

Repositories for Library and Information Science in the World

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ABSTRACT: This paper analyzed the repositories for library and information science around the world in aspects such as the types of repositories, collection sizes, material types, content, languages, and software. There are 120 repositories that cover the subject of library and information science. Among them, the United States has 17 (14.17%) repositories for LIS, followed by the United Kingdom (12, 10.00%), and Germany (9, 7.50%). India is in the fifth position with 5 (4.17%) repositories on LIS.

I. Introduction

An institution needs to collect intellectual contents developed by its members in the form of theses and dissertations, seminar series, journal articles, technical reports, etc. and make them available to users through a digital library called institutional repository (IR). These resources are normally not published elsewhere. Nevertheless, they are very useful to the institutions as well as the general public.

This paper attempts to analyze repositories in the field of library and information science (LIS) at the international level on such components as software used, types of access, country productivity.

II. Literature Review

Crow (2002) identified an institutional repository with four major qualities: institutionally defined, scholarly, cumulative and perpetual, and open and interoperable.

Khan and Kumar Das (2008) stated that “A digital repository is one where digital content, assets, are stored and can be searched and retrieved for later use.”

According to Yeates (2003), “An institutional repository is the collective intellectual output of an institution recorded in a form that can be preserved and exploited.”

According to Lynch (2003),

a university-based institutional 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.

III. Objectives of the Study

Institutional repositories can be in many shapes and sizes, from small specialist collections to national or international services. This study is an attempt to analyze institutional repositories that cover the subject of library and information science at the global level.

The following objectives are framed to study in this paper

- To assess strengths of IRs for LIS by country
- To identify various software used in IRs for LIS
- To measure collection sizes of IRs for LIS
- To identified languages used in IRs for LIS
- To analyze types of IRs for LIS

IV. Research Methodology

The relevant data of the institutional repositories that contain the subject of library and information science has been collected from *OpenDOAR* on May 2, 2014. There are 120 repositories around the world that cover the subject of library and information science. The data has been analyzed with the simple frequency method.



Figure 1. Home of the Directory of Open Access Repositories

V. Scope and Limitation of the Study

This study is limited to the repositories that contain the subject of the library and information science, listed in the *OpenDOAR*.

VI. Data Analysis and Interpretation

Table 1. Repositories for LIS by Country

Sl. No.	Country	No. of IRs	%	Cumulative %
1	United States	17	14.17	14.17
2	United Kingdom	12	10.00	24.17
3	Germany	9	7.50	31.67
4	France	6	5.00	36.67
5	India	5	4.17	40.84
6	Brazil	4	3.33	44.17
7	Ukraine	4	3.33	47.50
8	Australia	3	2.50	50.00
9	Croatia	3	2.50	52.50
10	Czech Republic	3	2.50	55.00
11	Italy	3	2.50	57.50
12	Malaysia	3	2.50	60.00
13	Spain	3	2.50	62.50
14	Taiwan	3	2.50	65.00
15	Bangladesh	2	1.67	66.67
16	Canada	2	1.67	68.34
17	China	2	1.67	70.00
18	Egypt	2	1.67	71.67
19	Ireland	2	1.67	73.34
20	Mexico	2	1.67	75.00
21	Netherlands	2	1.67	76.67
22	Nigeria	2	1.67	78.34
23	Portugal	2	1.67	80.00
24	Singapore	2	1.67	81.67
25	Tanzania	2	1.67	83.34
26	Belarus	1	0.83	84.17
27	Cyprus	1	0.83	85.00
28	Dominican Republic	1	0.83	85.84
29	Finland	1	0.83	86.67
30	Hungary	1	0.83	87.50
31	Indonesia	1	0.83	88.34
32	Japan	1	0.83	89.17
33	Kenya	1	0.83	90.00
34	Namibia	1	0.83	90.84
35	New Zealand	1	0.83	91.67
36	Norway	1	0.83	92.50

37	Peru	1	0.83	93.34
38	Poland	1	0.83	94.17
39	Saudi Arabia	1	0.83	95.00
40	Serbia	1	0.83	95.84
41	Sudan	1	0.83	96.67
42	Sweden	1	0.83	97.50
43	Switzerland	1	0.83	98.34
44	Turkey	1	0.83	99.17
45	Zimbabwe	1	0.83	100.00
	Total	120	100.00	

Table 1 shows the distribution of repositories covering the subject of library and information science by country. Of the 120 repositories, the United States has 17 (14.17%), followed by the United Kingdom with 12 (10.00%) and Germany with 9 (7.50%). India is in the fifth position with 5 (4.17%) repositories. Seven countries (Australia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Italy, Malaysia, Spain, and Taiwan) have 3 (2.50%) repositories each. Nearly twenty countries in the world have only one repository for library and information science.

Table 2. Types of repositories for LIS

Sl. No.	Repository Type	No. of Repositories	%	Cumulative %
1	Aggregated	3	2.50	2.50
2	Disciplinary	18	15.0	17.50
3	Governmental	4	3.33	20.83
4	Institutional	95	79.17	100.0
	Total	120	100.0	

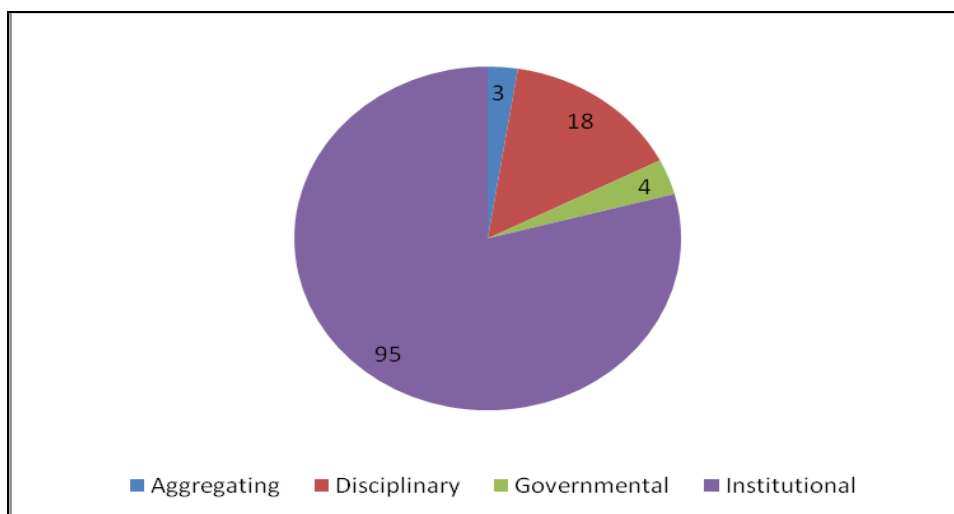


Fig. 1. Distribution of Type of IRs in LIS

Table 2 shows the distribution of the types of repositories for library and information science in the world. Of the 120 repositories, 95 (79.17%) are institutional, 18 (15.00%) disciplinary, 4

(3.33%) governmental, and 3 (2.50) aggregated. In other words, nearly 80% of the repositories are of the institutional type.

Table 3 Software used in repositories for LIS

Sl. No.	Name of Software	No. of Repositories	%	Cumulative %	Ranking
1	CONTENTdm	1	0.83	0.83	8
2	DARE	1	0.83	1.66	8
3	Digital Commons	7	5.83	7.50	4
4	DigiTool	1	0.83	8.33	8
5	Drupal	3	2.50	10.83	7
6	DSpace	52	43.33	54.16	1
7	EPrints	23	19.17	73.33	2
8	Fedora	1	0.83	74.16	8
9	Greenstone	3	2.50	76.66	7
10	HAL	4	3.33	80.00	6
11	HTML	3	2.50	82.50	7
12	IR+	1	0.83	83.33	8
13	MARZ	1	0.83	84.16	8
14	MyCoRe	1	0.83	85.00	8
15	OAICat	1	0.83	85.83	8
16	Open Repository	1	0.83	86.66	8
17	OPUS	5	4.17	90.83	5
18	XooNlps	1	0.83	91.66	8
19	Others	10	8.33	100.00	3
	Total	120	100.00		

Table 3 lists software used in the repositories for library and information science. Of the 120 repositories, 52 (54.16%) are powered with DSpace, 23 (19.17%) with EPrints, and 10 (1.61%) with other software. Greenstone s is used by only 3 (2.50%) institutional repositories. CONTENTdm, DARE, DigiTool, Fedora, IR+, MARZ, MyCoRe, OAICat, Open Repository, and XooNlps are used by only one repository in the world for library and information science. It is evident that DSpace is the most favorite software for LIS-related repositories, followed by EPrints.

Table 4. Sizes of repositories for LIS

Sl. No.	Items	No. of Repositories	%	Cumulative %
1	Up to 1,000	52	43.33	44.4
2	1,001-2,000	11	9.17	53.8
3	2,001-3,000	9	7.50	61.5
4	3,001-4,000	5	4.17	65.8
5	4,001-5,000	3	2.50	68.4
6	5,001-6,000	1	0.83	69.2
7	6,001-7,000	2	1.67	70.9

8	7,001-8,000	3	2.50	73.5
9	8,001-9,000	2	1.67	75.2
10	9,001-10,000	2	1.67	76.9
11	Above 10,000	27	22.50	100.0
12	Not Mentioned	3	2.50	
	Total	120	100.0	

Table 4 shows the number of items in the repositories for library and information science. Of the 120 repositories, 52 (43.33%) have items up to 1,000 items and 11 (9.17%) have 1,001-2,000 category. 27 (22.50%) repositories have more than 10,000 items. 3 (2.50%) repositories have not revealed the number of their items.

Table 5. Languages used in repositories for LIS

Sl. No.	Languages	No .of Repositories	%	Cumulative %
1	Arabic	1	0.83	.83
2	Arabic/ English	2	1.67	2.50
3	Chinese	1	0.83	3.33
4	Chinese/ English	3	2.50	5.83
5	Croatian	3	2.50	8.33
6	Czech/English	1	0.83	9.17
7	English	58	48.33	57.50
8	English/ Arabic	1	0.83	58.33
9	English/ Chinese	1	0.83	59.17
10	English/ Dutch	1	0.83	60.00
11	English/ Finnish/German	1	0.83	60.83
12	English/ Hindi/Kannada	1	0.83	61.67
13	English/ Irish	1	0.83	62.50
14	English/ Italian	1	0.83	63.33
15	English/ Italian/German/Latin	1	0.83	64.17
16	English/ Italian/Spanish	1	0.83	65.00
17	English/ Malay	2	1.67	66.67
18	English/ Spanish	2	1.67	68.33
19	English/ Welsh	1	0.83	69.17
20	French	3	2.50	71.67
21	French/ English	3	2.50	74.17
22	German	5	4.17	78.33
23	German/ English	3	2.50	80.83
24	Greek	1	0.83	81.67
25	Hungarian	1	0.83	82.50
26	Italian	1	0.83	83.33
27	Japanese/ English	1	0.83	84.17
28	Polish/ English	1	0.83	85.00
29	Portuguese	3	2.50	87.50
30	Portuguese/ English	3	2.50	90.00

31	Russian	1	0.83	90.83
32	Spanish	6	5.00	95.83
33	Turkish	1	0.83	96.67
34	Ukrainian	2	1.67	98.33
35	Ukrainian/ English	1	0.83	99.17
36	Ukrainian/ Russian/ English	1	0.83	100.00
	Total	120	100.00	

Table 5 shows the languages used in the repositories for library and information science. Of the 120 repositories, 58 (48.33%) use English, 5 (4.17) German, and 3 (2.20%) French, Croatian, and Portuguese respectively. Many repositories use English plus one or more other languages. Only one repository each is exclusively for Arabic, Chinese, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Russian, and Turkish.

Table 6. Software used in types of repositories for LIS

Sl. No.	Software	Type of Repositories				Total
		Aggregated	Disciplinary	Governmental	Institutional	
1	Others	1 (0.83)	3 (2.50)	0	6 (5.00)	10 (8.33)
2	CONTENTdm	0	1 (0.83)	0	0	1 (0.83)
3	DARE	0	1 (0.83)	0	0	1 (0.83)
4	Digital Commons	0	0	0	7 (5.83)	7 (5.83)
5	DigiTool	0	0	0	1 (0.83)	1 (0.83)
6	Drupal	0	2 (1.67)	0	1 (0.83)	3 (2.50)
7	DSpace	1 (0.83)	4 (3.33)	3 (2.50)	44 (36.67)	52 (43.33)
8	EPrints	0	5 (4.17)	1 (0.83)	17 (14.17)	23 (19.17)
9	Fedora	0	0	0	1 (0.83)	1 (0.83)
10	Greenstone	0	0	0	3 (2.50)	3 (2.50)
11	HAL	1 (0.83)	1 (0.83)	0	2 (1.67)	4 (3.33)
12	HTML	0	1 (0.83)	0	2 (1.67)	3 (2.50)
13	IR+	0	0	0	1 (0.83)	1 (0.83)
14	MARZ	0	0	0	1 (0.83)	1 (0.83)
15	MyCoRe	0	0	0	1 (0.83)	1 (0.83)
16	OAI Cat	0	0	0	1 (0.83)	1 (0.83)
17	Open Repository	0	0	0	1 (0.83)	1 (0.83)
18	OPUS	0	0	0	5 (4.17)	5 (4.17)
19	XoonIps	0	0	0	1 (0.83)	1 (0.83)
	Total	3 (2.50)	18 (15.00)	4 (3.33)	95 (79.17)	120

Table 6 shows software used for different types of repositories. Of the 52 (54.16%) repositories powered by DSpace, 44 (36.67%) are institutional type of repositories, 4 (3.33%) disciplinary type, 3 (2.50%) governmental type, and 1 (0.83%) aggregated type. Of the 23 (19.17%) repositories powered with EPrints, 17 (14.17%) are institutional type of repositories, 5 (4.17%) disciplinary type, and 1 (0.83%) governmental.

Table 7. Repositories for LIS by content type

Sl. No.	Contents	No. of Repositories	%	Rank
1	Articles	4	3.33	7
2	Articles; Conferences	2	1.67	9
3	Articles; Conferences; Books	3	2.50	8
4	Articles; Conferences; Theses; Books	8	6.67	3
5	Articles; Conferences; Theses; Books; Multimedia	3	2.50	8
6	Articles; Conferences; Theses; Multimedia; Patents	1	.83	
7	Articles; Conferences; Theses; Unpublished	8	6.67	3
8	Articles; Conferences; Theses; Unpublished; Books	11	9.17	1
9	Articles; Conferences; Unpublished; Books	2	1.67	9
10	Articles; Conferences; Unpublished; Books; Multimedia; Special	7	5.83	4
11	Articles; References; Conferences; Theses; Unpublished; Books; Datasets; Learning Objects; Special	1	.83	10
12	Articles; References; Theses	2	1.67	9
13	Articles; References; Theses; Books	2	1.67	9
14	Articles; References; Theses; Books; Learning Objects	5	4.17	6
15	Articles; References; Theses; Unpublished; Books; Learning Objects	11	9.17	1
16	Articles; Theses	9	7.50	2
17	Articles; Theses; Learning Objects	1	.83	10
18	Articles; Theses; Unpublished; Books; Learning Objects; Special	2	1.67	9
19	Articles; Unpublished	2	1.67	9
20	Articles; Unpublished; Books; Patents	1	.83	10
21	Articles; Unpublished; Books; Special	1	.83	10
22	Articles; Unpublished; Datasets; Learning Objects	1	.83	10
23	Books	2	1.67	9
24	Books; Multimedia	1	.83	10
25	Conferences	6	5.00	5
26	Conferences; Books; Multimedia	2	1.67	9
27	Conferences; Special	1	.83	10
28	Conferences; Theses	1	.83	10
29	Conferences; Theses; Multimedia	1	.83	10
30	Conferences; Unpublished	1	.83	10
31	Learning Objects; Multimedia	2	1.67	9
32	References	4	3.33	7
33	Theses	5	4.17	6
34	Theses; Multimedia; Special	2	1.67	9
35	Theses; Unpublished	1	.83	10
36	Unpublished; Books; Learning Object, Special	4	3.33	7

	Total	120	100.00
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Table 7 shows the content type of the repositories for library and information science. Of the 120 repositories, 11 (9.17%) contain “Articles; References; Theses; Unpublished; Books; Learning Objects” and another 11 (9.17%) contain “Articles; Conferences; Theses; Unpublished; Books”. 9 (7.50%) repositories have “Article; Theses”. It is concluded that most repositories contain articles and conferences papers. 4 (3.33%) repositories have only articles and 5 (4.17%) have only theses.

Table 8. Repositories for LIS by subject

Sl.No.	Subjects	Frequency	%
1	Agriculture, Food and Veterinary; Health and Medicine; Fine and Performing Arts; History and Archaeology; Law and Politics; Library and Information Science	3	2.50
2	Architecture; History and Archaeology; Language and Literature; Law and Politics; Library and Information Science	1	0.83
3	Arts and Humanities General; Law and Politics; Library and Information Science	3	2.50
4	Biology and Biochemistry; Chemistry and Chemical Technology; Earth and Planetary Sciences; Ecology and Environment; Health and Medicine; Architecture; Civil Engineering; Computers and IT; Electrical and Electronic Engineering; Mechanical Engineering and M	6	5.00
5	Biology and Biochemistry; Ecology and Environment; Health and Medicine; Library and Information Science	2	1.67
6	Business and Economics; Law and Politics; Library and Information Science; Management and Planning; Psychology	2	1.67
7	Chemistry and Chemical Technology; Earth and Planetary Sciences; Ecology and Environment; Mathematics and Statistics; Physics and Astronomy; Electrical and Electronic Engineering; Mechanical Engineering and Materials; Language and Literature; Law and Poli	3	2.50
8	Civil Engineering; Computers and IT; Language and Literature; Social Sciences General; Business and Economics; Library and Information Science	1	0.83
9	Computers and IT; Library and Information Science	10	8.33
10	Fine and Performing Arts; Geography and Regional Studies; Social Sciences General; Education; Library and Information Science	2	1.67
11	Geography and Regional Studies; Library and Information Science; Management and Planning	1	0.83
12	Health and Medicine; Language and Literature; Social Sciences General; Business and Economics; Education; Library and Information Science	8	6.67
13	History and Archaeology; Language and Literature; Library and	2	1.67

	Information Science		
14	Law and Politics; Library and Information Science; Management and Planning	1	0.83
15	Library and Information Science	18	15.00
16	Mathematics and Statistics; Computers and IT; Fine and Performing Arts; Geography and Regional Studies; History and Archaeology; Language and Literature; Philosophy and Religion; Education; Library and Information Science; Psychology	3	2.50
17	Multidisciplinary	35	29.17
18	Science General; Agriculture, Food and Veterinary; Health and Medicine; Technology General; Business and Economics; Education; Law and Politics; Library and Information Science	2	1.67
19	Science General; Computers and IT; Law and Politics; Library and Information Science; Management and Planning	1	0.83
20	Science General; Education;	1	0.83
21	Science General; Mathematics and Statistics; Arts and Humanities General; Language and Literature; Social Sciences General; Business and Economics; Law and Politics; Library and Information Science	7	5.82
22	Technology General; Language and Literature; Library and Information Science; Management and Planning	8	6.67
	Total	120	100.00

Table 8 shows the subject coverage of the repositories. Of the 120 repositories, 33 (29.17%) are multidisciplinary. 18 (15.00%) are only for “Library and Information Science”. 10 (8.33%) are for “Computer Science and Information Technology” as well as “Library and Information Science”. 8 (6.67%) cover “Health and Medicine; Language and Literature; Social Sciences; General; Business and Economics; Education; Library and Information Science” and another 8 (6.67%) cover “Technology; General; Language and Literature; Library and Information Science; Management and Planning”.

Table 9. Types of repositories for LIS by country

Sl. No.	Country	Type of Repositories				Total
		Aggregated	Disciplinary	Governmental	Institutional	
1	Australia	0	0	0	3(2.50)	3(2.50)
2	Bangladesh	0	1(0.83)	0	1(0.83)	2(1.67)
3	Belarus	0	0	0	1(0.83)	1(0.83)
4	Brazil	0	1(0.83)	0	3(2.50)	4(3.33)
5	Canada	0	0	0	2(1.67)	2(1.67)
6	China	0	0	0	2(1.67)	2(1.67)
7	Croatia	0	0	0	3(2.50)	3(2.50)
8	Cyprus	0	0	0	1(0.83)	1(0.83)
9	Czech Republic	0	2(1.67)	0	1(0.83)	3(2.50)

10	Dominican Republic	0	0	1(0.83)	0	1(0.83)
11	Egypt	0	1(0.83)	0	1(0.83)	2(1.67)
12	Finland	0	0	0	1(0.83)	1(0.83)
13	France	1(0.83)	1(0.83)	0	4(3.33)	6(5.00)
14	Germany	0	0	0	9(7.50)	9(7.50)
15	Hungary	0	0	0	1(0.83)	1(0.83)
16	India	0	2(1.67)	0	3(2.50)	5(4.17)
17	Indonesia	0	0	0	1(0.83)	1(0.83)
18	Ireland	0	0	0	2(1.67)	2(1.67)
19	Italy	0	1(0.83)	0	2(1.67)	3(2.50)
20	Japan	0	0	0	1(0.83)	1(0.83)
21	Kenya	0	0	0	1(0.83)	1(0.83)
22	Malaysia	0	0	0	3(2.50)	3(2.50)
23	Mexico	0	0	0	2(1.67)	2(1.67)
24	Namibia	0	0	0	1(0.83)	1(0.83)
25	Netherlands	1(0.83)	1(0.83)	0	0	2(1.67)
26	New Zealand	0	0	0	1(0.83)	1(0.83)
27	Nigeria	0	0	0	2(1.67)	2(1.67)
28	Norway	0	0	0	1(0.83)	1(0.83)
29	Peru	0	0	1(0.83)	0	1(0.83)
30	Poland	0	0	0	1(0.83)	1(0.83)
31	Portugal	0	0	0	2(1.67)	2(1.67)
32	Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	1(0.83)	1(0.83)
33	Serbia	0	0	1(0.83)	0	1(0.83)
34	Singapore	0	0	0	2(1.67)	2(1.67)
35	Spain	0	1(0.83)	1(0.83)	1(0.83)	3(2.50)
36	Sudan	0	0	0	1(0.83)	1(0.83)
37	Sweden	0	1(0.83)	0	0	1(0.83)
38	Switzerland	0	0	0	1(0.83)	1(0.83)
39	Taiwan	0	0	0	3(2.50)	3(2.50)
40	Tanzania	0	0	0	2(1.67)	2(1.67)
41	Turkey	0	1(0.83)	0	0	1(0.83)
42	Ukraine	0	0	0	4(3.33)	4(3.33)
43	United Kingdom	0	3(2.50)	0	9(7.50)	12(10.00)
44	United States	1(0.83)	2(1.67)	0	14(11.67)	17(14.17)
45	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	1(0.83)	1(0.83)
Total		3(2.50)	18(15.00)	4(3.33)	95(79.17)	120(100)

Table 9 shows the types of repositories for library and information science by country. Of the 120 repositories, 95 (79.17%) are “Institutional”, 18 (15.00%) “Disciplinary”, 4 (3.33%) “Governmental”, and 3 (2.50%) “Aggregated”. Of the 95 (79.17%) institutional type repositories, 14 (11.67%) are from the United States, 9 (7.50%) from the United Kingdom and Germany respectively. The 3 (2.50%) repositories in India are all of the institutional type. The 4

(3.33%) governmental type repositories are from Dominican Republic, Peru, Serbia and Spain countries each. The 3 (2.50%) aggregated type repository are from France, Netherlands, and the United States each.

Table 10. Type of Repositories for LIS by language

Sl.No.		Type of Repositories				Total
		Aggregated	Disciplinary	Governmental	Institutional	
1	Arabic	0	0	0	1(0.83)	1(0.83)
2	Arabic; English	0	1(0.83)	0	1(0.83)	2(1.67)
3	Chinese	0	0	0	1(0.83)	1(0.83)
4	Chinese; English	0	0	0	3(2.50)	3(2.50)
5	Croatian	0	0	0	3(2.50)	3(2.50)
6	Czech; English	0	0	0	1(0.83)	1(0.83)
7	English	1(0.83)	10(8.33)	1(0.83)	46(38.33)	58(48.33)
8	English; Arabic	0	0	0	1(0.83)	1(0.83)
9	English;/ Chinese	0	0	0	1(0.83)	1(0.83)
10	English; Dutch	0	1(0.83)	0	0	1(0.83)
11	English; Finnish; German	0	0	0	1(0.83)	1(0.83)
12	English; Hindi; Kannada	0	1(0.83)	0	0	1(0.83)
13	English; Irish	0	0	0	1(0.83)	1(0.83)
14	English; Italian	0	0	0	1(0.83)	1(0.83)
15	English; Italian; German; Latin	1(0.83)	0	0	0	1(0.83)
16	English; Italian; Spanish	0	1(0.83)	0	0	1(0.83)
17	English; Malay	0	0	0	2(1.67)	2(1.67)
18	English; Spanish	0	0	0	2(1.67)	2(1.67)
19	English; Welsh	0	0	0	1(0.83)	1(0.83)
20	French	1(0.83)	1(0.83)	0	1(0.83)	3(2.50)
21	French; English	0	0	0	3(2.50)	3(2.50)
22	German	0	0	0	5(4.17)	5(4.17)
23	German; English	0	0	0	3(2.50)	3(2.50)
24	Greek	0	0	0	1(0.83)	1(0.83)
25	Hungarian	0	0	0	1(0.83)	1(0.83)
26	Italian	0	0	0	1(0.83)	1(0.83)
27	Japanese; English	0	0	0	1(0.83)	1(0.83)
28	Polish; English	0	0	0	1(0.83)	1(0.83)
29	Portuguese	0	1(0.83)	0	2(1.67)	3(2.50)
30	Portuguese; English	0	0	0	3(2.50)	3(2.50)
31	Russian	0	0	0	1(0.83)	1(0.83)
32	Spanish	0	1(0.83)	3(2.50)	2(1.67)	6
33	Turkish	0	1(0.83)	0	0	1(0.83)

34	Ukrainian	0	0	0	2(1.67)	2(1.67)
35	Ukrainian; English	0	0	0	1(0.83)	1(0.83)
36	Ukrainian; Russian; English	0	0	0	1(0.83)	1(0.83)
Total		3(2.50)	18(15.00)	4(3.33)	95(79.17)	120(100)

Table 10 shows the languages used in the repositories for library and information science by the repository type. Of the 120 repositories, 58 (48.33%) use English only, which include 1 (0.83) from the “Aggregated” type, 10 (8.33) from the “Disciplinary” type, 1 (0.83) from the “Governmental” type, and 46 (38.33) from the “Institutional” type.

5 (4.17) “Institutional” type repositories use German and 3 (2.20%) use Croatian only. One “Institutional” type repository is available in Arabic, Chinese, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, and Russian only without English. It is concluded that most repositories use English and are of the “Institutional” type.

Table 11. Software used in repositories by country

Country	Digital Commons	Drupal	DSpace	EPrints	Greenstone	HAL	HTML	OPUS	Others	Total
Australia	0	0	1(0.83)	1(0.83)	0	0	0	0	1(0.83)	3(2.50)
Bangladesh	0	0	2(1.67)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2(1.67)
Belarus	0	0	1(0.83)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1(0.83)
Brazil	0	1(0.83)	3(2.50)	0	0	0	0	0	0	4(3.33)
Canada	0	0	1(0.83)	0	0	0	0	0	1(0.83)	2(1.67)
China	0	0	2(1.67)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2(1.67)
Croatia	0	0	1(0.83)	2(1.67)	0	0	0	0	0	3(2.50)
Cyprus	0	0	1(0.83)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1(0.83)
Czech Republic	0	0	1(0.83)	0	0	0	1(0.83)	0	1(0.83)	3(2.50)
Dominican Republic	0	0	1(0.83)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1(0.83)
Egypt	0	0	0	0	1(0.83)	0	0	0	1(0.83)	2(1.67)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1(0.83)	1(0.83)
France	0	0	0	1(0.83)	0	4(3.33)	0	0	1(0.83)	6(5.00)
Germany	0	0	1(0.83)	1(0.83)	0	0	0	5(4.17)	2(1.67)	9(7.50)
Hungary	0	0	0	1(0.83)	0	0	0	0	0	1(0.83)
India	0	0	4(3.33)	1(0.83)	0	0	0	0	0	5(4.17)
Indonesia	0	0	0	1(0.83)	0	0	0	0	0	1(0.83)
Ireland	0	0	2(1.67)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2(1.67)
Italy	0	0	1(0.83)	2(1.67)	0	0	0	0	0	3(2.50)
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1(0.83)	1(0.83)
Kenya	0	0	1(0.83)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1(0.83)
Malaysia	0	0	0	2(1.67)	1(0.83)	0	0	0	0	3(2.50)
Mexico	0	0	1(0.83)	0	0	0	1(0.83)	0	0	2(1.67)
Namibia	0	0	1(0.83)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1(0.83)
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2(1.67)	2(1.67)
New Zealand	0	0	1(0.83)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1(0.83)
Nigeria	0	0	2(1.67)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2(1.67)
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1(0.83)	1(0.83)

Peru	0	0	1(0.83)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1(0.83)
Poland	0	0	1(0.83)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1(0.83)
Portugal	0	0	2(1.67)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2(1.67)
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1(0.83)	1(0.83)
Serbia	0	0	0	1(0.83)	0	0	0	0	0	1(0.83)
Singapore	1(0.83)	0	1(0.83)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2(1.67)
Spain	0	0	2(1.67)	0	0	0	0	0	1(0.83)	3(2.50)
Sudan	0	0	0	0	1(0.83)	0	0	0	0	1(0.83)
Sweden	0	1(0.83)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1(0.83)
Switzerland	0	0	0	1(0.83)	0	0	0	0	0	1(0.83)
Taiwan	0	0	3(2.50)	0	0	0	0	0	0	3(2.50)
Tanzania	0	0	1(0.83)	1(0.83)	0	0	0	0	0	2(1.67)
Turkey	0	0	1(0.83)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1(0.83)
Ukraine	0	0	4(3.33)	0	0	0	0	0	0	4(3.33)
United Kingdom	0	0	4(3.33)	7(5.83)	0	0	1(0.83)	0	0	12(10.00)
United States	6(5.00)	1(0.83)	3(2.50)	1(0.83)	0	0	0	0	6(5.00)	17(14.17)
Zimbabwe	0	0	1(0.83)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1(0.83)
Total	7(5.83)	3(2.50)	52(43.33)	23(19.17)	3(2.50)	4(3.33)	3(2.50)	5(4.17)	10(8.33)	120

Table 11 shows the software used in the repositories for library and information science by country. Of the 120 repositories, 45 countries use different types of software. Some countries like the United States, the United Kingdom, Ukraine, India, Germany, and France use most types of software in their repositories for library and information science.

VII. Conclusion

Institutions of higher education are developing their repositories. According to *OpenDOAR*, there are 2,600 repositories in the world, of which 120 (4.6%) cover the subject of library and information science. Of the 120 repositories for library and information science, the United States has contributed 17 (14.17%), followed by the United Kingdom with 12 (10.00%) and Germany with 9 (7.50%). India is in the fifth position with 5 (4.17%) repositories.

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Submitted to CLIEJ on 10 June 2014.

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Dhanavandan, S.; & Tamizhchelvan, M. C. (2014). Repositories for library and information science in the world. *Chinese Librarianship: an International Electronic Journal*, 38. URL: <http://www.iclc.us/cliej/cl38DT.pdf>
