

Role of Institutional Repositories in Knowledge Preservation.

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Abstract :- Role of IR in now a days plays a vital role in our knowledge society. It gives us our having information in just one click. It means that when we collect one bound of subject in IR platform it reflects in the form of IR. Knowledge preservation is very difficult task in now days. It examines information Technology as one the major tools of tomorrow to shape our society and our institutions particularly our libraries as one of the most important influences in education, culture and society. Today's now a days IT changes all the aspects related with the users. In library it should cover in all manners. This paper discuss the issues and role of Librarianship in this era.

Keywords :- Role of AI, Institutional Repository, Objective of IR, Values of IR, NEP 2020 and Libraries. Changing Libraries,

Introduction :-

Role of AI:- In today's higher education environment, the use all well as misuse of AI tools has become more widespread, especially in the areas of teaching methods, testing, and evaluation. This phenomenon signifies a substantial change in the way things are done, which questions convential teaching methods and ideas about academic honesty. Although the use of AI has faced criticism for its potential to facilitate academic misconduct, critical comprehension and cautious application of AI can significantly improve educational results.

Here, it is important to understand how students engage with AI tools for learning, evaluating, and interpreting data. Preliminary results suggest that to rely on AI for easy fixes or quick solutions. Results show that students critical cognitive skills, like analytical reasoning, critical thinking and decision-making, are impacted by their over-reliance on AI dialogue systems, particularly those that use generative models for academic research and learning. However, some students also use AI as a complex system, with a primary emphasis on operational competence. When asked to critically assess AI – generated results, students demonstrated an increased recognition of the inherent constraints and possible prejudices of AI, resulting in a move advanced involvement with the data.

Institutional Repository:-

An Institutional repository is a digital archive for collecting, preserving, and disseminating the research output of an institution. It aims to increase visibility and access to scholarship Repositories help manage intellectual properly and preserve the institution as a mission by providing open access to research and learning materials.

What is Repository:-

- 01) Open Access digital archive on open source software.
- 02) A Managed, persistent way of making research, learning and teaching content with continuing value both discoverable and accessible.
- 03) Repositories can be subject or institutional in their focus.
- 04) Putting content into an intuitional repository enable staff and institution to manage and preserve it, and therefore derive maximum value from it.
- 05) A Repository can support research, learning, and administrative processes. They are commonly used for open access research outputs.

What is Institutional Repository:-

Clifford Lynch, Executive Director, Coalition for Networked information

“ In my view, a university-based institution repository is a set of services that a university 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.”

An Institutional Repository is an online locus for collecting, preserving, and disseminating-in digital form-the intellectual output of an institution, particularly a research institution. For a university , this would include materials such as research journal articles, before (Preprints) and after (post prints) undergoing peer review, and digital versions of theses and dissertations, but it might also include other digital assets generated by normal academic life, such as administrative documents, course notes, or learning objects.

Objective of IR:-

01. To create global visibility for an institution’s scholarly research.
02. To collect content in a single location.
03. To provide open access to institutional research output by self-archiving it;
04. To store and preserve other institutional digital assets, including unpublished or Otherwise easily lost (grey) literature (e.g. these or technical reports).

The Origin of the notion of an “institutional repository” (IR) are twofold: IRs are partly linked to the notion of digital interoperability, which is in turn linked to the Open Archives initiative (OAI) and its open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting (OAI-PMH). The OAI in turn had its roots in the notion of a roots in the notion of a “Universal Preprint Service,” since superseded by the open access movement. IRs are partly linked to the notion of a digital library- i.e., collecting , housing, classifying, cataloguing, curating, preserving, and providing access to digital content, analogous with the library’s conventional function of collecting, housing classifying, curating, preserving and providing access to analog content.


Values of Institutional Repository for Student Learning:-

Student capstone papers posted to an Institutional Repository lead to greater transparency. In most classes when a student does a research paper, the process is very private. The student submits it to the professor and receives a grade. It is a private behind closed door affair. In the best of all possible worlds, the student gets detailed feedback from the professor. In the worst case scenario, the teacher skims the paper and returns it with a grade and no comment. In these cases, no one knows if the professor did or did not read the paper. There is an incentive to give a high grade. Most professors are ethical professionals and work hard at their job.

Unfortunately, the incentives and processes depend on very high ethics for the best outcome. An Institutional repository changes the incentives. This is a good thing.

When Capstone papers (Master's Theses, Applied Research Projects, Honor's Theses) are placed in an institutional repository, the whole world has access to them. At worst, the process changes incentives because neither the student nor the professor wants to be embarrassed by the product. At best, the paper is an opportunity to provide useful knowledge to the world and show off a student's strengths (it can be used as evidence in a job interview.) There is an incentive for the best to be better and the worst to rise to a higher standard. The world can see the capabilities of the students of the institution.

Five Steps to calculate the IR:-



Evaluating Institutional Repositories

Performance indicators are mainly used to evaluate Institutional Repositories.

Criteria for evaluation includes, but not limited to:

- Effectiveness and flexibility of software used
- Qualification of Authors
- Number of items deposited
- Number of users of a particular repository
- Repository Communities

NEP 2020 and Libraries :- Higher Education has three major dimensions namely Teaching, Research and Extension. Dissemination of knowledge through teaching remains a major focus of Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) while Universities focus on research activities. However, extension and outreach programs do not command equal weightage and are not given prominence.

Mahatma Gandhi, the father of Our Nation has rightly said that “Scientific laboratories are devils workshops if they do not serve the man in the villages.” Through this statement, he emphasized the need for connecting education with the societal needs. The extension and outreach activities have, in fact, a dual purpose: students’ learning from the ground realities of society and society reaping the benefits from the educational experiences of students and teachers. Even the New Educational Policy emphasizes community involvement in Higher Educational Institutions. Extension and outreach programmes are generally aimed at sensitizing the students to develop social values and make them realize their responsibilities by enhancing their knowledge of social issues and problems through interaction with the community / society. The objectives of the extension programs are five-fold:-

01. To enrich the learning process of students and faculty through exposure to community needs, problems, and issues.
02. To impart training in development-oriented activities to grassroots development workers, officials and non-officials, drawn from NGOs, government departments, banks, training and research organizations.

03. To organize knowledge and skill-based training for a wide spectrum of clients from local institutions such as panchayats, co-operatives, and other community based formal and informal organizations.
04. To undertake socially relevant action-oriented research and analysis for the betterment of the rural community.
05. To bring out changes in the living conditions of different sections of the rural community.

Changing Libraries :-

It has been evident for over half a century that libraries can no longer comprehensively collect in a wide variety of subject areas. Thus, a long history of cooperative networking and interlibrary lending has been the mainstay of satisfying ever widening and interdisciplinary subject material demands of research, scholarly and student users. New publishing techniques such as CD – ROM, multimedia interactive computer works, machine – readable text files on the Internet, and collections of scanned materials stored in image and character formats are increasingly becoming key parts to library resources. These collections are accessed and controlled through specialized retrieval software and LANS with Internet connections. The new publishing formats and systems are pushing the envelope of the library community to supply and service clientele using these new mediums. The local area network, with its ability to provide wide CD-ROM access as well as institutional connectivity to both the library and to the Internet, is the underpinning communications system of today's forward-looking library.

Information Technology (IT) is the application of computers to store, study, retrieve, transmit, and manipulate data or information often in the context of a business or other enterprise. It is considered a subset of information and communications technology (ICT). At some point in the not too distant future, cable television companies will undoubtedly begin offering carrier services to allow individual homes to connect to such networks as the Internet, with software and connections that are easier to use than today's modem communications. According to the Webster's New encyclopedia, "Information Technology is the collective term for various technologies involved in the processing and transmission of information they include computing telecommunications and microelectronics." ALA Glossary defines it as "Information Technology as the application of computers and technologies to the acquisition, organization, storage and dissemination of information.

- **Components of Information Technology :-**

Technological change is becoming a driving force in our society. Information technology is a generic term used for a group of technologies. Following are the components

1. Data
2. Information
3. Computers
4. Networking and
5. Mass
6. Software

- **Applications of Information Technology in Library:-**

1. Library Management
2. Library Automation
3. Library Networking
4. Audio-Video Technology
5. Technical Communication

- **Role of Librarian :-**

In the Process of IR in Knowledge Preservation Librarian is playing very important role in the Library. There are various aspects in library which are related with all the corners. As we seen there are various ways of information daily entered in our society. That become very crucial issue about the place. A number of information is taking place in our daily life that faces many problems Infront of us. It occurs in various forms. And every Reader want the information. For that reason the Library is seeking to have it. . As far as the Generation is going on the place can't be expanded. For that thinking for about 50 years plan Library should build. Librarian this era having some skills which can be implement in daily work. There electronic environment of the 21st Century will demand a range of skills from Library and Information Science (LIS) professional, including ;

Conclusion :-

Development of institutional repositories has largely taken place in universities. Three articles describe the activities of universities. While the key articles describing institutional repositories relate to universities and also in college level. Every department of college is covered in that process. Students and various users can easily see the information in that in just one click. In that process Knowledge in also take their own place by preserving. Preservation is now a time a big task for all the departments. Specially in research filed it is now become a big obstacle. Now a days with the help of Repository we can preserve our knowledge.

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