This research paper will explore the benefits of institutional repositories, their impact on the research community, and the green access model's implications for scholarly communication.

II. BENEFITS OF INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORIES

Institutional repositories provide numerous benefits to the research community. Firstly, they promote open access, which ensures that research information is freely available to the public. This model increases the visibility and impact of research, promotes knowledge-sharing, and allows for collaboration and innovation. Secondly, institutional repositories provide a cost-effective alternative to traditional publishing models. By self-archiving their research articles in institutional repositories, authors can make their work accessible to a wider audience, without having to pay exorbitant fees to publishers.

This model reduces the cost of accessing research information and promotes sustainability, as it reduces the environmental impact of print publications and reduces the need for physical storage space. Finally, institutional repositories help institutions to meet their scholarly communication goals, promote their research and teaching activities, and showcase their intellectual output.

III. THE GREEN ACCESS MODEL AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION

Research is important in different aspects of mortal trials. Its end is to produce discoveries, which contributed vastly to public and profitable development. In the age of online publishing, it's honored by the institution that institutional repositories can play a significant part in propagating scholarly dispatches and libraries can play an important part in erecting the structure of these institutional repositories for furnishing green access to information. An institutional repository is the digital library of the intellectual affair of the institution.

A green access model is an approach that encourages authors to tone-library their exploration papers in institutional repositories. This model ensures that the exploration information is freely available to the public and doesn't bear payment for access. The green access model reduces the cost of penetrating exploration information, promotes open access, and encourages sustainable practices, similar to reducing the environmental impact of print publications.

The green access model has counteraccusations for scholarly communication. It challenges traditional publishing models, which may charge extravagant freights to pierce exploration papers. By promoting open access and tone-archiving, the green access model encourages scholars to take control of their intellectual affairs, making them freely available to the public.

The green access model also promotes collaboration and invention, as experimenters can pierce exploration information freely, and make upon each other's work. Eventually, the green access model promotes sustainability, reducing the environmental impact of print publications and reducing the need for physical storehouse space.

IV. MATERIAL AND METHODS

The present study is the analysis of Institutional Repositories of special libraries of Lucknow with the aspects of their development and status etc. For achieving this goal of the research study, questionnaires, and interview tools are used to collect relevant data. Thus, data are collated to find out information with the aim of the following.

1. Factors Responsible for the implementation and development of an institutional repository for providing green access.
2. Type and Policy of green access of Institutional repositories.
3. Funding Body for Institutional Repository.
4. Contributors of green Access.
5. Types of Digital Contents in IR.
6. Total no of digital content in IR.

TABLE I FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORY

Factors	IIM	CDRI	I ITR
To provide Green access to materials	✓	✓	✓
To preserve scholarly materials	✓	✓	-
To increase the visibility of the institution	-	✓	-
Exposing the intellectual output of the institution around the world	-	-	-

It is evident from above Table I that factors that encourage all libraries to develop institutional repositories are to provide Green access to materials followed by preserving scholarly materials and increasing the visibility of the institution.

TABLE II INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORIES BECOME AVAILABLE TO ACCESS

Name of Institutes	Year of Establishment
IIM	2007
CDRI	2009
IITR	2012

The data above in Table II shows that IIM has made available access to their repository since 2007 whereas CDRI access is from 2009 and IITR from 2012 respectively.

TABLE III AUTHORITY RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Responsible Authority	IIM	CDRI	I ITR
Librarian	✓	✓	-
Assistant Librarian	-	-	-
The staff of the library	-	✓	-
Head of the Information Center	-	-	✓
Computer division	-	-	✓

It is inferred from above Table III that the responsibility for implementation and development in the CDRI library is through the assistant librarian and staff of the library whereas in IITR is through the head of the Information Centre and Computer Division. In IIM library librarian is Responsible for implementation and development.

It is evident from above Table IV that the source of funding for IIM and IITR library is the Institute. While CDRI library did not respond.

TABLE IV FUNDING BODY FOR INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORY

Name of Institutes	Funding Body
IIM	Institute
CDRI	-
IITR	Institute

TABLE V PROVISION OF ALLOCATION OF BUDGET FOR IR

Name of Institutes	Yes	NO
IIM	-	✓
CDRI	-	✓
IITR	-	✓

The above Table V reveals that there is no allocation of budget in all libraries for Institutional Repository.

TABLE VI PROVISION FOR MANUSCRIPT SUBMISSION

Name of Institutes	Yes	No
IIM	-	✓
CDRI	✓	-
IITR	✓	-

It is inferred from above Table VI that in CDRI and IITR libraries manuscript submission in an institutional repository is mandatory for contributors whereas in IIM there is no such provision.

TABLE VII AUTHORITY RESPONSIBLE TO HOLDS IPR

Holds IPR	I IM	CDRI	I ITR
Library staff	-	✓	-
Faculty	-	-	-
Contributor	✓	-	✓

Table VII represents that contributor holds IPR for intellectual output in IIM and IITR libraries whereas, in the CDRI library, library staff holds IPR.

TABLE VIII ACCESS POLICY FOR USERS

Access to Users	IIM	CDRI	I ITR
Green to all users	-	✓	✓
Restricted to outside user	-	-	-
Some papers are restricted to the outside user and the rest are for all users	✓	-	-

It is evident from above Table VIII that access to the institutional repository is Green to all users in CDRI and IITR libraries. However, in the IIM library some paper is restricted to outside users and the rest are for all users.

TABLE IX SOFTWARE USED FOR ESTABLISHING IR

Software for IR	IIM	CDRI	IITR
Dspace	-	✓	✓
Greenstone	-	-	-
Eprints	-	-	-
Libsys	✓	-	-

It is inferred from above Table IX that the software used for

an Institutional repository in CDRI and IITR is D-space whereas Libsys is used in IIM.

TABLE X TOTAL NO. OF DIGITAL CONTENTS

Name of Institutes	No. Digital contents
IIM	500
CDRI	1162
IITR	1100

The above data represented in table 10 shows that in the CDRI library, the total number of digital contents in an institutional repository is 1162 while in 1100 in IITR, In IIM library total digital contents is 500.

TABLE XI TYPES OF DIGITAL CONTENTS IN IR

Name of Institutes	Types of Digital Contents
IIM	Newsletter, programs, journals, research papers
CDRI	CDRI publication, reports, dossiers, thesis, and dissertations, picture gallery
CSIR-IITR	Research publications

Table XI reveals that various types of digital content are uploaded to institutional Repositories.

TABLE XII FILE FORMATS OF DIGITAL CONTENTS

File format	I IM	CDRI	I ITR
Text (PDF, HTML, Spreadsheet, etc.)	✓	✓	✓
Images (TIFF, GIFF, JPEG, etc.)	-	✓	-
Audio (WAV, MP3, etc.)	-	-	-
Video (MPEG, AVT, etc.)	-	-	-

It is inferred from the above table that Text (PDF, HTML, Spreadsheet, etc.) and Images (TIFF, GIFF, JPEG, etc.) are the file format to support institutional repository whereas in IIM and CSIR-IITR Text (PDF, HTML, Spreadsheet, etc.)

TABLE XIII BROWSING/SEARCHING FACILITY

Browsing/Searching Facility	I IM	CDRI	I ITR
By Author	✓	✓	✓
By Title	✓	✓	✓
By Subject	✓	-	✓
By divisions	-	-	-
By Collective community/collections	-	✓	-
By type	✓		-
By year	✓	✓	✓

It is evident from the above table that the browsing/ searching facility in IIM institutional repository is through by author, title, subject, type, and by year. On the contrary, in CDRI institutional repository has made provision to browse and search through by author, title, collective community/collections, and type of year whereas in IITR library is through author, title, subject, and year.

V. CONCLUSION

Institutional repositories give a green and sustainable means of penetrating exploration information. They promote open access; reduce the cost of penetrating exploration information and help institutions to meet their scholarly communication pretensions. The green access model encourages authors to tone-library their exploration papers in institutional repositories, making their work freely available to the public. This model challenges traditional publishing models promotes collaboration and invention and reduces the environmental impact of print publications. As further institutions borrow institutional repositories, the research community can look forward to a future where exploration information is freely available to all, and scholarly communication is both affordable and sustainable. Alternately, if the authors choose to publish in commercially available journals, the papers must be made available in Green access by uploading to the particular or institutional website of the authors. The institutions,

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exploration or academic, have to insure that the institutional depository of their host association isn't only established but gets peopled by all the exploration and academic affairs of the experimenters and faculty of the association.

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