

Title	The position of institutional repository in Japanese university libraries by comparison with "digital library"
Author(s)	TOMITA, Ken-ichi (University of Tsukuba, Japan); SAITO, Mika (University of Tsukuba, Japan); SHIMADA, Susumu (University of Tsukuba, Japan); OKABE, Kousuke (University of Tsukuba, Japan)
Citation	
Issue Date	2008-01-31
Text Version	
URL	http://hdl.handle.net/11094/14165
DOI	
rights	
Note	

Osaka University Knowledge Archive : OUKA

<https://ir.library.osaka-u.ac.jp/repo/ouka/all/>

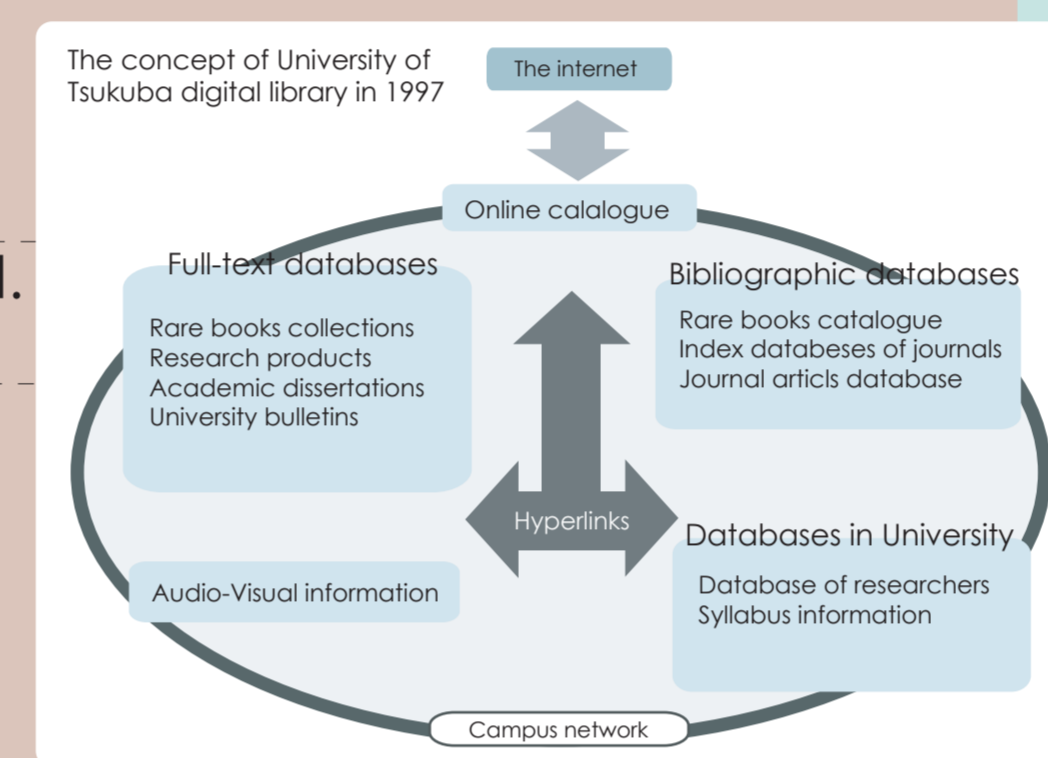
Introduction

Also in Japan, Over 70 of Institutional Repositories (IRs) have been built and at work as a means of information transmission in university libraries and research institutes. But before IR, there was the history of "digital library" which was built by some university libraries such as University of Tsukuba Digital Library. In order to consider of summary of "digital library" and development of IRs in Japan, it is necessary to study how the

concepts of "digital library" and IR has been situated their position in university libraries and converged to the IR in transition from "digital library" to the IR, which is a means of information transmission in university libraries. In our poster, we aim to study significance and roll of the IR in university libraries by comparison with "digital library", via investigation of transition process from "digital library" to the IR, for example, University of Tsukuba Library and so on.

Chronological table of digital library in Japan

Digital Library in Japan	Open Access and Repository
<p><i>*Printed in blue ink is about University Tsukuba Digital Library.</i></p> <p>1991 The first development stage of digital library. (1991-1993) CD-ROM server was equipped. ADONIS was installed.</p> <p>1992 "Promoting the Enhancement and Advancement of the University Library's Functions (A Report)" was submitted.</p> <p>1993 The second development stage of digital library. (1994-1996) WWW server was equipped. Ariadne (Advanced Retriever for Information and Documents in the Network Environment) was given a demonstration.</p> <p>1994 ADONIS provided over campus network.</p> <p>1995 Nara Institute of Science and Technology Digital Library started.</p> <p>1996 "Enriching and Enhancing the Electronic Library Functions at University Libraries. (A Proposal)" was submitted.</p> <p>1997 The third development stage of digital library. (1997-) "The concept of University of Tsukuba Digital Library System for advanced transmission of information" was released. "Copyright in the University of Tsukuba Digital Library System" was released. NACSIS-ELS (Electronic Library Service) started. University of Tsukuba Digital Library System started. The Kyoto University Digital Library System started.</p> <p>1998 The digital collection of rare books was provided. ScienceDirect 21 was installed. Tokyo Institute of Technology Digital Library started. Kobe University Library Digital Archive started. University of Library and Information Science Digital Library started. J-STAGE started.</p> <p>1999 E-Journal Task Force was formed under JANUL. "Library digitalization system Special Committee session report, 1st and 2nd year" (JANUL) was reported.</p> <p>2000 "Enhancing the Distribution Infrastructures for Scholarly Information (A Summary of the Deliberation)" was released. E-Journal consortium was formed under JANUL. The budget of E-Journal was allocated to several universities by Ministry of education, culture, sports, science and technology.</p> <p>2001 "New trends of the digital library" was reported. PULC (Private University Libraries consortium) was established.</p> <p>2002 "Ideal Ways of Scholarly Information Infrastructures in the future (A Report)" was submitted.</p> <p>2003 "Digital Library services and IR"</p> <p>2004</p> <p>2005</p> <p>2006</p> <p>2007</p> <p>2008</p>	<p>JISC was founded.</p> <p>Stevan Harnad's a subversive proposal</p> <p>SPARC was founded.</p> <p>OAI was founded.</p> <p>Eprint was released.</p> <p>Budapest conference was held. OAI-PMH 1.0 was released.</p> <p>"Budapest Open Access Initiative" was announced. "The Case for Institutional Repository: A SPARC Position Paper" by Raym Crow was released. "SPARC Institutional Repository Checklist & Resource Guide" by Raym Crow was released. SEHRPA (-2006)/RoMEO (-2003) Project started. OAIster started. The development of CURATOR started. DSpace was released. "Bethesda Statement on Open Access Publishing" was announced. "Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in Humanities and Sciences" was announced. "Institutional Repositories: Essential Infrastructure for Scholarship in the Digital Age" by Clifford Lynch was released.</p> <p>Implementation experiment of repository software was carried out. Registry of Open Access Repositories (ROAR) Opened. CSI project started. Open Repositories 2006 at Sydney was held. Open Scholarship 2006 at Glasgow was held. OpenDOAR started. Tsukuba Repository started.</p> <p>Open Repositories 2007 at San Antonio was held. OAI-ORE was released. DRFIC2008 is held. Open Repositories 2008 at Southampton is going to be held on April 1st-4th.</p>



Role of Digital library in Reports

Building up "Digital Library" in Japan 1996-2001

■ Digital Library in "Enriching and Enhancing the Electronic Library Functions at University Libraries. (A Proposal)"
『大学図書館における電子図書館的機能の充実・強化について (建議)』

Aim:

- 1 To collect digital resources and to digitalize materials.
- 2 To organize digital collections and to archive them.
- 3 To provide them via network.
- 4 To equip the functions to access other digital resources on the network.

Backgrounds:

- 1 Growth and diversification of needs for information.
- 2 Growth of digital resources.
- 3 Conservation of holdings.
- 4 Beneficial use of collections.
- 5 Improvement of retrieval function.
- 6 Needs to transmit the academic information.

■ Digital libraries in this term

-University of Tsukuba Digital Library

"Advanced transmission of Scholarly information"

Its main purpose was to collect digital resources and digitalize materials to transmit. But it didn't have efficient means of transmission to the internet.

-Nara Institute of Science and Technology
"Digitalization of materials (books, journals)"

-The Kyoto University Digital Library
"Transmission of information", "Advanced navigation"

-Tokyo Institute of Technology Digital Library
"Cross search", "Hybrid Library", "Internet gateway"

-Kobe University Library Digital Archive
"Digital archive of various materials"

Key Points:

- The digital library in this term weighed heavily in digitalization and had no efficient means to transmit the contents to the world.
- "Digital library" project was implemented separately by several university libraries and was not incorporated.
- "Digital Library" had no standards of metadata and communication protocol.

Enhancement of Digital Library 2002-

■ "Enhancing the Distribution Infrastructures for Scholarly Information (A Summary of the Deliberation)"
『学術情報の流通基盤の充実について』

Key Points:

- How can university libraries provide E-Journals in stable condition?
- To develop the E-Journal publishing of academic societies in Japan.

■ "New trends of the digital library-added value interface which connects senders to users-"

『電子図書館の新たな潮流 -情報発信者と利用者を結ぶ付加価値インターフェイス-』

- 1 Transmission of scholarly information by repository.
- 2 Advanced digitalization of materials and effective utilization.
- 3 library portal
- 4 Navigation of Internet resources by subject gateway.
- 5 Digital reference service
- 6 Information literacy

Key Points:

- This reports enlarged the functions of digital library and suggested a new model of digital library.
- The needs of IR was identified largely in this report.

■ "Ideal Ways of Scholarly Information Infrastructures in the future (A Report)"

『学術情報基盤の今後の在り方について (報告)』

- 1 To promote digitization
- 2 Conservation of digital resources
- 3 To rebuild the digital collection
- 4 Institutional Repository

Key Points:

- IRs were positioned as the means of scholarly information transmission.
- Digitalization of materials in order to share.

Conclusion

■ From "Digital library" to Institutional Repository

Digital Library has been thought under the context of Scholarly information transmissions and circulations.

In the early stages, the digital library was mainly as the means of digitalization of materials and transmission them.

When the E-journal appeared, digital library became the platform to provide them. But now, with the start of IR, a significant function that is transmission of scholarly information has been replaced by IR. As a result, digital library has been made to enhance its services and functions. However digital library and institutional repository are never the same system. IR is not only more open system but also enables the same function at low cost. This has made it possible for the more university libraries to actualize the transmission of scholarly information.

Therefore we, University of Tsukuba digital library, recognize that it is necessary to think of the relation between digital library and IR, and try to define it as below.

■ Digital Library services and IR

A. Services on the library's Web site

- Applications for various library service
- Digital reference

B. Navigation to information

- Cross search
- Link resolver

C. Digital Collection

- Digital Archives (Rare books etc.)
- E-journals, Databases

D. Repository (Searched with other IR's contents all together.)

- Born-digital resources
- Journal articles
- Academic dissertations
- University bulletins

